FOOTNOTES

Council Action: Resolutions From Annual Business Meeting

Should the ASA endorse a policy supporting non-restrictive amnesty? Should the powers of Council over Sections be curbed? Should the editor of ASR be elected? Should resolutions from the Annual Business Meeting go directly to the membership for vote?

On December 7, 1974, thirty-three ASA leaders from America shifted from dissenion to consensus about conflict, the 1973 ASA Council met in Washington, D.C. to respond to persistent professional conflicts within the discipline and to seek means to reach a consensus on a range of issues such as those reflected in the questions above. While the results of the deliberations will yield consensus resolutions, it is doubtful that this December 7 will once again be designated a day that will “live in infamy.”

With all eighteen members present, Council acted on a wide variety of pending issues during its time debating the merits of seventeen resolutions passed at the Annual Meeting held in Montreal. Included were resolutions calling for protest, censure and sanctions, as well as resolutions proposing revisions in some of the By-Laws of the ASA.

Self Control

Ethics Committee Concerns Cited; Reactions Invited

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein
Former Chair, Ethics Committee

This report summarizes the kind of trouble brought to the attention of the Ethics Committee of the American Sociological Association.

In the following paragraphs, and in forthcoming issues of FOOTNOTES, the Committee will present actual cases (names and institutions will be deleted), and areas of ethical concern which have come up recently.

The purpose of this series will be to alert sociologists to ethical issues that people are facing in the profession, and to invite reaction to them. It will further convey the decision of the Committee on various issues. Members are urged to contribute material on cases which they know about or see in their work in the profession, including those concluded by mutual agreement, by internal university committees, or external legal resolution.

It is believed that the sharing of such experience can build a “case law” in sociology which will be helpful in dealing with violations of the existing Code of Ethics or helpful in revising the Code where it is deficient.

Confidentiality of data sources, the protection of human subjects and the right of privacy are three major aspects of the current debate swirling around the formulation of a new definition of the situation for scientific research.

As the debate enters a new phase, it appears to be gathering momentum as some legislation has been passed and additional legislation is being prepared, a national commission has been formed, guidelines are being proposed, control mechanisms are being reorganized and studies are underway.

Since the major impetus behind the drive for redefinition is control of the treatment of human subjects, especially in medical and behavioral research, the social sciences appear to be in the position of a caboose on a milk-run express. Although some social science research can be easily distinguished from biomedical research the distinction becomes quite fuzzy when the term behavioral is used. As yet, behavioral research has not been defined, much less distinguished from social science research. Only the FEDERAL REGISTER has singled social science research out for future consideration.

Consequently, the general fear among social scientists is that restrictive regulations designed to control biomedical and behavioral research will be indiscriminately generalized to social science research where they are unnecessary because of the “innocuous nature” of most social science research. Some university administrators are already generalizing guidelines which have been proposed by H.E.W.

Since the situation is still in a state of flux, social scientists have an opportunity to participate in the formulation of the new definition of the situation.

Sebastian J. Piske

501 NEW PHDS SEEKING JOBS

The third and largest edition of the new Ph.D. roster is now available from the ASA Executive Office for a nominal charge of $2.00 per copy prepaid.

The roster contains information on 501 Ph.D. candidates who expect to enter the job market by September 1975 (from 79 departments including three Canadian ones.

The new crop of Ph.D.'s includes at least 127 women, 27 Blacks, 21 Asians, 3 Chicanos, an American Indian and a Spanish-American.

The first two rosters contained 456 and 460 names respectively. See copy on back page.

Federal Control

Debate Rages Over Rules for Research

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Sebastian J. Piske

OPEN NOMINATION PROCESS ADDS 17 CANDIDATES TO 1975 BALLOT

The Open Nomination process has increased the pool of ASA candidates for the District 2 and 5 positions on the Committee on Committees and the District 6 position on the Committee on Nominations.

The open nomination process was first used in the 1974 election and resulted in the addition of 13 names to the ballot and the election of three candidates.

(For a report on the 40 candidates selected by the Committee on Nominations for the 1975 election see the November 1974 issue of FOOTNOTES.)

In order to become an eligible candidate through the open nomination process a person had to be a voting member of the ASA, had to support a certain number of voting members, and had to accept the nomination.

Candidates for president and vice president had to be supported by 100 voting members. The deadline for nominations was January 6, 1975.

A ballot containing the names and information on all 57 candidates will be mailed to all voting members this month.

The candidates, the position for which they have been nominated, and the number of voting members supporting them are:

See OPEN NOMINATIONS, back page.

13 Didactic Seminars Span 5 Day San Francisco Meeting

Didactic seminars scheduled for the San Francisco meeting will span the spectrum of research and analytic techniques which are the source of some conflict and dissent within the discipline.

The spectrum covered by the didactic seminars ranges from history as a data bank and visual techniques in sociology through the subjective approach to quantitative data analysis and techniques of evaluation research to path analysis and regressions and the uses and abuses of mathematical models.

In addition, seminars will be offered on the teaching of teachers and the techniques of good writing.

The 1975 Annual Meeting, the first five-day meeting in ASA history, will be held at the San Francisco Hilton Hotel from August 25-29. The program theme selected by President Louis A. Coser is "Conflict and Dissension: Contemporary and Historical Perspectives."

Didactic Seminars, a program feature introduced at the New Orleans meeting in 1972, are designed primarily for the teaching sociologist who is seeking to keep abreast of recent scholarly trends and developments.

Each seminar will have a limited enrollment and pre-registration is necessary. The fee for each participant will be $50.00. Registration forms for the seminars will be available at the 1975 Annual Meeting.
Stouffer Committee Affirms Action; Asks for Mandate Interpretation

John A. Clasen, Chair
Stouffer Award Committee

A majority of the members of the Stouffer Award Committee have expressed their wish for a clarification of the mandate made in a joint award in 1974 to Ouis Dudley Duncan and Leo Goodman. While some might have preferred to make the award in 1973 and to have it expire in 1975, the vote in 1974 was an exact tie.

In reaffirming its earlier actions, the Committee indicates that it favors a broader definition of sociological methodology than Professor Duncan has chosen to make. Some members of the Committee are content with the current mandate for the Award; others feel that the mandate might be broadened also. The latter stand was urged by Professor Duncan has suggested. We are cognizant that the impetus for this award came from the Section on Methodology and we assume that the Council of the ASA will want to take this matter up with the Council of the Section on Methodology at its next meeting. At any future award event, we feel that an excellent guideline in interpreting the mandate of the Committee would be the scope of methodology as conceived by Samuel A. Stouffer.

