Graduate training in sociology in the United States is beginning to reflect the impact of the ASA Minority Fellowship Program that is designed to enrich opportunities for students from a variety of ethnic backgrounds.

With the recent selection of the second cohort of 39 Fellows who will begin participating in the ASA Minority Fellowship Program during the 1975-76 academic year, a total of eighty-highly qualified minority graduate students have now been designated as ASA Fellows.

The ASA will directly support 20 of the new Fellows with funds provided by the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs of the National Institute of Mental Health, and the National Institute of Drug Abuse.

William A. Anderson, ASA Minority Fellowship Director, said a strong effort is being made to find sources of funding for the remaining Fellows. Five Fellows have already been offered assistance from other sources, he said.

The new cohort of Fellows will join the initial group which began participating in the current academic year. Announcements concerning application procedures for the third cohort to be selected under the existing program will be mailed to all departments.

See ASA FELLOWS, p. 5

**COUNCIL ESTABLISHES 12-WEEK REPORTING RULE FOR EDITORS**

Acting in response to a recommendation from the Committee on Publications, the ASA Council in its March meeting adopted a policy disapproving of delays of more than twelve weeks by journal editors in reporting to contributors on the disposition of their papers.

This was the second major policy statement adopted by Council this year that affects the authors-journal relationship. The first, a policy on multiple submissions of manuscripts, indicated that Council “regards submission of a manuscript to a professional journal while that paper is under review by another journal as unacceptable” (See FOOTNOTES, November, 1974).

The full statement of the new ASA policy on rights of authors reads as follows: “The Council of the American Sociological Association disapproves of delays of more than twelve weeks by journal editors in reporting to contributors on the disposition of their papers. When a decision has not been reached after twelve weeks, the editor will correspond with authors describing the status of the manuscript in order to provide authors an opportunity to make an informed decision as to whether to continue the review process.”

**ASRA RUNOFF ELECTION REQUIRED FOR PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT**

A runoff election is being held for the second consecutive year as no presidential or vice presidential candidate received a majority of the votes cast in the ASRA general election this spring.

The ASRA Constitution requires a majority vote before a candidate is declared elected for the positions of President-Elect, Vice-President-Elect, Secretary-Elect. For all other elected positions, the candidate receiving the largest number of votes is declared elected.

Competing in the runoff for the position of President-Elect will be J. Milon Yinger, Oberlin College, and Eleanore B. Sheldon, Social Science Research Council. The runoff for Vice-President-Elect will be between Suzanne Keller, Princeton University, and Karl F. Schuessler, Indiana University.

Results of the runoff will be announced as soon as possible.

**FIRST ANNUAL ASRA 'ROAST' SET FOR SAN FRANCISCO MEETING**

Something new has been added to the late-night roster of social activities that traditionally follow the presidential and the plenary sessions at the Annual Meeting. In addition to the third-annual "DAN Party" (Departmental Alumni Night) to be held the I president section on Monday night this year, and in addition to the long-standing American Sociological Jazz Session on Thursday night, the first annual ASRA ROAST will be held on Tuesday evening.

The main ballroom of the San Francisco Hilton will be set up for the first ROAST, which stands for Regional Organizations and Societies Taproom. Seven limonaria outposts will be established, each giving recognition to one of the independent regional associations or societies that make the American Sociological scene. Presidents and other dignitaries from the regions will be invited to stand near their respective watering holes to greet people who wish to identify with their sub-set and hear the latest news from their part of the country.

To guide sociologists to their desired locations, each regional station will have a prominent sign.

See ROAST, p. 6

**ASA IN 1980: COUNCIL ON COUNCIL ON PLANNING**

"The objectives of the Association shall be to stimulate and improve research, teaching, and discussion, and to encourage cooperative relations among persons engaged in the scientific study of society."

—Article II, ASA Constitution

**INTRODUCTION**

1980 will mark the 75th anniversary of the American Sociological Association. What will be the shape of our organization at that time? What ought we to be doing in five years hence that we are not doing today? What are we doing today that should be terminated by us? What changes, if any, are required in our governing structure to maintain its effectiveness and to encourage cooperative relations among persons engaged in the scientific study of society?"

—Article II, ASA Constitution

Further energy to a long-range planning effort, it may want to use in new or major areas of research and development. The words of past-presidents suggest as much.

"I don't know if it's as easy to say what you've got a good thing, you've got to make some sort of change.

Harry S. Truman

"The utility of utopias is simple. In the degree that utopias are taken seriously, they determine the course of present action and become, in a restricted sense, self-fulfilling. . . . The future is the cause of the present in substantial degree.

—Walter E. Moore

". . . whatever solutions are arrived at will be compromises. They will be better compromises if one has any illusions about solving the world's problems and for all, if it is held in mind that the conflict lies deep in many occupations and for all, if it is held in mind that the conflict lies deep in many occupations..."
Comments on Multiple Submissions Policy

A. Emerson Smith
University of South Carolina

On the masthead leaf of the February, 1975 issue of the American Sociological Review, there is a statement of the ASA Multiple Submissions Policy. Several sentences in this statement deserve comment. The first sentence reads, "Submission of a manuscript to a professional journal clearly implies commitment to publish in that journal." The sentence itself implies (1) that once an author submits a manuscript, it is the author's obligation to allow the editors to publish the original or a revision of the manuscript and (2) that the author has been given by the journal right of first publication. The Copyright Law of the United States recognizes this right of authors of unpublished work [17 U.S.C. 106], but an agreement is reached between an author and an editor, the context of a manuscript is the property of the author and the manuscript ought not to be published. The mere act of 'submitting a manuscript to a professional journal' can not be construed as an agreement.

The act of submission of a manuscript, in itself, does not mean (1) that an author loses control over the content of the manuscript or (2) that an author is prevented from exercising the right to make the decision, at any time and for any reason, that he or she does not want to publish a manuscript submitted to a particular journal. If the journal statement is realistic and acceptable in terms of the rights of the author if it read, "Submission of a manuscript to a professional journal indicates an author's request that the editors consider the manuscript for publication in that journal." The last sentence in the policy statement reads, "...the American Sociological Association regards submission of a manuscript as a provision that paper is under review by another journal as unacceptable." Editor Jacqueline Johnson Jackson notes in her report on the ASA's Editorial Policies Committee, in the August 1974 issue of the ASA Footnotes that "A reduction in such practices (e.g., multiple submissions) would help reduce the length of waiting lists of editorial reviewers." Clearly, the fewer the number of multiple submissions, the fewer the number of manuscripts that the editors have to consider for publication; the fewer the number of manuscripts per editorial reader, the greater the likelihood of less time being required for submission to receipt of acceptance or rejection. Since journal editors do try to make the time from submission to publication as short as possible, it is quite understandable that journals and the projects it supports.

With or without such condemnation, we have reason to expect similar unjustified attacks against the research of scholars in the natural sciences. In fact it has been recently reported in Re- Views Today (March 31, 1975) that Senator Proxmire's staff expects to proceed with comparable examination of the hard sciences as soon as Congressional internships can be recruited who have some competence in the physical and biological sciences. The Senators have already asked for summaries of the more than 4,000 projects currently supported by the National Institutes of Health to determine which of these are in the biomedical sciences. It was after a good deal of thought and with some sadness that I concluded that I must speak out in support of this resolution. The Senator could have permitted us to do something considerably more constructive if he had accepted invitations that have been extended to him to meet with University scholars, express his concerns and explain his position, and discuss our fears and reactions to scientific inquiry that is posed by political attacks on the mass media. One of my discussions this fall with Senator Proxmire, at breakfast in the Senate, Professor Winthrop, extended such an invitation to Senator Proxmire months before the Senate's attack on Professor Winthrop. Senator Proxmire did not accept this invitation. I understand that others have explored a similar approach. With deep regret I conclude that the Senator is a politically astute man who must know very well what he is doing. I do not believe that it is realistic to expect a resolution by the Faculty of this University to influence greatly his political goals and actions.

