Council Changes Fiscal Year; Begins Long Range Planning

(See Minutes of first 1976 Council Meeting elsewhere in this issue.)

Some of the agenda items discussed by Council in its meeting on August 30 and 31 are of significance to members. Shifting the ASA fiscal year from July 1/June 30 schedule to a calendar year will be a step toward policy consistency, following other such action by Council in the recent past. The membership and subscription periods have been on a calendar year basis, an administrative arrangement which members are not yet acknowledged by all. Only a year ago, Council voted that January 1 of each year be the effective date for all ASA committee appointments. This change has been conducive to uniformity and continuity since responsibilities within the Association can be transferred more smoothly at that time compared to the Annual Meeting, or to the slow academic summer period.

The decision to change the fiscal year to a calendar basis had been under discussion for some time. The fall of 1975, however, was particularly propitious, due to the constitutional changes affecting journal subscriptions. Beginning January 1, 1976, journal subscriptions will be based on members' choice rather than the significant changes in journal distribution which would be difficult to prepare a twelve month budget at this time with an estimate with any degree of predictability. The change of the fiscal year has to be approved by the Internal Revenue Service before adoption.

The financial picture of the Association warrants serious examination of all budgetary commitments. Increases in all areas of membership services and the production of journals have been accompanied by a reduction in income from advertising. The fiscal year 1975 which terminated June 30, 1975, had been budgeted as a deficit year. As the minutes of Council show, the 1975 fiscal year actually ended with an increase of Association equity of $16,620. This good news could be attributed to a smaller drop in advertising revenue than had been feared, and to stringent economies in the Association administrative expenditures.

The session was scheduled for the six months period from July 1, 1975 through December 31, 1975 is a transition half year budget to accomplish the change of fiscal years. It reflects an anticipated deficit of $29,636; moreover, Council ensured that, for this six months period, a pleasant surprise is not in the offing. Most of the income and expenditures during this six month period can be identified with considerable precision. Nevertheless, any agreements made to resolve this anticipated deficit. Towards this end, the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget and the Executive Office staff explored in August possible areas of additional economies. While the agenda items can be readily interpreted from the minutes printed in this issue of FOOTNOTES, the beginnings of long range planning only show up as a brief notation in the official record. Spurred by the concern of many Council members and translated into a plan by Otto N. Larson, Council, in its August meeting, for the first time devoted an entire half day to long range concerns of the discipline. As is true of most governing bodies, the press of ongoing business had previously forced Council to devote its entire sessions to policy and procedural business to be tied to an agenda obligated by Association governance. Larson, the former ASAt Executive Director (through August 31, 1975) trained the desire of Council into a plan for planning. According to Larson's proposal, which was adopted by Council in its March, 1976 meeting, Council would devote one half day to this planning process each June and March meetings, and devote most of the June meeting of each year to long-range and planning issues. During these half day sessions, Council would function in three task groups devoted respectively to "Development", "Dissemination", and "Utilization". To quote from Larson's proposal, which was the subject of our organization by 1980 when the ASA reaches its 75th Anniversary? What ought we to do with the five years hence that we are not doing today? What are we doing today that should be terminated by them?

At first, the three task groups sought to define their own particular mission and to identify assignments for themselves to be accomplished between Council meetings. Thus, this planning effort was expedient and creative. The implications of this move by Council can be far reaching. If successful in its endeavor, the governing body of the American Sociological

New policies have been implemented to improve the efficiency of the Publications process, to clarify previous ambiguities, and to implement economies. One of these policies permitting multiple submissions, was enacted by Council more than one year ago. Based on this action, the following statement was since appeared inside all ASA Association publications:

"Permission to submit a manuscript to a professional journal clearly implies commitment to publication in that journal. The competition for journal space requires a great deal of time and effort on the part of editorial readers whose main compensation for this service is the opportunity to read papers prior to publication and the justification associated with discharge of professional obligation. For these reasons, the American Sociological Association reserves the right to refuse submission of a manuscript to a professional journal while that paper is under review by another journal as unacceptable."

For earlier meetings, Council also concerned itself with the time lag between the submission of a manuscript and a response from the editor. Council voted to establish a policy delaying delay of more than twelve weeks by journal editors in reporting to contributors on the disposition of their papers. If a decision has not been reached after twelve weeks, the editor will correspond with the authors describing the status of the manuscript to provide authors an opportunity to make an informed decision as to whether to continue the review process.