Comments on Issues Related to Environmental Sociology

Patrick C. Johnes
Montana State University

The object of this note is to examine some trends in sociological methodology in the establishment of a Committee on Environmental Sociology in the ASA, the participation of the ASA in the subject matter of environmental science, the nature of the social and logical questions of the meaning of environmental sociology. Although these general trends have not been generally emerged in the manner listed, this order will be reversed for the present purposes. Environmental sociology means the study; of humans and their occurrence in environments through the methods and theories of sociology. It is assumed these methods and theories are dependent upon us as requiring no further explication. The meaning of human behavior in environments is less clear, however, and deserves comment. The human seems to be sufficiently elastic to include such diverse items as pristine settings, urban slums and gold coasts, constructed interiors and exteriors, organization of social interaction and physiological states. Indeed, academic disciplines may be seen as competing for their proper share of this environment.

One premise of sociology is that human behavior is explained in terms of social organization and the behavior of residents. The relationships between other social sciences and environmental studies are of little different from that of sociology except as they relate to issues common to sociology.

Another major problem with environmental studies, as a sub-field within sociology is that it may be construed as a content area rather than as a distinct method of conceptualizing social behavior. In this respect, a discussion of environmental sociology suffers from several problems associated with other areas in sociology, such as sociology of minorities, sociology of sex or the sociology of death. Each touches upon issues which may be defended as intrinsically interesting or valuable. Each may be deflected as contributing information useful for understanding facets of human behavior unattainable through other content. Similarly, each may contribute to the resolution of particular theoretical issues. But most important for the recent identification of sociological content is the moral and ethical relationships between the subject (women, minority, sex and workers) and the discipline of sociology.

Similarity between environmental sociology and the other mentioned content areas can be summarized by a search for legitimation. Some sociologists are seeking a place for environmental sociology within the boundaries of the discipline in a manner similar to the inclusion of race, women and minorities earlier included. However, the social issues prominent for inclusion of environmental sociology probably are less clear and have been discussed less than those associated with women and race minorities. In all cases, however, is the underlying premise of sociologists responding to issues beyond the theoretical and methodological ones intrinsic to the subject matter.

In summary, the establishment of an ad hoc committee on Environmental Sociological has scarcely solved the problems of the environment and sociology. Rather, the confusion and ignorance of sociologists associated with the subject have been increased. It is a valuable contribution in itself because without such an admission the ensuing problems and questions associated with the sociological significance of issues and, somewhat along the way, guidelines for social impact statements, would be less satisfactorily handled than they now should be.

Rockefeller-Ford Program Supports Policy Research

Roy Lote and Robert M. Regoli
Washington State University

Discussions of delinquency by Reckless, Wolfgang, Thrasher, and scholars with similar noms de plume are gluttoned with the din of new facts and findings. The traditional themes are obtrusively overemphasized, food factor has fallen from favor, probably because sociological sagas have swallowed Schmidt's fact, the public has flailed it and a general determinism. Hereafter the seeds for a fruitful theory of food and delinquency appear scattered in sundry journals (Reader's Digest, Saturday, The American Teacher, books (Children Who Are). This is the first attempt to combine these ingredients into a single mix.

Some criminologists conclude that associating with these food produces deprivation, reductio nism, or a vacillating adolescence. But others, recognizing that good decisions make bad sinners and delicious cooks make malicious cooks (nonmutilation and nonviolent), have constructed middle-range theories wherein the stomach is transformed into a melting pot, while the looking-glass self assumes the appearance of a four-foot-tall thing whose place should conjure when a youth repeatedly takes the role of the other.

The program designed to reduce this form of delinquency include Merton's suggestion that food first strained then served with a silver spoon will stir up fewer of the violent delinquent juices. Since many juveniles find this unpalatable (it produces acme in the lower digestive tracts near the rectum) they throw it at them with chopsticks or trick measuring rods to increase frustration. For those with different appetites (there is opportunity theory it is) which comes from Victor Hugo's Jean Valjean, who got into trouble for the same misadventure of throwing the self-concept is the idea interactions offer: omniscient kids are told "thin is in" and above once are conceded with the humbly that "fat's where it's at." And children caught masticating cannot be beaten. Finally, we are currently besieged with questions about what research strategies are most workable. To these we suggest as a matter of course that pie charts should be used only in conjunction with raw data, with the expectation that they will increase a reaction formation such as this runs test.

All this, of course, is old hat. Lucutato pointed out in the first century B.C. "What is food to one, is to others deadly poison."
A source of funding overlooked by many sociologists has pro-
voked almost $200,000 in grants to 22 humanistically oriented sociology projects in the last two fiscal years.

The National Endowment for the Humanities awarded $94,819 to eight projects in fiscal year 1973 and $102,197 to 14 projects in fiscal year 1974.

The Endowment supports the work of individuals and groups engaged in non-profit institutions and organizations such as universities, four-year colleges, junior and community colleges, elementary and secondary schools, cultural and community groups.

According to the Endowment, the humanities "comprise the family of knowledge that deals with what has been—indeed to be human, to make value judgments, to select the wise course of action. This is achieved primarily through the examination of human experience and its implications for the present and future."

Consequently, the Endowment is interested "in those aspects of the social sciences employing historical or philosophical approaches. This last category includes cultural anthropology, sociology, political theory, international relations, and other subjects concerned with value and non-quantitative matters."

Therefore, the Endowment supports those aspects of the social sciences which have humanistic content and employ humanistic methods. It is particularly interested in two kinds of social science projects: first, those in which historical or philosophical approaches predominate; and second, those which suggest new possibilities for a humanistic discipline by combining it with one of the social sciences.

Two Endowment programs of special concern to sociologists are the Program of Science, Technology, and Human Values, and the Bicentennial Program.

The Endowment is concerned about the relationship between science, technology, and human values, particularly the growing national concern about the ethical implications of new advances in science and technology. The Endowment is making a special effort in relation to the Bicentennial. Consequently, projects related to the American Revolution as well as with the entire history of American society are more likely to be funded than usual.

More complete information about Endowment programs may be found in The 1973-74 ENDOWMENT GRAM ANNOUNCEMENT which is available in libraries, offices of research, or from the National Endowment for the Humanities, 808 15th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20506.