To be fair to ourselves and to the cause of science and scholarship everywhere, we cannot maintain a silence that will be interpreted either as approval of a basically antintellectual position or as a lack of concerns about its dangerous consequences.

Training Needs for Non-Academic Jobs Cited

Edward H. Harris
Indiana University-Purdue University

An increased interest has emerged in the training needs of non-academic sociologists. The Occupational Outlook Handbook (U.S. Department of Labor, 1972-73, 209-210) indicates that sociologists are most likely to be employed in teaching or social service. The present discussion focuses on some suggested training requirements for sociologists in the non-academic world and considers some possible areas of non-academic employment. The discussion above, social service is an area where non-academic sociologists are commonly employed (U.S. Department of Labor, 1972-73, 209-210) in that it is a relatively large and growing field and that it is a field in which the social sciences are useful. Social service is also a field in which sociologists may find employment in a variety of capacities, from direct service to administration.

The findings from the study revealed the following. The training recommendations concerning academic sociology versus urban problems, the uses of sociological knowledge, and research tools varied with regard to a complex set of factors. One dimension included degree level--the B.A., the M.A., or doctorate. Other variations were attributed to agency characteristics such as: (1) specific agencies' need for analysis, (2) agencies being public, private sector, or private non-sectarian; (3) the field of activity such as health, education, welfare, etc.; (4) scope of service--public service, neighborhood or group service, an individual service, community activity; or being (5) a consumer service agency or other. A consumer service agency is one which serves persons or a collection of persons while the non-consumer type serves other agencies.

Training recommendations on foreign language was indirectly assessed by having agencies to estimate the average number of caseworks which dealt with people who speak little or no English. Variations seemed to be with respect to the relative numbers of foreign-born persons residing in the two urban counties studied. Another question asked about the foreign language spoken by clients, by staff and Spanish was most frequently mentioned.

A final phase of the study involved having empathy knowledge of urban racial and ethnic relations in support of having this knowledge tended to conform to their relative numbers within the population, and further increase the complexity of the total interest.
ASA Committee Seeks Information From Non-Academic Sociologists

Leonard I. Perlin, Chair
Committee on the Rights of Non-Academic Sociologists

The ad hoc Committee on the Rights of Non-Academic Sociologists needs the help of sociologists who are primarily employed in non-teaching jobs.

This Committee was appointed to learn more about the conditions of employment of such sociologists and the possible constraints which may exist upon their practice as professionals. There is a large number of our profession and non-academic occupations, and the number is likely to grow in the future. It is important, therefore, that we determine if a need exists at this time to establish a standing ASA committee whose task it would be to clarify and support the rights and privileges of non-teaching sociologists.

Its concerns would in some measure parallel those of the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching.

In the future we shall be learning more about the number and location of non-teaching sociologists and about the settings in which they work. Some of this information can be collected out of ASA files. But much of what the Committee needs to know at this time must be learned directly from the sociologists themselves.

Specifically, we are asking readers of FOOTNOTES to write us regarding their own histories and the experiences they have had as non-teaching sociologists. Their experiences are relevant even if they occurred in a job at which a person is no longer employed. If you have been employed as a sociologist in a non-faculty position, the Committee would like to know of any problems you have encountered in pursuing what you consider to be your rights as a professional sociologist because of the conditions of your employment. These might relate to conditions of hiring, promotion or retention, or to matters such as the collection and use of sociological data, their publication, and your right to be identified with your work and with your decisions about its disposal.

If you feel your professional rights were infringed in these or in other respects, please write to us, describing your experiences.

Ethnographic Study Proposals Wanted

A request for proposals for ethnographic field studies of the social and cultural processes found in de-structured societies has been announced by the National Institute of Education. The submission deadline is June 10.

Multiple small-scale studies employing a longitudinal framework and a symbolic sociological approach will be funded to elucidate the intercultural context of either multi-ethnic or multi-racial school communities. Emphasis is on encouraging the examination of the school as a socialization institution.

For further information, write to Dr. Ray C. Rist, Head, Metropolitan Studies, National Institute of Education, Washington, D.C. 20208.

Sociologists may need to search for new sources of funding for their research and demonstration projects if the economic recession and inflation bite deeply into the funds normally available from traditional sources.

One of the more efficient ways of conducting the search for new revenue is to consult the information provided by the Foundation on over 25,000 American foundations.

Information compiled by The Foundation is available to the public through national collections, regional collections in 39 states, publications, and membership in an associates program.

The collections contain source materials on the foundations and their grant-making activities. Information is available from every private foundation on the Internal Revenue Service, annual reports, and the Center's standard reference works. Also available are books, reports, and guides relating to the foundation field.

The New York collection includes reference materials on foundations in other countries, as well as information on the international activities of American foundations.

The national collections are located at the following addresses:

- The Foundation Center, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019
- The Foundation Center, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

The Foundation Directory and Supplements which contain information on the 2533 largest foundations in this country. These supplements account for about 90 percent of all foundation assets and 80 percent of all grants given in this country.

The Center also plans to publish regional directories in order to provide information on the smaller foundations.

The Foundation Grants Index which is published bimonthly in Foundation News. The index reports grants by state in which foundation is located, by recipient and by subject matter.

FUNDATION NEWS is published by the Council on Foundations, Inc., 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Several leaflets dealing with information sources to foundation facts, proposal writing, and evaluation of proposal are available for free from the Center.

Selected listings of grants made by the foundations in 1972 and 1973 may be purchased on microfiche for a nominal charge from the Center. The grants are grouped into 31 broad subject areas including psychology/sociology. Request order forms from the New York office.

Centers Associates Program provides individuals and non-profit organizations with telephone referral services, mail service, copying services, custom searches, library research services and custom computer searches. A membership fee is charged.

The Center is an educational corporation chartered in 1966 by the board of Regents of the University of the State of New York and is governed by its own Board of Trustees. It has been supported principally by foundation grants.

Childcare Committee Reports on Arrangements

The Childcare Committee is trying hard to arrange for adequate childcare for the San Francisco Convention. It seems to be very important that we have a pretty good idea before the convention of the number of children and the number of children who are expecting to attend. We can’t figure out any way to do this without asking for a good faith deposit sizable enough to insulate that we will be well informed. The way things shape up at present is as follows:

*We can’t handle kids in diapers for a variety of reasons. We can provide the names of babysitters. Parents can make arrangements with these sitters on a private basis. We will try to set up a childcare room in the hotel for kids out of diapers and under six (6) with professional, licensed day care people. For kids over six (6) we can organize licensed tours with insured buses. The cost would be anywhere from $10 to $20 per day, per child depending upon the number of children, the activity, the meals, etc. It is expensive, but so are the rooms at the Hilton. The real trick is to provide inexpensive childcare and we don’t know how to do that in an inflationary economy, in the middle of a major metropolitan area."

Jerome H. Skolnick, Chair
Assembly Charged with Relating Social Science to Governmental Policy

Sociologists and other social scientists are increasingly concerned about the failure of government to incorporate the information and knowledge generated in their disciplines. This concern is reflected in the establishment of public affairs committees within a number of associations and in such frequent press accounts concerning the policy-knowledge linkage—Why aren’t we doing better?—as to indicate their concern.

Surprisingly enough, Congress recognized the relevance of science for governmental policy over a century ago (1863) when it established the National Academy of Sciences as an official yet independent adviser to the federal government. To be subcommittee charged with the investigation and report upon the subject of science and art. But Congress reasserted its concern by forming the National Research Council in 1916 in response to the increasing demands being made on the advice of the Academy. The NRC was restructured in 1917 in order to accommodate the increase in the scope and number of its activities. Almost all of the program activities of the Academy are conducted under the auspices of the National Research Council.

The restructuring of NRC resulted in the creation of four Assemblies that follow discip- line-different concentrations that are concerned with broad, multidisciplinary problem areas.