New policies confirmed by Council in its August meeting are responses to submissions of the Committees on Publications and on the Executive Office and Budget. Some of these are economic measures, others are adjustments of policy to the level of technology. Thus, since the advent of duplicating equipment, many journals have been abandoning the return of manuscripts to authors. This same policy, which will yield significant savings, was implemented for ASA journals. Likewise, according to a new policy, authors will receive one complimentary copy of the issue in which the author's article has been published, and the distribution of free reprints will be terminated. Reprints will still be available for purchase, and appropriate orders must be sent to authors from the printer.

Another result of technological development is the new policy whereby all tables and statistical data in all ASA Journals will henceforth be typset, rather than photographed, as in the past. This shift will improve the appearance of these presentations.

According to another new policy, authors will not receive galley proofs, except at the discretion of the editor when there is a felt need to have authors read proof on quantitative material. Authors will receive, from the editor, an final copy of the corrected manuscript with an assurance that none but copy editing and corrections will be made on the galley.

Editors, the Publications Committee, and Council are concerned with the increasing pressure on the page allocations of each journal. Increased submissions have created serious pressures, and, at the same time, due to increasing publication costs, the Association is unable to allocate additional pages at this time. Council reaffirmed the responsibility of the President and the control compliance with page allocations. The important opportunity for maximizing the communication of scholarly products to the sociological community rests on the cooperation of authors in keeping their submissions as brief as possible. The length of a submitted article might be a factor in its acceptance, since editors are much more likely to publish several shorter manuscripts than one lengthy one. Authors should also be aware of the range of journals to which they submit their articles. ASA has available "The Author's Guide to Select Journals" as part of its Professional Information Series. This document may be ordered from the Executive Office for $3.00 prepaid.

... Program Reminder

The 1976 Program Committee announces that plans for the program are now complete and no additional sessions will be added. Opportunities for inclusion are now limited to Discussion Sessions and Luncheon Roundtables. William Kresky, coordinator for the Discussion Sessions, may be contacted at 804 Howland, College Station, Texas 77840. Carol Brown, who is still accepting suggestions for the Luncheon Roundtables, may be contacted at the Department of Urban Studies, Queens College, Flushing, New York 11367.

The address for Lee Chall, coordinator for the Professional Workshops is incorrectly listed in an earlier edition of FOOTNOTES; it should have been 6009 Beaumont Avenue, La Jolla, California 92037.

The deadline for submission of papers for the 1976 Annual Meeting in January 7. Complete papers and abstracts are requested and are acceptable only from members of ASA. Topics and organizers, as well as rules for participation, were published in the August issue of FOOTNOTES. A number of additional session topics appeared in the October issue.

Political Scientists
Give ASR
High Ratings*

An evaluation of journals used by political scientists yielded a ranking of four by familiarity and quality. The rating scale went from 1 to 10 with the score of 10 representing a ranking of "outstanding". Five journals achieved a mean quality score of 7.0 or better. The AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW came in second after WORLD POLITICS with a score of 7.1. Among the three remaining top five, all of whom scored 7.0, was another sociological journal THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY. Among the sixty-three journals rated, SOCIAL FORCES scored 6.1 and SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY scored 6.0. The range of the mean quality scores extended from 7.0 to 3.8. These results are particularly interesting since the political scientists queried were asked to judge these journals by their first-hand opportunity of utility to their own professional work.

*PS, Summer, 1976, pp 254-256
Open Forum

JUSTICE AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Paul L. Riederel
University of Tulsa

The stated purpose of legislation granting equal opportunity has been to stop centuries-old institutionalized discrimination. However, some entrenched curricularly opposed that intent. Yet this pursuit of social justice has given rise to an ironic contradiction, namely: before the reader writes me off as just another racist-middle-class white male, I heartily welcome the regulation of hiring by external agencies. Discriminatory institutions have learned to live with the new guidelines and have internalized or developed past hazy moral justifications of their practices. Such a reform is just.

This brings me to a sociological point: how ironic it is that the activist endeavor should result in a drastic refraction, most often attributed to conservative social theory. It is thought that Women and Minorities are entitled to compensation and a correction of discrimination—by any individual who has at any time in the past, or is at the present time, aggrieved by being treated as a victim of discrimination, and that means largely past generations of academicians. Whatever gains the male wave graduate student today has made at the expense of minority:female peers are small by comparison. This is not a dangerous difference. The numerical preference shown in the screening and hiring of new faculty today is defended in greater or less intensity, not conform to any moral principle which recognizes the dignity and worth of each person.