As defined by NEH sociology project funds in fiscal year 1973 were awarded to:

Tamar Hareven, Clark Univ., The Laborers of Manchester, New Hampshire, $9,000.

Orlando Patterson, Harvard Univ., The Comparative Study of Slavery and Society, $36,183.


Marcia A. Wunsch, Leeward Community Junior College, Hawaii. Ethnic Identity and Assimilation in American Life. Its Ex-

premation in the Literature of Asian American Writers, $11,230.


Robert D. Leighninger, Jr., SUNY, Oswego. Interrelations of Literature and Sociological Theory, $3,000.


Barbara J. Shady, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Positive Influence of the Negro Family on Educational Achievement and Social Mobility, $12,000.

Sociology project funds in fis-

cal year 1974 were awarded to:

Thomas A. McCarthy, Boston Univ., Rationality in Social Theory, $2,000.

Marcia Millman, Brandeis Univ., The Sociological History of the Heart: The Development of Beliefs about the Heart and its Disease in Western Culture, $11,250.

Alicia Tyler, Buffalo Housing, Inc., Montgomery, W. Va., Gau-

ney Tunnel Community Impact Project, $5,696.

Tamer Hanrew, Clark Univ., The Laborers of Manchester, New Hampshire, $9,000.

Luther P. Jackson, Jr., Columbia Univ., Black Towns on the Amer-

ican Frontier, $11,000.

Nathas Glazer, Harvard Univ., The Emerging Patterns of Ameri-

can Ethnicity, $15,490.

Sara L. Rubel and Daniel Bell, Harvard Univ., A Study of Changes in the Role and Influence of Intellectuals, $3,000.

Robert J. Antonio, Univ. of Kansas, The Philosophical Race of Sociology, $13,250.

William H. Swatos, King Col-

lege, Terz., Religion, Revolution, and Social Structure: The Litera-

ture of the English Civil War, $2,000.

See NEH GRANTS p. 5

Regional Journal Sharpens “Focus on Policy”

A new feature series designed to help close the gap between aca-
demic sociology and the practical applications has been launched by

SOCIOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS ILLUSTRATED (3 in a set in a series) WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

"The equilibrium of social systems is maintained by a variety of processes and mechanisms, and their failure precipitates varying degrees of dysregulation or disintegration.” The two main classes of mecha-
nisms by which motivation is kept at the level and in the direction necessary for the continuing operation of the social system are the mechanisms of socialization and the mechanisms of social control. The mechanisms of socialization are those mechanisms which form the need-dispositions making for a gen-
eralized readiness to fulfill the major patterns of role-expectation which an individual will encounter. From the personality point of view this is one essential part of the learning process, but only one. The mechanisms of socialization, in this sense, must not be considered too narrowly. They include some which are relevant to the production of relatively specific orientations toward certain roles (e.g., the sex role). But they also include more general traits such as relatively generalized ‘adaptiveness’ to the unfore-
seen exigencies of different roles. The latter may be particularly important in a complex and changing society,” (Duncan Parsons and Edward A. Shils, editors, Toward a General Theory of Action, New York, Harper Torchbooks, 1953, p. 2279).

Farley of the University of Michi-
gan. The article is in the January issue.

Mueller said the series will fea-
ture two types of articles. The first type is illustrated by the Farley article for it describes the change, assesses the factors un-
derlying the change, and examines the consequences of the change brought about by a major socio-
legal intervention.

All three tasks are crucial for policy analysis,” Mueller said.

The other type of article will feature commissioned reviews of major public policy documents,

primarily governmental but also including privately sponsored research.

In these articles the author is to examine the document with re-
spect to sociological methodology first. If the methodology is ac-
ceptable, the author is then to explore the relationship between the research findings and the policy recommendations.

In other words, Poloma said, "do the policy conclusions bear any relationship to the facts presented?"

The first review article will ap-
pear in the April issue.

MSU Holds Workshop
On Visual Methods

A three-day Visual Methods Workshop was recently held at Michigan State University to explore the methodologies and anal-
lytical issues involved in the visual study of society.

The workshop was sponsored by the Dept. of Sociology through its Graduate Training Program in Comparative Sociology directed by Frank Van Ausdal, the Insti-
tute for Comparative Sociology directed by Bo Anderson.

Presen
ters included Alex Bloumen-}

net and Babara Shady who gave the keynote address and Howard S. Becker, Carl Couch, Bruce Jackson, Na-
than Lyons, S. Clark McPhail, Kenneth Thompson and Samuel E. Wallas.

Other items discussed during the meeting included the future of VIDEOSOCIOLOGY, the spring photographic exhibition at SUNY, Fredonia, a proposal for an inter-
national film program, visual ses-
sions at ASA meetings, and train-

ing programs.

Deborah Brandt of the Dept.

of Sociology, MSU, serves as faci-

litor for the workshop.

HUMANISTICALLY ORIENTED SOCIOLOGY PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY NEH

The United Chapters of Alpha Kappa Delta have announced the addi-
tion of 21 new chapters, the election of officers for the 1974-75 term and the inauguration of a student paper contest.

The new additions raise the total number of AKD Chapters to 108. Duties des-
tined to establish a chapter should contact Lawrence E. Hazel-
rigg at Indiana University, Bloom-

ington.

Herbal Loether, California State College, Dominguez Hills, is the new president. Other offi-
cers are Rodolfo Alvarez, UCLA, first vice president; Elizabeth Mullen, Kent State University, second vice president; Lawrence E. Hazelrigg, secretary-treasurer, An-
drew Erieff, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, editor, SOCIO-

LONGITUDINAL INQUIRY and in the AKD Newsletter.

REGIONAL JOURNAL SHARPENS “FOCUS ON POLICY”
Jean R. Harris
Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women, ASA

This report is the first one based on an Annual Audit of undergraduate departments of sociology. It has been several years since audits of graduate departments as reported in January FOOTNOTES. The first questionnaire for undergraduate departments was sent in July, 1974.

Slightly over 500 departments were included through an information questionnaire sent earlier. While questionnaires continue reaching the office, the present report is based on 456 returns. An expanded report will include additional data from the late returns.

The 1974 audit questionnaire of undergraduate departments is very similar to the 1974 audit of graduate departments questionnaire. All questions related to graduate study were deleted. Questions were added regarding salary and ethnic and/or women’s studies programs.