One of the Assemblies—the Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences—formerly recognized by the NRC as the Social Science for public policy. The other assemblies are Engineering, Life Sciences, and Mathematics and Physical Sciences. The Commissions are Human Resource, Information, National Resources, and Social and Economic Systems.

NRC is a complex operation. Approximately 8000 scholars participate annually in the work of 50 major NRC committees, boards, and working groups. These include no compensation, apart from expenses, for their efforts. The scholars are supported by a staff of 3,100 and an operating budget of $4 million. In 1974, NRC committee produced more than 300 reports on scientific subjects bearing on public policy.

Although social scientists par- ticipate in the activities of other Assemblies and interdisci- plinary Commissions, the Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences is the sole organizational unit representing the social sciences within NRC. Consequently, the remainder of this article will deal with that unit.

The Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences has three primary goals:

1. To bring the knowledge, analytical tools, and methods of the behavioral and social sciences to bear upon the nation’s major problems in efforts to understand them and to assist in their alleviation.

2. To contribute to the advancement of the several disciplines of the behavioral and social sciences and to effect communication among them, including col- laboration among appropriate scientific societies and professional associations.

3. To render appropriate assis- tance to the National Research Council, including the identification of qualified individuals for committee service.

Sociologist David A. Green, a Yale Ph.D., is Executive Director of the Assembly. He was with the Russell Sage Foundation when he accepted his current post in July 1974. Economist Lester P. Silverman is Associate Executive Directo.

Green has received $400,000 from the Ford and Russell Sage Foundations to assist the Assembly in reorganizing its program and expanding its executive staff in order to contribute more actively to the communication between social scientists and public policy makers. This program planning fund will allow the Assembly to actively seek out problems amenable to social science inquiry rather than to rely on requests for assistance by the Assembly to requests from government agencies.

The Assembly’s continuing and proposed projects are divided into three program areas: (1) Developing Social Science Disciplines; (2) Increasing the Utilization of Behavioral and Social Sciences in Public Policy Formation; and (3) Improving the Understanding of Social Processes and Problems.

The first program represents the Assembly’s continuing concern with strengthening the constituent disciplines of the behavioral and social sciences. In this area include a planned conference on the impact of privacy and confidentiality legislation on the conduct of social science research, development of a joint cooperative research program with Soviet social scientists, and sponsorship starting in 1975 of the Mathematical Social Science Board which is working toward advancing the application of social sciences to the problems of the social sciences.

The second program area is designed to provide an effective program by which social science research is, or might be carried out, and with the development of mechanisms to be designed to ensure the usefulness of research results in the policy arena. Current projects include three studies of federal research and development programs: manpower R & D within the Labor Department; educational R & D within the Office of Education; and R & D within the entire Executive Branch. See the April issue of FOOTNOTES for more details on the last study.

The third program area represents the Assembly’s interest in bringing the resources of the behavioral and social sciences to bear upon the nation’s major problems. Current projects are concerned with the methodology of assessing demand for outdoor recreation and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, and decision processes within the Environmental Protection Agency.

Among the new projects planned in all program areas are a seminar series on environmental and genetic factors in human performance, studies of the transition to a market/monetarist model, and the dimensions of the world food crisis, and habitat beauty.

The Assembly carries out its work on a contract or grant basis in response to requests for technical, scientific, and policy advice from a wide variety of government and private organizations.

Typically, each Assembly proj- ect is carried out by a committee organized specifically for the work of that project. Each com- mittee may include Assembly members, others from the behavioral and social science disciplines, and qualified specialists drawn from labor, business, or other private organizations.

Membership in the Assembly is determined on the basis of outstanding work in the behavioral and social sciences and an expressed interest in the application of resources, time and energy to Assembly projects and programs. Members are nominated by the Executive Committee and appointed by the chairman of the National Research Council for five-year terms. The Executive Committee has direct responsi- bility for the program activities of the Assembly.

Sociologists serving on the Executive Committee are Renee C. Fox, Univ. of Pennsylvania; Alex Inkeles, Stanford University; Robert K. Merton, Columbia Univ.; Walter L. Wallace, Princeton Univ.; and Robin M. Williams, Jr., Cornell Univ.

Sociologists currently serving as Assembly members in addition to those listed are: Tullio De Mauro, Cornell Univ.; Crispin de Mijolla, Univ. of California at Berkeley; Clifford J. Neitz, The Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton; and Cynthia O’Hare, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill-Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Univesity of Pittsburgh; Seymour M. Lipset, Harvard Univ.; and Robert K. Merton, the Sociology Research Council; James S. Coleman, Univ. of Chicago; Beverly Daman, Univ. of Arizona; T. J. Underhill, Univ. of Chicago; and Clifford J. Neitz, The Institute of Advance Study, Princeton; Amos H. Hawley, Univ. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill-Paul F. Lazarsfeld, University of Pittsburgh; Seymour M. Lipset, Harvard University; and Robert K. Merton, the Sociology Research Council.

The Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences is located at 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20518.

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Professional Workshop Participants Announced

Organizers, panels and program scheduling for the First Professional Workshop to be held at an ASA Annual Meeting have been announced.

One Workshop is slated for each day of the 70th Annual Meeting which will be held in the San Francisco Hilton Hotel from August 27 to 30.

Each Workshop is scheduled for two hours with an organizer and panelists to make presentations during the first hour of discussion to take up the second hour. Four Workshops are sched- uled for the morning hours; the other for an afternoon session.

T habitat, dances and times, organizers and panelists of the Professional Workshops follow:

- Research Proposal Writing from the Viewpoint of Funding Agencies
  Time/date: Monday, Aug. 28, 8:30 a.m.

- Moderator: Julian B. Harsh, Social Sciences Research Council

- Panels: Jerry Combs, National Institute for Child and Human Development; David F. Clute, Russell Sage Foundation; Donald R. Ploch, National Science Founda- tion.

- Research Proposal Writing with Special Opportunities for Minority and Women Researchers
  Time/date: Tuesday, Aug. 28, 8:30 a.m.

- Moderator: James E. Blackwell, Univ. of Massachusetts, Boston

- Co-panelists: Gladez-hand, Na-
2ND GROUP OF ASA FELLOWS NAMED

• Continued from page one

Sociologists who are working on the common problems of industrial societies should contact the German Marshall Fund of the U.S. about its fellowship program by October 31.

The Fund, an American private foundation, will make German

NEH Wants Proposals For Summer Seminars

Sociologists interested in directing a Summer Seminar for College Teachers in 1978 are invited to submit their proposals to the National Endowment for the Humanities by July 1, 1977. James E. Blessing, Director, NEH Division of Fellowships, said the seminar directors will be given wide latitude in designing their seminars. In addition, the directors will select the participants for their seminars.

The purpose of this program is to provide opportunities for teachers at the smaller private institutions and junior and community colleges to work in their areas of interest with distinguished scholars and to have access to libraries suitable for mature study and research.

Two sociologists are participating in the 1977 summer seminar program. The sociologists and their seminar topics are Robert N. Bellah, Univ. of California, Berkeley, "Civil Religion in America," and Joseph R. Gusfield, Univ. of California, San Diego, "The Problem of Power in Politics, Culture, and Society.”

For further information on the submission of seminar proposals write to Division of Fellowships, National Endowment for the Humanities, 800 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506.

Information on how to apply for a fellowship to attend a seminar will be carried in FOOTNOTES when it becomes available from NEH.

“ROAST” Set for Annual Meeting

• Continued from page one

and distinctive marking. While the symbols are not yet set (awaiting the approval of the Committee on Publications), revelers of the ROAST can expect to recognize their regional homies by something like the following designations:


The idea for the ROAST developed from unpublished research by a task-force charged with activating latent functions of the ASA Constitution. Article II, Sections 9 and 10 hold that one of the objectives of the Association “shall be to stimulate and improve . . . discussion.” Article I, Section 9 of the By-Laws extends this mandate by setting up a committee to “help advance the interest of sociology and professionalism within regions, facilitate communications and otherwise promote cooperation between the regional societies and the Association.”