Moral ineffectiveness will not stay the hand of the HEW bureaucrats nor turn the head of the most ardent proponents of current Affirmative Action practices. I hope only to prick the conscience of those concerned with human rights and to perhaps stir up courage to reassert sincerely conformity to unfair dictation from above. To take this perspective does not mean abandoning efforts to achieve equity, rather it implies reorienting the focus of concern to those individuals whose careers have already been stunted and deflected by discrimination to higher education. But that would mean truly backing the power structure and the power structure is far easier to manipulate the young and the powerless.

1 Helen M. Hughes, The Status of Women in Sociology 1966-1972: American Sociological Association, 1973. Maurice Jackson, "Affirmative Action—Affirmative Results?" Footnotes (December, 1973), pp. 3-4, Joan Harris, "Women and Minorities in So- ciology: An Inventory of lattice brought by unqualified officials of HEW. I doubt that many faculty, outside the obvious, are actively female and minorities, really welcomed the regulation of hiring by external agencies. Discriminatory institu-
tions do not think that anyone has learned to live with the new guide-
lines and have internalized or developed past hazy moral justifica-
tions of their practices or for their practices—the justification of collective redress.

Reversing discrimination in hire-
ing is no longer a priority of The American Sociologist (Aug-
ust, 1972), pp. 116-120.

2 "Reversing discrimination in hire-
ing is no longer a priority of The American Sociologist (May, 1972), pp. 17-18. My own thoughts were developed quite independently and were drafted be-
fore I came across Patchen’s re-
marks. The present piece can be seen as a replication of his origi-
nal observations.

3 The conservative and even liberal social theorists of college admis-
sions with independent moral status are the subject of Karl Popper’s The Open Society and Its Enemies (Harper, 1963).

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND PRINCIPAL ETHICS

Stephen K. Sanderan
Indiana University

For some years now, I have been deeply disturbed by what I consider to be the highly discriminatory and morally repugnant practices engendered through Affirmative Action policy. Since Professor Patchen has a kind enough to allow me to read his letter in advance, this has re-
stimulated my thinking on the subject and I will supplement his extremely cogent points. While others have ex-
pressed similar concern over Affirmative Action policy and the sub-
sequent practices which have re-
sulted from it, I think Professor Riederel’s analysis of the situa-
tion is perhaps the most meaning-
ful and persistent yet to appear. His approach, which makes a breezy exposition of the ethical consider-
ations which ought (and ought not) to guide us in faculty recruit-
ment, is extremely important and sup-
plies my comments by chiding soci-
ologists to learn and apply some of the political ethics which are at issue. This is a significant point, to which I will return later.

I would suggest that sociolo-
gists read and take seriously the following works, although these constitute only a bare minimum for a "mini-course" in ethics: (1) Lawrence Kohlberg, "From is to ought: How to commit the natu-
ral fallacy and yet get away with it in the study of moral develop-
ment," in T. Mischel, Cognitive Development and Epistemology (New York: Academic Press, 1971). (2) John J. Thelin, Justice (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1971). What we can learn from these works is that there can mean two things, either equal liberty or social and economic equality of opportunity. Such a concept of equality never refers to an arbitrarily and unjustly imposed equalization of numbers or power, but rather to rights and responsibilities—i.e., of arbitrary and meaningless quotas. By perverting the concept of equality, we have in fact created inequalities of opportunity.

But there still remains the prin-
ciple of redress. Does it have a place in our living practices? The answer is "yes," I think, but a highly qualified "yes." As Rawls indicates, the principle of redress is not absolute and cannot be used to override the principle of justice: it is plausible "only as a prima facie principle, one that is subject to the demands of others" (1985:101). In other words, once we have satisfied Rawls’ two main principles, the liberal state has some room for some meaningful and can be justly em-
ployed in making moral decisions. Such an idea, for example, might direct us to compensate racial and

See Open Forum, p. 3.
Obituaries

ELY CHINONY 1921-1975

In our present temper we are somewhat inclined to admiration of clear reason and science, to emphasize their destructive consequences, and to insist on the necessity of an active and self-conscious resistance. To ignore or reject the certifica-
tion that the measured pursuit of truth, however humbly, however helplessly in the understanding of human aff-
airs, is not only to deny one of the basic means of achieving a greater culture, but also to run the risk of turning the world over to Ignorance, superstition, and an uncontrolled passion. Ultimately, it is the common connection to the sys-
tematic pursuit of truth, based upon reliable evidence and logical analysis, that may prevent the crucial con-
stitution of sociology—and other social sciences—can make to the achievement of a humane society and a rich and rewarding culture.