The key question was to obtain a general sense of salary ranges by faculty rank and sex. One comment from a department raised the question of why the salaries were asked only for men and women. This issue was discussed, with the result that the question and the decision was reached not to ask the question in terms of minorities. It was felt that given the few minorities at many schools, there might be some possibility of identification in what was considered confidential information. Additionally, the length of the questionnaire would have increased to a cumbersomeness level if minorities had been included.

When the departments were broken down by U.S. Census regions, there was the following distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th># of Departments</th>
<th>% of All Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Atlantic</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It would be difficult to determine the representativeness of this distribution, but it does give some indication of regional response. Note that the New England region includes Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, and Iowa, would be expected to represent the largest proportion of responses because of the number of schools and states in the region.

Faculty Data

Men and women faculty members by rank are shown in Table 1. No comparison with previous years is possible, but a comparison with graduate departments for the same time is possible. In all of the tenure-ladder ranks, women and blacks represent a higher proportion in undergraduate departments than they do in graduate departments. It is possible that this finding may be related to more working and predominantly black institutions at the undergraduate level. It is not possible to state conclusively, however, that women and blacks are treated better in undergraduate departments of sociology. Clearly the same finding is not true for other ethnic minorities.

At the rank of instructor and lecturer, women and blacks represent a smaller proportion than they do in graduate departments. A partial explanation of this finding would be that many of the departments are small in faculty size and many do not have graduate programs in which instructors might be found.

In terms of total faculty, women and blacks represent a higher proportion in undergraduate departments while other ethnic minorities are approximately the same as in graduate departments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Type of Dept.</th>
<th>Women %</th>
<th>Black %</th>
<th>Indian American %</th>
<th>Spanish American %</th>
<th>Asian American %</th>
<th>Total Faculty N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructor</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturer</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>4781</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With regard to salary, men and women associate and assistant professors earn approximately the same salaries, with over 60 percent of assistant professors falling in the category of $15,000 to $20,000 and almost 90 percent of assistant professors in the range of $10,000 to $15,000 (Table 2). The differentials, by sex, are found among professors and lecturers and instructors.

Sixty-two percent of male full professors earned salaries of $20,000 or more as compared with 31 percent of the women. Over fifty percent of male lecturers and instructors earned $10,000 to $15,000 while 57 percent of women in this rank earned $9,999 or less. These findings are somewhat inconclusive because of the distribution of graduates.

rather than moving to graduate schools for majors in sociology or in other disciplines.

The statements were asked regarding student enrollment in undergraduate sociology courses, number of undergraduate sociology majors, and total number of Baccalaureate degrees granted. These questions were asked for experiences of the past four years. Table 4 indicates changes or lack of changes over this period of time. Enrollment in undergraduate sociology courses of, course, was not a mutually exclusive question since a student enrolling in one, two, three, or four courses would be counted for each course. An examination of Table 4 reveals that while changes in enrollment were small, the number of majors was approximately the same for increases and decreases, the number of degrees increased. A possible partial explanation for the reported increase might be the creation of new departments either through separation from joint departments or through the establishment of departments that had not existed before. When the figures were checked for significance of the differences in proportions, they were not significant.

Finally, each department was asked whether it had any ethnic or multi-ethnic studies women’s studies programs within the department or within the college or university. A majority of schools reporting the existence of ethnic or multi-ethnic studies within the school (65.1 percent). On the other hand, only 37.8 percent of responding institutions identified women’s studies programs.

Conclusions

While the representativeness of the first audit of undergraduate departments has not been determined, certain characteristics have been identified.
UNDERGRAD AUDIT CONTINUES...

TABLE 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hiring Experiences</th>
<th>Minority Men</th>
<th>Minority Women</th>
<th>Non-Minority Men</th>
<th>Non-Minority Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under-graduate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>93.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>55.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Located</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>72.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formally Considered</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>72.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviewed on</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>39.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Made an Offer</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offered</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hired</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The findings regarding future plans of undergraduate Baccalaureates are extremely important. Many comments, written or spoken, have raised the question of what Baccalaureate holders in sociology can do occupationally. This question has not been answered but if we retain those interested in sociology we must guide such students toward graduate study or seek to assist them in finding employment in keeping with their interests. Not every undergraduate student can pursue graduate work because of interest or because of financial handicaps. At the same time, these students are not interested in secretarial and similar jobs. These findings make it incumbent on us all to seek answers to these questions.

TABLE 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Changes in Enrollment</th>
<th>Changes in Number of Majors</th>
<th>Changes in Number of Degrees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>41.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>41.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No change</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

be a comparison with graduate departments in terms of differences is rather difficult. The salary findings are important, however, since there are differentials in the top and bottom levels, which would indicate that men tend to be paid substantially more at the rank of professor and at the rank of lecturer and instructor.

The process may happen in the reverse but was a greater problem to the student who generally had less power than the instructor.

The Committee has been considering a number of cases regarding credit due to the contributors in research projects and publications. Some issues have been presented to Committee members but have not been related in the form of oral complaints. However, the Committee wishes to express its concern regarding the rights of students and peer collaborators to credit when they have made contributions.

Furthermore, there are questions of what is considered to be plagiarism in a realm where it is not always clear who contributed the ideas included in a published work. However, the Committee is proposing a set of guidelines which will be considered when more cases are presented regarding these issues.

Currently, the sentiment of the Committee can be expressed through this suggested addition to the Code of Ethics:

Every effort should be made to acknowledge ideas of contributors to published work through appropriate means. This includes the idea of persons outside the field as well as those engaged in it through collaboration efforts.

3) Misrepresentation

A case recently came to the committee regarding misrepresentation of credentials on the part of a member of the Association. The Committee wishes to express its concern regarding any practice of sociologists who do not accurately report the degrees they have and the institutions from which they come. This should be so both in directories of the Association (ASA), in the bulletins of universities in which they teach, and in job application procedures.

4) Ethics of Rights to First Publication

The following is the essence of a case presented to the Committee concerning the publication of a theoretical paper drawn from a grant proposal whose empirical basis was dependent on the use of raw data loaned by a colleague.

The author claims that with the colleague's permission the raw data was revised and restated on the author's own data; that the area of research and methodology were not similar to those of the colleague; that proper credit was given with reference to the raw data source; and that the publication was a year after the data-borrowing took place.

The colleague accepts all of the foregoing as true, but claims that the article violates the original data-borrower's right of first publication.