CSWS SCHEDULES OPEN SESSION FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The ASA Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology has been a stimulating committee this year. Their work is in progress and the committee will be meeting April 3, 1978. FOOTNOTES for the minutes prior to this time, this was the only women’s group. A major visible effort of the Committee was the publication of The Status of Women in Sociology, 1968-72. Since that publication, the Committee has engaged in further efforts to assess the status of women both as faculty and as graduate students through the ASA audits of graduate and undergraduate departments of sociology. The Committee has also sought to enhance the status of women through follow-ups of Committee recommendations (approved by ASA Council) and various other activities. As a result of feedback on specific activities of the Association, the Committee is planning to meet at the 1977 Annual Meeting to present their report and to receive comments, criticisms, and suggestions. The Committee will meet in San Francisco, after the Society there to consider the planned efforts.

Table 1: 1975-76 ASA Minority Fellows, Degrees Held, Awarding Institutions, and Graduate Enrollment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FELLOW</th>
<th>DEGREES &amp; INSTITUTION Funded</th>
<th>GRADUATE ENROLLMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badillo, Gilbert</td>
<td>University of Illinois, Chicago</td>
<td>University of Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beak, Sharon</td>
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<td>University of Vinciaga</td>
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<td>Beckwith, John</td>
<td>Loyola University of Los Angeles</td>
<td>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</td>
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<td>Champagne, Dunaue</td>
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<td>University of Minnesota</td>
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<td>University of Oregon</td>
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<td>Hampton Institute, Virginia</td>
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<td>Coleman, Thomas E.</td>
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<td>Lyles, Gladys J.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Malave, Maria Mina</td>
<td>State University of New York, Oakland</td>
<td>North Texas State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldonado, Alfred C., Jr.</td>
<td>Texas A &amp; I University</td>
<td>University of North Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>McNair, Bernice</td>
<td>Univ. of North Carolina</td>
<td>Texas A &amp; I University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pearson, Willie Jr.</td>
<td>Wiley College, Texas</td>
<td>Texas A &amp; I University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Riley, Sheila</td>
<td>Southern University, Louisiana</td>
<td>Texas A &amp; I University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suarez-Murias, Matta</td>
<td>University of Notre Dame</td>
<td>Texas A &amp; I University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thompson, Maxine J.</td>
<td>Memphis State University</td>
<td>Texas A &amp; I University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, Patricia E.</td>
<td>University of Maryland, Princess Anne</td>
<td>Texas A &amp; I University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willis, James Chavez</td>
<td>University of California, Santa Cruz</td>
<td>Texas A &amp; I University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wortham, Rogers Lee</td>
<td>University of Missouri, St. Louis</td>
<td>Texas A &amp; I University</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| "Plan to attend Fund Assists Work on Industrial Societies"

Sociologists who are working on the common problems of industrial societies should contact the German Marshall Fund of the U.S. about its fellowship program by October 31.

The Fund, an American private foundation, will make German

PBLNED CHANGE ARTICLES SOUGHT BY COMPETITION

Articles that exemplify the interplay between theoretical and empirical approaches, and values in any domain of planned change are being sought as entries in the 1975 Douglas McGregor Memorial Award competition. An honorarium of $1,000 accompanies the Award.

Articles considered for the award may encompass change efforts aimed at persons, groups, organizations, or larger systems, and may focus on any of a wide range of change strategies.

Articles should have been submitted in quadruplicate no later than September 1, 1975, following the usual format for the Journal of Applied Behavioral Science.

Articles should be sent to La Verne Collins, Assistant to the McGregor Award Committee, NTL Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, Box #515, Arlingtn, Va. 22209.

The McGregor Memorial Award was established in 1966 to recognize excellence in the application of the behavioral sciences. Articles selected for the Award and the Award winning paper will appear in the February 1976 issue of the Journal of Applied Behavioral Science.
**Membership Profile, Changes Outlined; Rights, Privileges Cited**

- Continued from page 1

Critical areas of ASA's existence. These areas concern trends in ASA membership and trends concerning financial resources. Following presentation of findings about membership and finances, questions will be posted in the interest of provoking planning possibilities. It is hoped that sometimes here is to identify issues and alternatives not to present recommendations or propose action. The leadership of the ASA Council deliberations. This memorandum will conclude with a proposal of how the ASA might program itself to become a continuing mechanism for planning. My assumption is that planning is too important to be left in the hands of one person, and certainly should be addressed on a regular rather than on a one-time basis by the Association's governing body.

**MEMBERSHIP**

The ASA is not a federation of departments of sociology of affiliated societies but a voluntary association of individual members. How many members are there, and where are they located? A total of 14,243 members are listed in the 1974 Directory. The majority of these, 88% (12,601) come from the fifty states of the United States. 2% of the 937 members from the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. New York State has the largest representation with 1,947 members. California, Ohio, and Pennsylvania each have 1,440 members. The ASA also includes 1,683 members from outside the United States 747 of these being from Canada, 289 (February, 1974, p. 3).

A profile of the membership may also be expressed in terms of sex, voting status, and areas of concentration. Approximately 25% of the total members are women, with slightly less, 21%, of the voting members being women. (FOOTNOTES, May, 1974, p. 3).

In 1974, 57.3% of the total membership participated in the election, and 51.6% of these voted for voting membership, in the previous 41 years, any person willing to pay the modest dues could be a full member and vote. Between 1946 and 1972 about 36% of the total membership was eligible to vote. In 1974, this number appears to have been raised, though the details of the increase in the number eligible to vote started to increase because of a marked shift to full membership and because Student Members became eligible to vote. However, less than half of the eligible members actually do vote in most elections, and turnout is currently 54.4% in the presidential run-off election in 1974.

For the 1973-74 Directory, each member designated two areas of competence from a list of 36. The list of specialties is currently being named by members as either their first or second choice included social psychology, 1,420; methodology and statistics, 1,050; marriage and family, 842, theory, 798, and deviant behavior, 734 (FOOTNOTES, November, 1974, p. 7). One other bit of information may be added to this profile of who makes up the ASA. Full membership in the ASA requires the holding of a doctorate in sociology or, in some related field, an original degree of three years of graduate study in such fields. This is also the case for those in the category of 'less than five years' in the Category of 1974 Directory, such persons constituted 48% of the total.

Where do these 6,958 ASA members work? Approximately eight out of ten (78.8%) are employed in sociology departments in colleges and universities, another 12% have accomplishments in academic units outside of sociology, and 9.2% work outside of colleges and universities in non-academic setting (FOOTNOTES, April, 1974, p. 1). Despite this tilt toward the academic, we found that approximately one-fourth of the faculty members listed in the 215 graduate departments of sociology carried in our 1974 Guide to Graduate Departments were not members of the ASA.

The seventy-year history of the membership in the ASA has been marked by periods of both slow and rapid expansion, periods of decline, and periods of relative stability in membership size.

In its first year, 1925, the membership was 150. Through the next ten years, membership went over the 1,000 mark for the first time. Another twenty-seven years elapsed before the 2,000 mark was reached. In units of a thousand, various milestones were reached as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>2,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>3,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>4,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>5,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>6,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>7,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>8,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>10,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>11,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>12,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>13,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>14,156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures suggest unprecedented growth over the entire history of the Association. This, however, is not the case.

Over the span of years, three patterns can be discerned. For the first twenty-five years, 1905-1930, membership in the ASA in any given year (with minor exceptions for 1918, 1921, and 1923) to grow from 115 to 3,367. The next fourteen years, 1932-1945, was a period of tapering decline with a low point of 999 members in 1939 and a 7.4% increase in 1945. This was followed by twenty-six years of uninterrupted annual increases with the rapid acceleration of the 1960's culminating in the high point of ASA membership in 1973 of 14,827 members.