This statement was made by Ely Chinony at the conclusion of the Katherine Asher Angell Lecture which he delivered the fall of 1970 at Smith College. In a few words it summed up the pre-eminent realization of the thinker this distinguished sociologist whose life ended suddenly in an automobile accident.

Ely Chinony was born in Newark, New Jersey on September 5, 1931, the son of Soma and Belle Chinony. He graduated summa cum laude from the University of Newark and went on to Columbia where he received the Ph.D. in 1962. He taught in several schools including Newark College of Engi-
nering, New York University, and the University of Toronto, before coming to Smith in 1961. In 1963-64 he served as Visiting Professor at the University of Leicester in England. In the summer of 1972 he was a Ful-
bright Scholar to several universities in the Philippines.

For almost a quarter of a century Ely was an invaluable member of the Smith Community. He served as Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology from 1962 to 1965. He provided wise counsel for those of us who followed in that position. In 1965 he was elected to the presidency of the American Canfield Society and Anthropology.

Along with his deep involvement in the affairs of his Department and famed to females and an active member of the sociological commun-
ity. He alwely served on a wide variety of committees of The American Sociological Association, most recently the Committee on Publications, of which he was chairman.

Ely embodied all we academics pre-
chive in trying to live deficit. He was a consummate teacher and a pro-
ductive scholar. His students in the United States, in England and in the Philippines were stimulated by his enthusiasm, challenged by his intel-
lect, and warnred by his humanity. He was a highly valued administrator. Society and Sociological Perspective, his sociology was appreciated by those who never had the pleasure of sitting in his class-
room.

He published many articles and re-
views and two other volumes, Auto-
mobile Workers and the American Drama, a longitudinal study in indus-
trial sociology, and The Urban Future, a series of controversies about city life and growth. At the time of his death he was completing a manuscript on The Assembly Line, a comparative study of the problems of industry work. With the help of his wife, Helen, and his colleagues, the book was published by Pantheon as planned.

He is survived by his wife, who is currently an Associate Professor at Smith College, his son, Michael, a journalist now working in Asia, his daughter, Claire, and two brothers, a sister, and thousands of friends.

Sociology and higher education have lost a greatly respected colleague. Smith has lost a most important mem-
ber of its faculty. We who knew him best have lost a beloved
colleague.

Petar J. Rowc Myron Glazer Charles H. Page

Migration & Mobility


Mr. Peter J. Rowc Myron Glazer Charles H. Page

Open Forum Continued

ethnic minorities for their unequal starting positions in order that they might be able to compete on equal footing. To this end, the following, i.e., it helps to even out the odds. In this sense, the principle of redress can even be used to help se-
cure the realization of the two principles themselves, i.e., it can be an important mechanism for bringing about social change. If, however, it is not implemented as it has been in re-
cent years through the hiring practices generated by Affirmative Action policy, the principle of redress is only a slightly more sophisticated version of the rel-
tively primitive moral concept of vengeance or retribution, and I don’t think there are any sociolo-
gists among us who would seri-
ously even remotely consider that as an acceptable guideline for moral action.

I realize, of course, that the is-
ues involved in Affirmative Ac-
tion are not just ethical ones. They’re also political. If sociological re-
ality of power and bureaucracy to contend with in our hiring practices. As such, sociologists will take very seri-
ously a careful consideration of political ethics elaborated by Kohlberg. They will also use the terms of reflecting upon and re-
considering the ethical premises of Affirmative Action in support of sub-
sequent practices. As sociologists concerned with individual and so-
cial justice, I do not think we can afford to do otherwise.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION CONTINUED

Richard D. Alpa

Herbert H. Lehman College CONY

The protagonists in the debate about Affirmative Action appear to speak past each other. Each side inveighs against the other, charging it with a willingness to foster discrimination. Neither side was willing to entertain the other’s as-
sumptions of the other.

I share with many others a be-

A British sociologist has shown that in the United States, as in the rest of the world, the number of ethnic minorities in the labor force has increased significantly. This has led to a reevaluation of the impact of Affirmative Action policies on the mobility and social status of these groups.