Reaction of the members to the ethical issue in this case is invited. Please address communications to the new Chair, Professor Cédon Stjöberg, Box 8147, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712.

Six Sociologists Visit U.S. Under Fulbright-Hays Program

Six sociologists are among the 500 more senior lecturer and research scholars from 69 countries selected for participation in the 1974-75 Fulbright-Hays program. All of the scholars are listed in the 1974-75 DIRECTORY OF VISITING LECTURERS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS published by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars.

During their stay in this country, many of the foreign scholars are available for lectures or seminars, and their research, providing they can arrange for brief absences from their host institutions.

The sociologists participating in the current program are: Helkei Hasikken, head of the Labor Union, Helsinki, Finland. Hasikken will be doing research on general systems theory at the Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan until the end of this month.

Jan Jerschina, lecturer in sociology, Jagellionian, Krakow, Poland. Jerschina will be doing research on the sociology of youth and family and research methodology at the University of Chicago through June. He was at Columbia University from September through January.

Ewa Maśleny, adjunct professor of philosophy and sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland. Maśleny will be doing research on industrial management and organization behavior at the Stanford University Graduate School of Business through June.

Andrei Stanowi, lecturer in sociology, University of Bucharest, Romania, will be doing research in demography at the University of Michigan through June.

Concerta Van-Auwerendonk, researcher, Institute for Training and Research on Social Development, Catholic University of Louvain; will be conducting research on drug analysis in social sciences, especially economic sociology, at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, from August to November.

Paul R. Wilson, acting head of the Anthropology and Sociology Department, University of Queensland, Australia. Wilson will be doing research on policy, community relations, and criminal justice innovation with the Program for Social Ecology at the University of California, Irvine, until the end of this month. He was with the Battelle Institute, Seattle, Washington from April to August, 1974.

ETHICS COMMITTEE CONCERNS CITED

Continued from Page One

for more information on the video tapes and membership write to International Sociological Association, P.O. Box 739, Station "A", Montreal, Que. H2C 2V3 Consel.

NEH GRANTS

Continued from Page Three

Juanita A. Dobmeyer, Norman, Oklahoma, Community College, Minn., Role Conflict Related to Widowhood, $2,000.
Breitbart F. Green, Univ. of Wisconsin Center, Jamesville, Aged Americans: Survey of a Minority Group, $11,250.
Nicole Diane Mossberg, Houston, Tex., Daytime Serials and the World View of Blue-Collar Women: An Interview Study, $8,993.

ASA DIRECTORY MAILING RESUMED

The mailing of questionnaires soliciting updated and new information for the 1973 ASA DIRECTORY OF MEMBERS has been resumed for March. Members who have not received their questionnaires by March 30 should contact the ASA Executive Office.

The Directory mailing will include a print-out of the existing entry on each member's request for a copy of the information. In addition, new information concerning the members' employment will be requested.

Members will have approximately four weeks to return the questionnaires. The questionnaire is not returned in the allotted time, the existing information will be used in the next Directory.
Attempts to extend political control over professional statistical agencies in the federal government appear to be waning, but several important recommendations should be corrected if the integrity of federal statistics is to be adequately protected.

This is the major conclusion contained in a report presented to the ASA Council during its December meeting by the ASA Committee on Government Statistics.

A summary of the major findings are contained in the concluding paragraphs of the committee report:

"The attack on the integrity of federal statistics has abated; indeed, there are several positive recent developments. Your committee believes that continuing high quality of appointments to the leadership of OMB's Office of Management and Budget and the U.S. Statistical Policy Division can be commended. The policies against prepress release of data within the government have been improved, and there are less frequent and shorter formal deadlines in the publication of statistics.

We note with mild approval the practice of releasing news releases by statistical agency to the public in a timely manner. Unfortunately these releases are selective and the practice is not uniformly applied to the publications of our colleagues in the media.

"However, major deficiencies noted by your committee remain to be remedied. The scope of the series covered by a publically announced release date has widened, and there is no ombudsman; the heads of the three agencies enumerated by the ASFA/AFSC committee are still politically appointed, various functions of Commerce Department statistical agencies seem to be filled by political appointees, the bureaucratic levels within that Department; the decline in professional quality of some important technical advisory committees is notorious; and several problems that statistical agencies who use statistics in their research and in their classrooms in their research and in their classrooms and have been slow to resolve. The ASA Committee on Government Statistics is composed of Robert Parke, Social Science Research Council, Washington, D.C.; Albert D. Biderman, Bureau of Social Science Research, Washington, D.C.; and Conrad Taeuber, Georgetown University.

COMMITTEE MANDATE

The report is the result of a mandate approved by the ASA Council in December 1973 to report within one year on "the health, welfare and availability, or otherwise" on the recommendations made by the Committee on the Integrity of Federal Statistics and the ASA'S Statistical Advisory Committee and the Federation Statistics Users Conference.

The recommendations made by the ASFA/AFSC committee were based on a study conducted in 1973 by "white paper on the extension of political control over professional statistical agencies."

Rather than focusing on specific recommendations and procedures on the "basic ingredients" of what a statistical system should be, the committee concentrated on the "bureaucratic location" of the division. Five years ago, the submission head report directed to the Di-"visional head is an" other level between the division head and the OMB Director.

Recommendation 1: The Office of Management and Budget should encourage establishment of a recognized professional association such as the National Association of Government Statistics.

Recommendation 2: An ombudsman position should be included in the biennial report to the Office of Management and Budget.

Recommendation 3: The President's Office should have the responsibility to ensure that the OMB Director is suitably qualified to serve this role.

Recommendation 4: The recommendations are concerned with questions that need to be taken, to develop public confidence in the statistical system, or to identify policy measures which will restore public confidence in the statistical system.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND BACKGROUND

The nine recommendations of the ASFA/AFSC committee and the findings of the Committee on Government Statistics are described and action taken on the recommendations follow:

Recommendation 1: The Statistical Policy Division of the Office of Management and Budget should be encouraged in its efforts to improve the accuracy and reliability of statistics. (Circular No. A-91, "Prompt Compilation and Release of Statistical Information") is applied to all statistical series as a means of better assuring the timeliness of statistical reliability. (Circular No. A-91, "Prompt Compilation and Release of Statistical Information") is applied to all statistical series as a means of better assuring the timeliness of statistical information. The ASA Committee on Government Statistics studies systems used by ASA Committee.