Most important, for the present purpose, are the overall figures. ASA membership shall be terminated on December 31 of the year following the last full-year payment of dues. This provision resulted in the suspension of membership rights on June 1 of the following number of the Society: 1971, 1,000, 1972, 1,000, 1970, 1,200, 1971, 1,200, and 1974, 2,900. In each of these years, approximately one-half of these persons returned to their membership rolls before the year expired. The process required an increase in the amount of communication, special mailing of publications, and bookkeeping. It also created a great deal of confusion for many persons who, when they pay late in one year and on time the following year, protest because they think they are paying double dues for one year.

Members Rights and Privileges Article 1, Section 2 of the By-Laws reads: "Members and Associates shall have the right to attend all meetings of the Association and shall be entitled to one subscription to the American Sociological Review and to such other publications as the Council may authorize. Members and Associates shall have the right to initiate new business for the Association, to cast a ballot in the Executive Council, and to hold office in the Association."

In addition to the constitutional prescription for the annual subscription to the ASA, Council policies now direct that every person who joins the ASA, regardless of the membership category (except those who exercise the "Non-Journal" option and pay approximately one-fourth of the regular subscription) shall also receive an annual subscription to the American Sociological Review, the Guide to Graduate Departments, and FOOTNOTES. This involves 25 mailings per person per year. (In 1974 this meant sending 366,260 copies of our publications to members.) Every member also receives a copy of the Preliminary Program for the Annual Meeting.

Council policies also direct that the following categories be extended to the membership:
- Discount rights for both ASA and non-ASA publications. Thus, members pay $2.50 for a New Member subscription and non-members pay $5; members pay $6 for our quarterly journals—SOC, ISS, and Sociometry; while non-members pay $10; and members can subscribe to more than 70 non-ASA publications at 15% discount through using coupons that we distribute annually to members. Members also receive discounts on membership fees for many societies and groups, and they pay late in one year and one-time the following year, protest because they think they are paying double dues for one year.
- Reduction in registration fees at Annual Meetings. Members pay $12; non-members pay $25 except students who pay $2.
- Only members may serve on ASA committees.
- Only members may be designated to organize sessions at the Annual Meeting. (The last time this issue was raised in the spring of 1972, Council rejected proposals for entering this area.)

Unlike some other social science associations, the ASA does not sponsor insurance or medical benefit programs for members. The last time this issue was raised in the spring of 1972, Council rejected proposals for entering this area.

The bulk of benefits to members are now available through public meetings and the Annual Meeting. In a separate memorandum to the Committee on Publications that Council will receive during its session on February 3, 1973 and entitled, "Rights of Members to Select and Review ASA Publications," ASA, Council policies and proposals are presented relating to members' privileges concerning publications.

See PLANNING, p. 7
Planning Concerns Linked to Possible Changes in Membership

• Continued from page 6

The material outlined above presents the major points that the Executive Office uses as its attempts to persuade persons to join the ASA. For scientists to be re-elected each year. Perhaps the most persistent and troublesome objection is: why should I join the ASA when I can read the journals in the library or borrow them from a colleague? We are, of course, willing to offer, and it is not always persuasive, to point out that while dues constitute only one-third of the ASA income and publications constitute about one-half of our expenditures, dues nonetheless help to keep the journals in the library and support the organization that creates other major channels of communication and professional paths among sociologists. Affiliations and Planning Issues.

The preceding sections presented a profile of current ASA membership and facts about growth and membership rights and programs. We shall return to note issues and raise questions that may provoke planning concerns.

The dynamics of change in the size and quality of the ASA membership are not easy to comprehend. Clearly some variables that affect change are outside of our direct control, including the national economy, demographic factors, educational levels, area, and college and university policies. At a minimum, planning must take into account the factors outside forces and permit us to make appropriate adjustments in the best interests of sociology.

It is obvious that only three things determine the size of our membership in the next five years: it can decline, remain steady, or grow. Some of these may be desired, desirable, and policies and actions that are achieved therefrom, could be considered by all of us.

The prior question thus becomes: What goals, if any, should we set for planning efforts?

The likely reality is that the ASA will have to struggle to maintain its present level of membership. Whatever we are currently doing will have to be strengthened merely to hold the line. Plans would be developed to help keep the organization attractive to the mix of members we have now. At the heart of that mix are the PhD sociologists who pursue teaching, research, and research concerns. We have no means to predict the full potential here. As noted earlier, approximately 10% of the faculty in graduate departments are not now members. And we have only begun to go in the program of trying to develop interest in the interests of the teaching sociology faculty in the same 500-600 university schools without graduate programs. To mention the sociologists who work in the some 1,100 community colleges or the more than 5,000 persons who are estimated to be teaching some kind of sociology in high schools. Planning to satisfy traditional concerns, then, could help us hold the line and even convert some members in the next five years. After that, projections on needed faculty must be a problem that would suggest some decline in membership from this domain.

While growth for growth's sake is a commonplace American assumption, it is not necessarily attractive to the American Sociological Association. That we have maintained the size of our organization, despite the many who might foresee its inevitable collapse is due to a combination of factors, few of which we consider sufficient to support this notion.

But if our planning goes beyond holding the line and shifts to a model contemplating growth, what is the size we should become? How shall we grow? To what target populations shall appeals be directed? What are the criteria that are required to satisfy such populations? What are the consequences, in terms of our basic scientific and professional mission, of trying to make membership attractive to such populations?

The largest untapped population has already been mentioned: people who teach sociology in four-year schools, community colleges, and high schools. To attract any sizeable numbers from these sectors, planning would have to produce new activities in the ASA. The planning here then becomes: How far and in what ways might we or should we modify our traditional "sociological" model of organization to accommodate the more professional interest of the teachers of sociology? Growth in membership from the teaching domain would probably make pressures to expand to a variety of professional services and undoubtedly would bring to the surface needs to deal with problems of accreditation and certification.

Another target population that many expect and hope will grow is the sociologists employed in non-academic settings. What planning must be undertaken to help this population grow both inside and outside the ASA? What can or should the ASA do to help shape and legitimate training for non-scientific roles? What can the ASA do to help identify opportunities for placement in such settings? What will the ASA do to respond to the special interests of sociologists employed outside our academic context, and when it offers members of the ASA? What large, or medium sized group is in an essential element of professional sociologists?

In this context, however, the sociologist loses his claim to uniqueness and, perhaps, to special status. Therefore, reencounter the group automatically guarantees the promotion of a rather employment-secure and status-secure occupational path. The individual, thus, had some control of his or her future.

In the new area of the labor market for administrative and staff personnel, the individual no longer controls his occupational and status destiny in the same way. He or she must compete with persons of different discipline backgrounds, different life experiences and according to per capita consumption trends where he has been able to get higher degrees and do academic research in writing. It is not necessarily decisive. Sociologists will be competing with historians, economists, political scientists, psychologists, lawyers, business administration graduates, social workers, public health graduate students, business administration graduates, etc., not to mention educators. And all of these professionals have valid claims to expertise in one or another area of social theory which is relevant to administration.

In each administrative context a person with a given disciplinary background will become competitive to some degree with others of different disciplines and skills. All administrative professionals are engaged in the practice of stimulation, in our constitution or the ASA, and this gives them an initial labor market advantage. It may be more difficult, therefore, for sociologists to break in to new contexts and they must be twice as attractive as those other status-privileged persons in order to compete with them.

Adkins then reviews a number of reasons why it seems reasonable to conclude that sociologists will be able to compete effectively for administrative and administrative jobs. Perhaps the most compelling reason is provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, indicating that by 1960 there will be five million professional, technical, and administrative personnel in the country as well as non-business, non-education service sectors. This would be six million jobs relative to the size of the 1960 labor force. On the other hand, the projection for 1980 for jobs now filled by people calling themselves "social scientists" only 6,800 (1,600 by 1985) Adkins notes that there is no reason to conclude that somewhere in the next six years jobs available in the ASA (the 31.8% in Table II) can be found for sociology.