The American Sociological Association Minority Fellowship Program will again finance twenty students for the academic year 1975-76. Each award consists of stipend, tuition, allowance for books and supplies and de-
pendency allowance. Further information and application forms, contact: ASA Minority Fellow-

AWARDS & GRANTS

American Friends of the Middle East announce two $25,000 awards which have been created to enable two American scholars to conduct research during the winter of 1976. Applicants must be American citizens, 21 P.D. degree holders, 31 able to use the results of the research made in Israel in a scholarly work to be pub-
lished by June, 1976. Deadline for the receipt of applications and proposals is December 21. Winners of the awards, including two alternates, will be announced by the A.M.E. on March 1, 1976. Requests for application forms should be addressed to: Edmund B. Ballard, Program Specialist, American Friends of the Middle East, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 100, Washin-
gton, D.C. 20036.

National Science Foundation Facul-
ty Fellowships in Science Applied to Social Problems. In order to help 2-4 year college and university science-
teachers increase their competence in areas related to our Nation’s social problems, and their professional mobility and employability, the National Science Foundation is awarding approximately 80 Faculty Fellowships in Science. These awards will be of-
fered primarily to those proposing activities which promise to broaden the perspectives of college science teachers and thereby to improve their effectiveness in teaching and research geared toward understanding and amelioration of societal problems.

Applications must be clear,

cities which the applicant hopes to make to the program of the fellowships, therefore, are not designed to provide support for façades or initiatives.

Application materials may be ob-
tained from the Faculty Fellowships in Science Program, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550. The deadline for filing applications is February 16, 1976.

Meeting Calendar
February 18-20, 1976 American Association for the Advancement of Science 41st Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Boston Hotel, Boston, Mas-
Page 5

ASA FOOTNOTES
DECEMBER 1975

University of Kansas seeks applications for one or more positions with rank and areas of specialty as follows: (1) associate professor or assistant professor for the positions must have Ph.D. in hand and qualifications for teaching graduate level courses in urban sociology, political behavior, and quantitative research. Additional qualifications are desirable in urban sociology, political behavior, and quantitative research.

University of Michigan, College of Social Work, seeks applications for a tenured position in research, and some record of scholarship, to contribute to programs in urban sociology, political behavior, and quantitative research. Qualifications of candidates are desirable in urban sociology, political behavior, and quantitative research.

University of Kansas, College of Social Work, seeks applications for a full professor position in urban sociology, political behavior, and quantitative research. Qualifications of candidates are desirable in urban sociology, political behavior, and quantitative research.

University of Minnesota, seek applications for a new faculty position in urban sociology, political behavior, and quantitative research. Qualifications of candidates are desirable in urban sociology, political behavior, and quantitative research.

University of Washington, School of Social Work, seeks applications for a new faculty position in urban sociology, political behavior, and quantitative research. Qualifications of candidates are desirable in urban sociology, political behavior, and quantitative research.

University of Wisconsin, School of Social Work, seeks applications for a new faculty position in urban sociology, political behavior, and quantitative research. Qualifications of candidates are desirable in urban sociology, political behavior, and quantitative research.
MINUTES OF THE 1976 COUNCIL MEETING

The first meeting of the 1976 Council convened in the usual manner at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, November 12, 1976, at the Washington, D.C., headquarters of the American Psychological Association. The members present were: Kurt W. Lewin, President; Richard J. Herrnstein, President-Elect; Norman C. Ehrich, Joseph Ecker, William H. Fiers, Ernest E. Hilgard, Edward F. Lindner, Paul L. Meehl, Jeremy A. Simon, and Milton Yinger. Those absent were: Francesco Baracca, Paul W. Costa, Jr., and Judith E. Kaulitzki. Those present from the Executive Office were: Trina O. McCauley, Otis N. Lewin, Alva S. Davis, D.C., and John J. Johnson.

1. Approval of the Agenda: President Lewin presented the agenda for approval. Three additional items were added: the Society for Social and Developmental Psychology, the Society for the Study of Social Problems, and the Society for Social and Developmental Psychology.

2. Motion: That Council consider the resolution on UNICEF-UNOV and adopt the guidelines for the Council as to whether or not to follow suit of Rubin Yancer. Motion carried.

3. That Council consider the resolution on UNESCO and adopt the resolution as to whether or not to follow suit of Rubin Yancer. Motion carried.

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The amended agenda was then approved.

2. Report of the President: President Lewin introduced the report for consideration. The report included discussions on the following topics:

a. The development of new programs and the expansion of existing programs.

b. The new program for research on the psychology of aging.

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