ASA Committee: Circular A-91 represents a public commitment by the government to the release dates of specific time series. Most of the series now covered in this circular are short-term economic time series and as such are of little direct professional interest to sociologists. However, extension of the coverage of this circular to all public series such as those on economic, health, death, and many others is important to sociologists.

Although adherence to scheduled release dates has improved, there is no progress in the extension of the coverage of Circular A-91 and such extension is urgently needed. In instances where timely publication of statistical reports is impossible, more effective use should be made of distribution of tabulations by microform or computer tape, especially in those cases in which the printing delays are the problem.

Recommendation 2: The Statistical Policy Division should continue to be responsible for professional statisticians who have experience in both the Federal statistical system and have established recognition as professional statisticians in their own right. The Division should report to the Secretary of the Office of Management and Budget.

ASA Committee: The current division head assumed the post in February 1974 is concerned for being open, candid and attentive to the views of his professional colleagues and for the quality of the staff appointments he has made. Concern, however, was expressed over the bureaucratic location of the division. Management, and Budget. The President of the ASA and the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and the practice of having the political officials of both sensitive data in advance of publication has been stopped.

Recommendation 3: The OMB Director and the council of Economic Advisers should be informed of a new professional organization and should encourage establishment of a recognized professional association such as the National Association of Government Statistics.

ASA Committee: No ombudsman has been established. There is a continuing need for a body to undertake advocacy of the public state in the viewpoint of the ASA Committee.

Recommendation 4: Heads of statistical agencies should be in the career service, a practice which is not widespread in all areas except for the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

ASA Committee: The three positions reviewed are still political appointments. Although incumbents in two of the positions reviewing a career statistics appear to be performing adequately, the situation continues to require remedies, since it appears that the OMB Director is not using the time service.

Recommendation 5: The heads of major statistical agencies should have direct control of such functions as appointments of professional statisticians, appointment of the budget, and publication of data.

ASA Committee: Within the Commerce Department, the OMB appears to have run counter to this recommendation, in that violation of professional standards have gravitated toward the Office of the Administrator of the Social and Economic Statistics Administration, and away from the offices of statistical agencies, which include the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (formerly Office of Business Economics).

Recommendation 6: In the release of the data, care should be taken to stress the professional statistical production agency, not the department, agency or bureau. Initial release should be made by the production agency, except in cases where one agency performs contract services for another. This is particularly true where two individual agencies are created for collecting data.

ASA Committee: A common impediment to public identification of the agency that is responsible for the release of data is the production agency is the source of official high profile public statements about the data with the wrong source. To prevent this, a firm disciplinary hand should be, and is being, exercised by OMB. Except for the President and the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, the practice of having the political officials of sensitive data in advance of publication has been stopped.

Recommendation 7: Because of the importance of technical advisory committees, guidelines should be established to guarantee the selection of knowledgeable members on such committees without regard for political affiliations and with a number of specific appointments from appropriate professional organizations.

ASA Committee: The entire system for statistical and technical advisory committees needs overhauling, to make them effective and to make them non-political.

Recommendation 8: Recent changes in regulation for advisory committees include a review of the OMB's policy, and in advance announcement of an agenda which cannot be subsequently changed. These changes are mixed blessing. Reorganization of the statistical system to diversify interests among the public that use or are affected by statistics is an important part of the public that use or are affected by statistics is an important function that may be served by user and public advisory committees. However, these functions should be distinguished from those of technical advisory committees, which must be free to evaluate in confidence data to which they have access, and whose membership is subject to screening and control for conflicts of interest.

Moreover, recent changes in advisory committee regulations have not reduced the use of political criteria in naming committees. Such criteria should have no place in the technical advisory committee structure.

Recommendation 9: The policy of including the name of a senior professional statistician who is responsible for the production of data in the released data should be removed. The OMB should be asked to remove the OMB's policy, and the practice of having the political officials of sensitive data in advance of publication has been stopped.

ASA Committee: More provision should be made for professional, periodical evaluation of important statistical series, such as that provided in the earlier President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics, to provide for regular evaluation of important statistical series.

ASA Committee: There is a need for continuing evaluation of OMB's policy, with more frequent review for the presentation of statistics. Not only is there a need for a clear statement of the concepts which are used for the presentation of statistics. Not only is there a need for a clear statement of the concepts which are used for the presentation of statistics. Not only is there a need for a clear statement of the concepts which are used for the presentation of statistics.

Prepares Survey Trend Data

For Social Indicator Research

A two-stage project designed to encourage social indicators research through the dissemination of survey trend data in the archives of the Roper Public Opinion Research Center is being approached. The first phase of the project involves the preparation of a new index to all Social Indicators data that have been asked more than once in the 4000 American national surveys housed in the Roper Center archives.

The published index, titled SURVEY DATA FOR TREND ANALYSIS: AN INDEX TO REPEATED QUESTIONS Used by NATIONAL SURVEYS HELD BY THE ROPER PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH CENTER, will be available early this year. The second stage is designed to test the usefulness of the INDEX for the development of social indicators. Some funds have been set aside to enable the Roper Center to clean a network of surveys in its collection and to provide these surveys to researchers under arrangements to be negotiated. The SRSC Center for Social Indicators is coordinating this project and will keep the public informed about the progress of the project and the availability of the specific data itemized in the INDEX.
The meeting calendar for March 8, 1975, is presented. It includes the date, location, and main content of various programs and events. A section titled "Notre Dame College Endorses Part-time Faculty Appointments" discusses the endorsement of part-time faculty positions at Notre Dame College. Additionally, there is an announcement for the "British Survey Center Offers Fellowships" at Essex University. The text also includes "Issue Themes, Assistance Sought by Journal Editor," and "New Programs" which mention Claremont Graduate School and the University of Pittsburgh. The document concludes with "ASAP FOOTNOTES."
Institut International de Sociologie to Hold 26th International Congress

The 26th International Congress of the Institut International de Sociologie, the oldest continuing organization of sociologists in the world, will take place in Brussels, Belgium. Tentative plans call for a September, 1972 meeting, but a firm date will be set soon according to President Frangois Coiteux, Director of Sociological Research at the Université Libre de Bruxelles.

After its founding in 1923 by René Worms, early congresses of the Institute were held primarily in Europe, but recent ones have taken place in Asia, Africa, South America, and once in North America (Mexico, 1964). Over the years, the roster of Presidents and officers of the Institute have included such prominent names as Simmel, Lillianfeld, Tonnies, Tordel, Ferri, Bremba, and many others.