Adkins also reasons that sociologists will be able to compete effectively for administrative and staff positions because they have been immersed in the core of the sociological enterprise in several of the basic intellectual paradigms of social explanation and that thereby they are likely to have achieved a depth of insight into the basic dynamic of administrative situations which will be highlighted by the market in administrative skills.

To the degree that Adkins' projections materialize, a profound change in the structure of the discipline of sociology will have occurred, with or without the impact of the ASA. The ASA, although not as influential as it used to be, could be a factor in either encouraging or discouraging the changes that shape our multi-disciplinary future for the employment of sociologists. Council is charged with a leadership role. At a minimum, it must develop mechanisms for identifying and ventilating issues so that ultimately the membership itself will set goals and shapes means of determining our future. Before examining how Council might organize itself for this mission, note that facts about another basic element of our being need to be reviewed. That element is money.

ASA FINANCES

The Present State of the ASA's Finances

Substantial growth has been experienced by the ASA in revenue, expenditures, and equity in the past two years; but dire predictions are being made in some quarters about the financial future of the ASA.

In the period between November 1964 and June 1974 when membership in the ASA nearly doubled (from $25,310 to $64,520), the net worth has quadrupled ($201,282 to $864,925), so have expenditures ($201,927 to $804,773), and equity has increased to $584,044 (1964-1974) and $1,336,936 (1974-1975).

Table II: Occupational Distribution of the Employed Sector of PhD Sociologists, 1960-1970. Projected to 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>% Faculty</th>
<th>% Employed</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>% Research &amp; % Staff</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>2,635</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>112.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>3,490</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>122.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>5,110</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>131.3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>8,025</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>138.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>13,703</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>124.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>20,935</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>112.7</td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>35,614</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>224.8</td>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>57,781</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>224.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
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<td>85,011</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>224.0</td>
<td>36.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


See FINANCIAL, p. 8
Financial Picture Revealed; Problem Areas Addressed

As indicated in Figure 1, in every year since 1964, with one exception, income for the ASA has exceeded expenses. The deficit year was 1971 when expenses sped ahead of income by $521,000. This loss in equity has been somewhat offset in the last three years by an increase of $152,000 in net assets. Only this year, at its August meeting, did Council deliberately depart from the general trend noted by approving a deficit budget of approximately $50,000.

Some slumps have occurred in the relative contribution of revenue from various sources over the past decade. These are depicted in Figure 2. The percent of total revenue derived from membership dues has dropped from 42.3% in 1964 to 33.8% in 1974. This drop has occurred even though membership has doubled, dues rates increased, and revenue produced from dues has increased threefold.

Another substantial drop has occurred in revenue produced from the administration of grants and contracts. This source produced 13.7% of total income in 1966 and 2% in 1974. The decrease occurred following the completion of the large NSF funded SDS500 project and the subsequent decision by Council to limit ASA efforts in this area to funded projects that serve Association goals and are not competitive with those of individual scholars or universities.

Some gains in revenue have occurred in subscriptions and sales to a point where in 1974 income from this source exceeded income from membership dues. Income from the Annual Meeting and from advertising have been fairly constant over the decade, but advertising revenue began to show some weakening in 1972.

Expenditures

The picture for the major forms of expenditures is portrayed in Figure 3. The largest expense category in publications, which only three things can happen to about the same level in 1964 (42.2% versus 43.2%). However, as is indicated in Figure 4, income from publications has been rising in recent years and for the past two years has exceeded expenses in this area.

The second highest expenditure category is salaries. While there has been a rise here in the past three years, salaries still constitute a smaller percentage of total expenditures in 1974 than they did from 1964 through 1966.

Expenditures for the Annual Meetings have been at a fairly constant percentage level over the decade, whereas expenditures for Council and committee have risen from about 1 to about 7% of the total.

With membership size, but not perfectly correlated with it, only a small percentage of total expenditures in 1974 than they did from 1964 through 1966.

As with membership size, but not perfectly correlated with it, only a small percentage of total expenditures in 1974 than they did from 1964 through 1966.

See COUNCIL, p. 9
Council Structured as Ongoing Tri-Partite Planning Unit

Continued from page 8

owe to our heirs. At present we are not very far from the way toward our goal. (This provides some margin for operating during the current depression.) If we set aside 3% of our annual income each year for the equity fund, by 1960 we would be about halfway toward the rate of commitment to building equity, I think planning must face the issue.

COUNCIL AND PLANNING Leadership

Membership and money are not the only elements that can pose issues for planning. They may not even be the place where the problem begins. Once Council begins with the Constitution, the governing structure, publications, needs of the discipline, etc. But since membership and money are involved at every point, I have chosen to cast this document around these issues.

The question now becomes: How do we get mobilized to treat the issues involved, to locate additional resources and encourage cooperation on the planning process?

The answer that I would like to include in this section is that Council must assume leadership in the task and must rationalize itself for a sustained and continuing effort. What follows is merely one modest model of what might be done. It is meant to be a word in its present state. It may be short with a short-term governing problems but too often is forced to modify itself by referring to priority choices, long-term consequences, or general principles linked to basic goals.

Council as a Planning Body

Council is the governing body of the Association and the ultimate authority for all its actions. In the mid 1960’s, the ASA Constitution was revised and the Council was given the responsibility of managing a membership of 32 to the present total of 18 voting members. The extent of this change was to enable Council “...to discuss fully and to bear responsibility for the important decisions of the Association.” It would still have the benefit of the work of other committees; but, could, by virtue of its small size, function usefully and efficiently in the brief time available to it at the annual meetings and even meet at times other than those of the annual meetings when necessary” (TAS, November 16, 1965, p. 7). While the entire Council must continue to deliberate and enact policies, I think it (not feasible for Council as a whole to generate the required materials for planning. Some form of committee structure is necessary, based on a continuing structure for the assignment of responsibilities, roles, and member opinions. The structure should not, in effect, allow the automatic assignment of committee membership. Council should perform a set of small task groups in such a way that there would be movement of members through each of the set of responsibilities as the allocation of officer membership changes. Several of the responsibilities are important, and each of the roles are critical to the effective operation of the Association. The question then becomes: How do we get mobilized to treat the issues involved, to locate additional resources and encourage cooperation on the planning process?

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Non-Academic Employment Opportunities Assessed

Continued from page 2

What do the above indicate for the training endeavor? Conclusion is that the following seem to emerge: (1) Training in academic sociology seems most appropriate for the undergraduate level. Department courses may consider two degree alternatives with both containing sound and broad academic training in sociology with the inclusion of research methods and statistics. The two alternatives may differ by requiring that the applied program be completed in a course in the uses of sociology and/or practice in the field. The applied program must be designed to be under adequate supervision. The logic behind the applied program would be to prepare students vocationally without making them less competitive toward meeting requirements for graduate or professional school. (2) Training at the graduate level must assure that candidates be prepared to assume greater responsibility with possibilities of serving in a consulting capacity. At this level, knowledge of the field must be appropriate than at the undergraduate level. (3) The emphatic knowledge of urban racial and ethnic groups can be gained through a combination of field experience and special seminars. These seminars would develop a proficiency in a foreign language, especially Spanish. (4) Sociology as an area where sociology seems to be more limited in industry. A limited number of sociologists were found employed in industry especially among some so-called corporate leaders. Personnel and labor-management relations were among the industries most likely to be found. Occupations in advertising and labor unions seem less likely. Students may select appropriate elective in basic economics, labor relations, and personnel management.

Another study attempted to ascertain employment prospects in medical practice—the physician’s private practice and in the hospital. Questionnaires were distributed to a sample of physicians and hospital personnel. The study was designed to determine what types of positions sociologists working within the hospital setting. For this study, the following were included: those who practice sociology, sociology, medical sociology, social problems, and training in social work agencies and services. Training in certain areas of psychology was also assessed. These areas were abnormal psychology, child-adolescent psychology, and the administration and scoring of standardized tests.

In view of the complex social issues on which political decisions are made, the present writer assumes that there might be some demand for sociologists within the confines of urban municipal government. However, such opportunities would be sought by any areas. Candidates may select appropriate elective in basic economics, labor relations, and personnel management.

Another study attempted to ascertain employment prospects in medical practice—the physician’s private practice and in the hospital. Questionnaires were distributed to a sample of physicians and hospital personnel. The study was designed to determine what types of positions sociologists working within the hospital setting. For this study, the following were included: those who practice sociology, sociology, medical sociology, social problems, and training in social work agencies and services. Training in certain areas of psychology was also assessed. These areas were abnormal psychology, child-adolescent psychology, and the administration and scoring of standardized tests.

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Letters
Change Proposed In ASA Ballot

The bottom of the ballot for the ASA elections features a controversial reorganization of the organization's election process.

The Executive Office places a change for next year. Full and equal information on all candidates for all positions will be presented in FOOTNOTES prior to the election. The current bylaws will be included.

Would You Respond To This Vacancy Ad?

Please enter the following ad in the next issue of FOOTNOTES under "Vacancies for Tenure-track Positions:"

V121. Provocative sociology department seeks new members for full, PhD, teaching, and research positions. Base salary competitive with national norms. Interested candidates should submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference to the Department Chair. Applications will be reviewed on a rolling basis until the position is filled.

ASSN. Announces Dissertation Award

A dissertation award for research on the problem of measurement, including analysis and interpretation of neighborhood effects, has been announced by the Regional Science Association.

The Victoria Lapham Dissertation Award includes a stipend of $5,000, plus tuition and fees, to enable the recipient to complete the dissertation full-time for the academic year. Application materials are due by August 15.

The Editor's Reply

The ASA Ballot is a complex and important process. The changes proposed are designed to increase participation and ensure fair representation. Full details are provided in the FOOTNOTES.

Personal

The Author's Guide to Selected Journals

Please enter my order for copies of The Author's Guide to Selected Journals. My address is (Include zip code and city) and I am enclosing funds only in full payment. Charge for Author's Guide is $3.00 per copy.

ORDERED

Annual Review of Sociology

Volume 1 / to be published Sept. 1975 / about 425 pages / Clothbound

Editor: Alexander Inkeles

Associate Editors: Neil Smelser, James Coleman

CONTENTS

Sex Roles in Transition: A Ten-Year Perspective, Joan Lippman-Brown and Ann R. Tikkanen

Age Differentiation and the Life Course, Glen H. Elder, Jr.

Race and Ethnic Relations, Robin W. Williams, Jr.

Convergence and Divergence in Development, John Meyer, Christopher Chase-Dunn, and John Bollen

Sociology of Science, Joseph Ben-David and Theodore A. Sullivan

The Comparative Study of Health Care Delivery Systems, David Mechanic

Major Methodological Issues in the Sociological Study of Deviance, Jack R. Gibbs and Maynard L. Erickson

Allegiance Studies, Melvin Seidman

Wants Tables, Figures Inserted in Text

Printers and publishers, for good reasons, must receive manuscripts in which footnotes, tables, figures, and references are collected at the end of the text following the text. The practice is legitimate, and most of the manuscripts I receive are in this format. I am not opposed to this way. It does not mean they are easier to read. The problem is exacerbated because there is no uniformity in the sequence in which the appended sections are placed. Usually, while reading the text, I try to fill in the tables and figure pages with my left hand, and I keep one finger of my right hand at the correct spot in the footnote section, another finger in the tables section, and a third in the figures section if there is one, checking into the references section if a picture of a scientific operation. If the phone rings, or I want to light a pipe, I place the manuscript down open to the place in the text at which I am and lose my place in the other sections. Returning to the manuscript I must leaf through many pages to find, for example, footnote 41, table 12, and figure 5 and whatever it was that Billings published in 1913. An alternative to using figures to mark one's place is to use little bits of paper, but they keep falling out in. Hence my plea to those who need to type manuscripts; avoid footnotes as much as possible and insert tables and figures in the text just following the page on which they are first referred to. It is easy to misplace a few copies of the manuscript when you wish to submit them to a publisher.

Warren O. Hagstrom

University of Wisconsin-Madison

ISSA Deviance Committee Outlines Major Goals

During the next four years, my major goal will be to broaden the base of this research committee so that there is more representation from those areas of world-wide significance from Western Europe and North America at present on our perspective is not truly worldwide.

A second goal is to try to stimulate the initiation of a seminar on deviance, social control, and social roles perhaps during the late summer of 1976. It seems to me that this neglect is itself a cross-cultural research and would contribute to some of the basic questions underlying studies of deviance. Why is it that juvenile females are sent to 'teaching schools' for promiscuous white boys? Is there a growing interest in this area that I feel it would be appropriate for the International Sociological Association to acknowledge these areas of concern by sponsoring a seminar. Since this is not my area of expertise, I can only help the former by taking part in seminars of the leadership of such an enterprise. While I am able to help through the official channels of the ISA, we need someone who could arrange a small conference for 65-80 persons. We also need someone to put together a program. These decisions should be made in the next few months so that a summer newsletter can provide details. Do you have any suggestions? Please volunteer yourself or someone else.

Do not overlook the names of men who have an interest in this topic. Naturally, it is likely that women will show leadership in this area, but I hope that we can keep the intellectual gear in the forefront.

Let me also remind you to provide us with nominations for our board of directors. Women are underrepresented in the International Sociological Association. Although I am not trying to initiate a women's liberation movement within the Research Committee on Deviance and Social Control, I do feel that our specialty would be enriched by utilizing certain human resources more fully.

Jula Hackett, President
Research Committee on Deviance and Social Control, International Sociological Association

ANNOUNCE A NEW SERIES...
AAS Competition Seeks Papers for Socio-Psych Prize

Papers that further understanding of the psychological-social-cultural behavior of human aggregates in contemporary society are invited for consideration in the AAS’s Socio-Psychological Prize competition.

Entries and brief abstracts must be submitted in quintuplicate no later than September 1. The prize carries a $1,500 award. Details of the competition are available from the Executive Office, AAS, Eighth Floor, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Call for Papers

A call for papers has been issued by the Committee on Research on Contemporary Education (CRCE) to encourage the submission of papers on the topic of education. The deadline for submission is June 30. The CRCE will be issuing a call for papers that will be held at the University of Georgia from November 13-15.

Entries and abstracts should be submitted to the CRCE at the University of Georgia. The deadline for submission is July 1.

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Multiple Submissions

- Continued from page 2

other publications support a pro-

option on multiple submissions.

Social scientists are often cre-

ated and published when policy makers perceive a problem. The point statements are made to help solve the problem. Here the problem is multiple submis-

sions. Why do multiple submis-
sions occur? Authors may make multiple submissions because (1) they are unaware of the prob-

lem of such a practice for particu-

lar works or for members of professional associations or (2) they are aware of the pro-

scription but do not agree with the policy in practice when that policy con-

flicts with administrators’ policies that emphasize publications as a primary criterion for hiring, ten-

sion, promotion or tenure of faculty members. Authors make multiple submissions to the pro-

hibit from submitting to journals. Editors can help solve the problem of too many manuscripts by reducing the number of readers not only by reducing the number of manuscripts but also by increasing the number of instructors.

New Publications

Sociological Theory, a quar-

terly journal focusing on contem-

porary theoretical work, has pub-

lished its first ten issues. For in-

formation on the journal and to

obtain information about subscrip-

tions, write to Chris Dorn, Dept. of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55405.

El Chapyo, Professor of Sociology and Anthropology at Smith College, was killed in an auto accident on April 21.