Currently the Institute is an affiliate of the International Sociological Association and in August, 1974, a special session was organized through arrangements made by President Coiteux of the Institute and President Rueben Hill of the ISA.

Membership in the Institute is by invitation on the basis of scholarly records that are reviewed by an International Scientific Committee. Nominations are confirmed at each Congress by a roll call of the names of the members. Officers of the Institute emphasize that the organization is a scientific body and that it is the purpose of the Institute to encourage and facilitate the exchange of ideas and the transmission of knowledge among sociologists.

In addition to the congress, a series of seminars and workshops will be held on various aspects of sociology, including but not limited to, urban sociology, social theory, and social change. These sessions will be held at the University of Brussels and will be open to all interested participants.

The statement of FOOTNOTES calling for "100 word" proposals, rather than 1,000 words, also caused delays in some cases. The announced deadline of November 24 had been planned to allow time for the evaluation and comments of the committee to be returned to proposal writers in time to meet the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education deadline of January 15, 1975.

The project staff continues to seek support from federal and private funding agencies for these projects of demonstration and evaluation in undergraduate education in sociology. The profession will be kept informed and invited to participate as new opportunities become available.

Update on Undergrad Project

The Pacific Chapter of the American Association for Public Opinion Research held its annual meeting in Los Angeles March 21-22. The theme of the meeting was social research in minority communities, and sessions included topics such as public opinion and mass communication. Papers were presented on topics such as "Social Stratification and Education," "Public Opinion and Mass Communication," and "Sociological Research in Minority Communities.

Socio-Crostic #4

William Petersen
Ohio State University

Directions: Fill in the boxes with the words corresponding to the definitions and transfer each letter to the designated square in the puzzle. The words in the puzzle comprise a quotation from a sociological work whose author and title are given in the initial letters of the filled in words. Dark squares indicate the ends of words which may run over from one line to the next.

Solution will be published in the next issue.

a. With Word L, what every professor professes to be
b. Absences from lectures
c. An American college
d. To fill in imaginatively, as gas in a lecture (two words)
e. Funding source (abbreviation)
f. Funding source
g. An American university
h. Used to fill in, as gas in a lecture
i. Radical
j. Funding source (abbreviation)
k. Superb (slang)
l. See Word A
m. Rewrites once again, as a manuscript
n. Mobility
o. And what follows from that hypothesis?
p. English politician
q. English politician
r. Sentimental impact
s. Pertaining to ancient Indian religion
t. Extremely prolific junior author (two words)

1. Funding source (abbreviation)
2. Birth
3. Positive vote
4. Persons graduating in the same year
5. One who moves, as to a college town
6. Soviet news agency
7. Age category

8. 113 94 63
9. 24 6 93 54
10. 19 5 64
11. 53 22 69 79 67 110
12. 9 108 119 47 77 66 29
13. 51 88
14. 90 37 17 56
15. 59 88 13 31 76

The statement in FOOTNOTES calling for "100 word" proposals, rather than 1,000 words, also caused delays in some cases. The announced deadline of November 24 had been planned to allow time for the evaluation and comments of the committee to be returned to proposal writers in time to meet the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education deadline of January 15, 1975.
MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEETING

The second meeting of the 1973 Council was held on Thursday, October 7, 1973, at 9:00 A.M. in the Council Room of the Ministry of Education and Labor.

1. Approval of Agenda (Part 2): proposed agenda was accepted after all online item concerning UNESCO was added for consideration.

2. Report of the President: President reported that the ASA was still functioning but had experienced financial difficulties due to the recent increase in membership payments.

3. Report of the Secretary: The Secretary reported that the ASA had been active during the past year, with a number of significant events taking place.

4. Report of the Executive Officer: The Executive Officer reported that the ASA had successfully held its annual meeting in New York City.

5. Resolution of the northern limit: The northern limit was extended to include the northernmost states.

6. Resolution of the southern limit: The southern limit was extended to include the southernmost states.

7. Resolution of the western limit: The western limit was extended to include the westernmost states.

8. Resolution of the eastern limit: The eastern limit was extended to include the easternmost states.

9. Resolution of the size of the Board: The size of the Board was increased to include an additional three members.

10. Resolution of the term of office: The term of office for the members of the Board was extended to include an additional year.

11. Resolution of the budget: The budget was increased to include an additional funding for the activities of the ASA.

12. Resolution of the membership: The membership was increased to include an additional number of members.

OFFICIAL REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS

The official reports and proceedings of the ASA are available for download on the ASA's website. These reports include detailed information on the activities of the ASA during the past year, including its financial reports, membership reports, and committee reports.

The proceedings of the ASA's annual meeting are also available for download. These proceedings include the presentations and discussions of the various committees and sections of the ASA.

The minutes of the ASA's meetings are also available for download. These minutes include the discussions and decisions made by the ASA during its meetings.

The ASA's publications, including its journal, are also available for download. These publications include articles written by members of the ASA on various topics related to the study of the arts.

The ASA's newsletters and bulletins are also available for download. These newsletters and bulletins include news and updates from the ASA, as well as information on upcoming events and activities.

The ASA's website also includes a searchable database of its archives, which includes a wealth of information on the ASA's history and activities.

The ASA's website is an excellent resource for anyone interested in the study of the arts. It includes a wide range of information and resources, including publications, reports, and proceedings, all of which are available for download.

The ASA's website is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the study of the arts. It includes a wide range of information and resources, including publications, reports, and proceedings, all of which are available for download.
that the resolution should be tabled in a nominal ball if Council does not accept it. Council is permitted tosubstitute a new resolution on a vote of 12-4 with one absence.

WHEREAS the American Sociological Association of Councilors establishes the conduct of all elections to be by "as electors chosen by the membership—recommendations by the Committee on Bylaws (Executive Secretary) are consistent with the needs of the various sections.

Therefore, BE IT RESOLVED that the new by-laws should be amended to provide for the establishment of an official section on this basis. The procedure for the issuance of a book is to be announced in Section 6 on an as electors chosen by the membership—recommendations by the Committee on Bylaws (Executive Secretary) are consistent with the needs of the various sections.

Therefore, BE IT RESOLVED that the new by-laws should be amended to provide for the establishment of an official section on this basis.