Another distinguished so-

ciologist, Caroline Rose, Pro-

fessor Emerita of Sociology at

the University of Minnesota, died recently after a long illness.

Obituary will appear in a later issue of FOOTNOTES.

RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE

Resources For The Future is both an overridingly social goal and a pioneerizing organization devoted to research on natural resources and the environment. It has publications, research grants, and consultancies will be available with Resources for the Future over the next year and interested persons of demonstrated competence and exceptional promise are invited to make their applications.

We seek to learn from persons with professional backgrounds in economics, sociology, geography, law, and engineering and also to obtain information for natural resource or environmental research. Several years of professional experience beyond the Ph.D. degree are preferred.

At this stage we are primarily interested in determining the qualifications of the applicants in the field and are responded

ment in the usual sense; possibilities of appointments or grants will be explored later.

Resources for the future equal opportunity employer loc-

ation, Washington, D.C. Responses will be held in confidence on request and should be directed to Dr. Marion Clapham, Acting President, Resources for the Future, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

employee bulletin

FORMAT: Please list the following:

The campus issues:
1. Title or heading
2. Description of work to be done
3. Number of courses to be taught
4. Location and time of classes
5. Start date

APPLICATIONS:
1. Applicants should submit a full

floor

(938)

for the March issue, etc.) The Employment Bulletin is published monthly except June, July, and September.

EQUITY EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES:
The American Sociological Association endorses equal employment opportunity practices, and works with the ASA to refute ads that are not in compliance with these principles.

FEE/PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY LISTS:
Vacancy listing - $12.00
Applicants listing - $5.00

CONDITIONS: Applicants and employers are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of their listings. The ASA reserves the right to edit or exclude all items. Please type the listing double spaced with a 1" margin for the appropriate page of the Employment Bulletin.


University of California, San Francisco. The Human Development Program, Lang-

Parking in the parking lot is available in the area and is a convenient location for the campus. For more information, please contact the Office of Human Resources, Office of the Dean, SFC 120, (415) 644-3700.

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preparing for advanced studies in veterinary medicine, with a focus on small animal surgery and internal medicine.

**ADMISSION**

New Hampshire Division of Dental Health.

To be admitted to the Dental Hygiene Program, students must be recommended by their high school guidance counselor or dental hygiene program coordinator. Applicants should submit a completed application form along with a letter of intent, high school transcript, and two letters of recommendation. The application deadline is January 1.

**Fees**

The annual tuition for the Dental Hygiene Program is $2,500. Additional costs include textbooks, uniforms, and other materials.

**Application Process**

Students interested in applying for admission to the Dental Hygiene Program should contact the Division of Dental Health at 603-329-3338 for more information.

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**APPLICANTS**

The Dental Hygiene Program is committed to providing a comprehensive education for students interested in the field of dental hygiene. The program offers a hands-on approach to learning, with a focus on practical application of theoretical knowledge. Students will have the opportunity to work with experienced professionals in a variety of settings, gaining valuable experience in preparation for entry into the workforce.

---

**PDW WITH EXPERIENCE**

A Bachelor's degree in a related field is required, along with a minimum of 1 year of experience in a related field. Applicants should have a strong interest in the field of dental hygiene and be committed to continuing education and professional development. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in clinical settings.

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**SALARY**

The starting salary for a Dental Hygiene Program is $35,000, with opportunities for advancement based on experience and performance. The program offers competitive benefits, including health and dental insurance, a retirement plan, and paid time off.

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**APPLICATION DEADLINE**

Applications for the Dental Hygiene Program should be submitted by February 15 of each year. The deadline for applications is extended to March 15 if necessary. Applicants should submit a completed application form, high school transcripts, and two letters of recommendation. The application deadline is March 31.

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**FIND OUT MORE**

For more information about the Dental Hygiene Program, please contact the Division of Dental Health at 603-329-3338. Visit our website at [www.dentalhygiene.com](http://www.dentalhygiene.com) for a virtual tour of our facilities and to learn more about our curriculum and faculty.

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**Contact Information**

Division of Dental Health
600 Main Street
New Hampshire, NH 03001
Phone: 603-329-3338
Email: dental@nh.gov

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Division of Dental Health
600 Main Street
New Hampshire, NH 03001
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Email: dental@nh.gov
Second Round of Proposals Due in October

The ASA project on the teaching of undergraduate sociology this fall will again solicit proposals which outline plans for demonstrating or evaluating new approaches to the teaching of undergraduate sociology.

The project, through its staff and Leadership Committee, will screen the proposals, assist in their development, and aid in the selection of selected proposals to funding agencies.

Detailed announcements for preliminary proposals will be distributed to sociology departments in universities, colleges and community colleges in July.

Preliminary proposals will be accepted for the project by October 15, 1975 in order to allow for the screening and development of proposals prior to the January deadlines of various funding agencies.

Preliminary proposals should be approximately one thousand words in length and should specify the problem to be addressed by the project, its background, the plans by which it will be addressed, the resources available, and the resources needed.

Inquiries about project proposals should be sent to O. H. Mauksch, Project on Teaching: Undergraduate Sociology, 308 Sociology Building, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65201. Phone: (314) 882-8054 (after August 1, inquiries should be sent to the Director at the ASA office).

for CANDIDATE ELECTION AS ASA COUNCIL, COMMITTEES

Continued from page one

persons to serve three-year terms on Committees to serve three-year terms on the Committee on Publications; six persons to serve two-year terms on the Committee on Committees; and six persons to serve two-year terms on the Committee on Committees.

Successful Council candidates were William F. Whyte, Joan Huber, Pamela A. Roby and Lewis W. Buhler. All four of the candidates on the Committee on Publications were Everett K. Wilson and Herbert L. Costner.

Successful candidates for the Committee on Nomination were William R. Catton, Helen Lopata, Elaine Burgess, Ruth Wallace, Robert Hauser, and William J. Goode.

Catton is the only candidate placed on the ballot for the open nomination process to be elected. The open nomination process placed 17 persons on the ballot this year which was compared to 15 last year when three were elected.

Selected to serve on the Committee on Publications were Edward Coos, Doris Wilkinson, John Island, Jr., Murtel G. Con- nor, Jacques Dobry, and Robert W. Hodge.

The general election results, including the number of votes re- ceived by each candidate, follow. Winners are indicated by an asterisk.

Council

William F Whyte 2207
Joan Huber 1693
Pamela A Roby 1425
Lewis Hillman 1415
Hans C Selvin 1407
Marvin Sussman 1391
Evelyn Kitagawa 1323
Melvin Diefur 1243
William J. Wilson 1103
Jose Hernandez 838

Martha Citrinow 731
Harman Schwindtler 624
Other 80

Committee on Publications

Dennis M. Borsten 1736
*Herbert L. Costner 1202
Karen O. Mason 1241
S. John Tananis 1197
Loo Chal 816
T R Young 723
Other 39

Committee on Nomination

District 1

*William R. Catton 1430
Richard Flacks 1156
Kathin Halen-Hut 890
Other 3

District 2

*Helen Lopata 1832
Michael Drayton 943
Ellen Shor 661
Other 31

District 3

*William J. Goode 2399
Gaye Tuchman 1193
Other 9

District 4

*Edward Gross 1727
Virginia Olsen 944
Eric Margolis 662
Other 3

District 5

*Robert Hauser 1363
John Porter 1126
Larry Reynolds 691
Other 7

District 6

*Stephen R. Mehta 1370
James Scull 1309
Other 10

District 7

*Robert W. Hodge 1364
Judith Blau 1251
Juan Carrillo 592
Other 7

Undergraduate Project Participants Represent Variety of Academic Settings

Richard Buhler, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida: "The project on teaching undergraduate sociology this fall will again solicit proposals which outline plans for demonstrating or evaluating new approaches to the teaching of undergraduate sociology."

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