Secondly, this resolution should be voted on at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association. Amendments to the Constitution and By-laws should make it possible for the Council to respond to any resolution brought before the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association. Amendments to the Constitution and By-laws should make it possible for the Council to respond to any resolution brought before the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association.

As the American Sociological Association is concerned with the opposition to the American Sociological Association is concerned with the opposition to the American Sociological Association is concerned with the opposition to the American Sociological Association is concerned with the opposition to the American Sociological Association is concerned with the opposition to the American Sociological Association.

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Obituaries

Bernard Sklar
1927-1973

The many friends of Bernard Sklar were shocked and saddened by his untimely death on October 16, 1974. As well as being a wonderful academic, Bernard was also a vibrant, active and innovative sociologist. His deep sense of social conscience, his commitment to championing the emerging concept of the school sociologist and the notion that social research and academically trained sociologists should be encouraged to study social problems in a detached and clinical fashion. Toward the end of his life, he published pages on the school sociologist in "Interchange" and "The Sociologist," the newsletter of the American Educational Research Association. He also organized a 1973 symposium on this subject at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association.

Bernard's efforts to foster the application of sociological knowledge to educational problems were also reflected in the special summer institute in "Interchange," which he organized at the University of Southern California last summer, and in a conference he was planning for this spring on uses of sociological and sociologists in school systems. His scholarly and administrative writings and speeches worked on races and student and faculty quality in higher education.

A former colleague of Bernard's from U.C.L.A. wrote of him that "Bernard was a man known by his projects. By that standard Bernard's life was a good one, if sadly short. Indeed, Bernard's remembrance includes fullness of projects and people and situations that helped people, some of which can be inferred from the follow-

ing highlights of his career. Bernard be-

served a B.S. and a M.A. from Indi-

ana University in 1950 and 1951 re-

spectively, and in 1954 he received his

Ph.D. in sociology of education from the University of Chicago. In the 1950s, Bernard served as Professor of Sociology at the University of California at Berkeley and as an Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Southern California in 1956. Those who knew Bernard will remem-

ber him for his great sense of hu-

manism, and the fact that he really cared about people and the improvement of their lives. One example of his social action was his great skill in his fast-rising abilities, which can be found in the articles he wrote for "Communism and Socialism." He handled the human coming of our POWs from Indochina. Ultimately, of course, it was through Bernard's writings and speeches, that those who knew him truly learned of the depth of his feeling for people. Yet, Bernard's words about a friend very nearly capture this quali-

ty, and they also express our feelings about him:

There are no words that can com-

pare adequately what we feel at your departure or, at the same time, express our thanks for having had

the privilege of knowing you.

Bernard was survived by his wife, Mar-

tha, and her two sons, Benjamin age 6, and

Jonathan age 3. Friends and associates who had received his many letters and visits to a fund which has been established for the education of the two boys. Please send your donations to: The Martha T. Sklar Educational Fund and mail them to Mrs. Helen Jones, School of Educa-

tion, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024.

—William B. Boyd

University of Rochester

Joseph Brem
1904-1974

Joseph Brem, professor emeritus of sociology at Hofstra University since 1964, died of a heart attack in 1974. From his illness of several months. He was born July 31, 1904, in Flacken, Russia, and received his B.A. degree in 1928 at the University of Paris in 1930, and his B.D. in anthropology at Columbia University in 1935. From 1935 to 1939 he was a Fulbright of the United States before entering Harvard University in 1940. He then joined New York University in the sociology of education. Since then, he has taught for more than twenty years before accepting an emeritus appoint-

ment at Hofstra University.

After completing his doctoral disser-

ation on Inca militarism—which is now a book—he began to write about the Inca. In the early 1960s, he published "Inca Civilization." Since then, he has written several books and articles on Inca culture and the Inca Empire, which have been widely read and influential.

Except for an Analysis of Inca Militarism, (sociology of education, etc.) which he wrote only one other book, Language and Society, with which his work on Inca was translated into several languages. This slim volume reflects the conciseness and luci-

dity of his approach and the ease with which he had written and taught. It was a great favorite among students and a classic in the field of sociological writing. It was a great favorite among students and a classic in the field of sociological writing. It is a great favorite among students and a classic in the field of sociological writing.

His work was not only sociological, but also deeply influenced by his Russian background. As a young man he was active in the Russian Revolution, and later he became a member of the Communist Party. He was a dedicated and principled scholar, who was committed to the use of sociology to improve the lives of ordinary people. His work was characterized by a deep sense of humanism and a commitment to social justice. He was a man of great courage and conviction, who was willing to speak out against injustice and to fight for the rights of the oppressed.

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DEBATE SEEKS NEW DEFINITION OF SITUATION FOR RESEARCH

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Rights of Privacy is submitting legislation to Congress which will establish strict access to data collected by the federal government. Parsons would like some answers to the following questions: "Who has learned what of value by matching records on individual citizens?"

"Who has done what and what of value has been learned from the secondary analysis of data?"

Since no definitive answers can be provided at this time on the future course of the debate, the remainder of this article presents an overview of the situation in an attempt to identify some of the pertinent actors and sources of information besides the Committee on the Rights of Privacy.

Four Congressional committees are involved in the debate: House and Senate Committees on Government Operations, Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, and the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information.

The Office for Protection from Research Risks, headed by Donald Chalkley, has been established at the National Institutes of Health to administer HEW's program for protection of human subjects in biomedical and behavioral research. The National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, established by the National Research Act of 1974, held its first meeting in December. Bradford Gray, a sociologist, recently joined the commission staff. Miriam Kelty, who is on temporary leave from the American Psychological Association, is also on the staff. James D. Carroll, Director, Public Administration Programs, Maxwell School, Syracuse University, is conducting a two-year study of the identity of Research Sources and Data. The study, launched in January 1974, is funded by a $46,000 grant from the Russell Sage Foundation. The study was initiated by the Consortium of Social Science Associations, which includes the ASA. It will produce policy recommendations for the associations.

A research project is also underway at the Bureau of Social Science Research in Washington on the "Protection of Human Subjects in Large-Scale Studies of Noninstitutionalized Normal Subjects." The research team includes Robert Bower, study director; Albert Biderman, Ira Cislin, and Jacques Feuillet. Biderman held an international meeting on the NIH-sponsored investigation during the Annual Meeting in Montgomery, Alabama.

The Federal Register has published proposed guidelines on the protection of human subjects in research in the following issues: