ASA Council and Committees to Hold Open Meetings in New York

For sometime now Council has been concerned that the membership better understand its own workings and the function of the major ASA committees. Quite frequently the Executive Office and Council members receive communications indicating that many members are not aware of ASA organization and the responsibilities of various ASA bodies. Council decided to utilize the Annual Meeting to improve communications and to make itself and some of its committees accessible to the membership. To do this, it was decided to hold an open Council session and to direct some of the ASA standing committees to plan for such open meetings.

ASA Council plans to devote a major part of the second ASA business meeting to a discussion of Council business and Council procedures. This will be an opportunity for the membership to raise questions and to share their concern with Council. The published final program will indicate the sessions of various ASA committees which are planned as open meetings. These open meetings would provide an opportunity for exploration and extensive discussion of the specific missions of these committees. Members are advised to consult the Final Program for the timing and location of these open meetings. This addition to the activities of Council and ASA committees will, it is hoped, provide a meaningful way for establishing contact between members and these ASA bodies and for increasing the awareness of the membership with its business and concerns. Active participation can serve as an effective means of feedback to Council and to committees alerting ASA Council and committees members to membership concerns.

ASA Election Districts, Elections and Representation

Members will want to review certain basic information about ASA election processes while considering the resolution which will be shortly before them. The current Constitution and By-Laws was implemented in 1968. Associated with this was the establishment of six election districts. These election districts were devised in such a way that the number of elected members in each was as comparable as possible. The first districting yielded six districts in which the voting membership ranging from 826 to 845 voting members. With the growth of the Association, ASA election districts were revised in 1974 as shown in the accompanying map. These districts have voting membership ranging from 1237 to 1317. The redistricting in 1974 required a change of composition of the districts to accomplish the numerical balance of voting members.

ASA election districts were established independently of the regional societies. A pattern corresponding to these societies even if desired, would not have been possible, partly because of the extreme differences in membership among these societies and partly because, to a varying degree, the regional societies do not have clearly defined territorial boundaries. Considering the prevalent pattern of regional society membership, Table 1 shows that four of the election districts encompass territory of at least three regional societies.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of ASA Election Districts and of Regional Societies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District 1: Pacific, Southwest</td>
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<tr>
<td>District 3: Southwest, Midwest, Southern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 4: North Central, DC, Southern, Eastern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 5: Midwest, North Central, Eastern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 6: Eastern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Council Nominations and Election Turnout: 1968-76</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominated</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>District 2</td>
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<td>District 3</td>
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<td>District 4</td>
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<td>District 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>District 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the thirty-six members of Council elected under the present Constitution and By-Laws, fourteen are still at the same institution, fourteen have made move in the nine-year interim, six have moved twice and two have moved three moves. Of the twenty members of the Committee on Publications elected under the present Constitution and By-Laws, ten are still at the same institution, nine have made two moves in the nine-year interim, and one has made one move.

The distribution of women and

Letters regarding the referendum appear on pages 2 and 3.

ASA Teacher Development Project Funded by Lilly

A grant of $207,530 from Lilly Endowment, Inc., to the American Sociological Association will considerably expand efforts underway to enhance undergraduate education and to improve the teaching skills of sociologists. The project, which will be directed by Charles Goldsmith, Oberlin College, seeks to develop a nationwide network of teaching specialists conducting a series of teaching workshops.

The grant will assist the American Sociological Association to continue its efforts to further the quality of teaching of sociology and to support programs of interest to those who teach. "We are indeed grateful to Lilly Endowment for the support of this project. It reflects ASA's concern with the teaching of sociology," states Hans O. Maukach, ASA Executive Officer. "Goldsmith and his colleagues will be able to reach out to those who do the teaching wherever they may be."

See Lilly page 9
The following letters represent all of the correspondence pertaining to the referendum received by the editor to date.

We wish to report the unanimous opposition of the Steering Committee for Sociologists for Women in Colorado to the proposed amendment to the ASA Constitution. This position is the result of extensive discussion among the more than forty members of the Steering Committee who attended our January mid-year meeting.

Due to active solicitation of mailboxes next month, the proposed amendment has a decided intent: to increase democracy within the ASA by encouraging the participation of people from small colleges in ASA affairs. Itself composed of sociologists from all areas of professional life, the Steering Committee believes that the proposed amendment will harm the attainment of the aims upon which we base our existence. Our reasoning follows:

(1) The present regional associations may serve as a model of the kind of participation that persons from small schools who do not publish in prestigious journals may attain credit and affiliation. Local, regional, or national associations are dominated by researcher-publishers of national repute working in prestigious departments. Several years ago, when the Eastern Sociological Society ran candidates from community colleges, those candidates were trounced. Some state sociological associations, notably New York, Michigan, and Massachusetts, have less prestigious colleges; however, it appears that those candidates had little chance of winning participation in the association over time. Through personal interaction, they got to know other sociologists in their state.

(2) Most sociologists know other sociologists through personal interaction in graduate school or at professional meetings or through publication. Besides national conventions, the most well-attended meetings are those of regional associations. In fact, the cumulative registration of regional meetings in any one year exceeds the registration of ASA and SSAI conventions. But regions do not provide adequate representation for small college faculty. Instead, if the amendment were adopted, ASA members would be voting only for candidates from their association's election districts.

(3) A new approach to the proposal would include many people who attend meetings of the Pacific Sociological Association. The society, which has a high concentration from small schools, not only encourages more of the constellation and conflict between our scholarly concerns. I know how trying it is to find virtue in change for change's sake and to support an undogmatist position on the social process, to engage more of the current sociological controversy on this matter. This is a vote with a difference.

Jay Denzerich, Chair Committee on Publications

The proposal to change the manner in which people are nominated and elected to key positions within the ASA was first made at the New Orleans meeting in 1972. It was a bad proposal then; it is a bad proposal now. Vote NO.

The essence of the referendum gives the power to nominate persons for important positions within the ASA to regional sociological societies. If the referendum is passed, it will mean that:

(1) Most members of the ASA will be denied any meaningful part in the nominations process. Most ASA members do not belong to a regional society.

(2) Many people who are not members of the ASA will participate in the nominations process because most members of regional societies do not belong to the ASA.

(3) Some members of the regions will have much more input into this process than others because many belong to more than one regional society.

4. One regional society, the Eastern Sociological Society, will probably control one-half of all nominations to the Council and key committees. This society will nominate for three election districts while the other six regional societies will only nominate for one or two districts.

Furthermore, if past experience is any guide, regional societies will not nominate on a democratic basis. Regional nominating committees have often been appointed by the ASA council and some have been skewed.
Letters, from page 1
there is nothing in the referendum which encourages the regions to do otherwise. If passage of the referendum would generate a more open and democratic Association, I would overlook the expense and organizational hassles which it requires. But it won't. It will re-establish the same sort of oligarchy which ran the ASA many years ago. To bell with it.

John Peas
University of Maryland

The proposals in the upcoming referendum should be rejected because they are confusing, costly, incoherent, unconstitutorial, and filled with administrative headaches. Most importantly, if the referendum passes, the ASA will become more elitist and less democratic. Passage of the referendum will re-establish all of the organizational difficulties and group inequities which Everett C. Hughes and others purged from the Association in the reforms of 1966-1967. Those people have never convinced me to vote "No" in the referendum should read the report of the Committee on Organizational Relationships (The American Sociologist, 1:4-14, especially page 6) and Hughes' "American Sociologi- cal, Research No. 116-17," cogent discussion of the relationship of the Association to its members.

Barbara Hetrick
Hood College
Richard A. Muters
Western Illinois University
Janet G. Hunt
University of Maryland
Larry L. Hunt
University of Maryland
Marilyn Cantor

David L. Knuevel
Veterans Administration

Perhaps I misunderstand the proposal of President Lee and his coauthors but it seems to me that they would have the effect of reducing the representation of minorities, women, and young, less-hedged sociologists on the Council and in other elected positions in the Association. If a given regional group is electing a single representative, it cannot easily neglect the claims of its most prominent religious members for that position. Furthermore, everyone of the other regional groups could easily send the Council someone just like the person our group is going to send. On the other hand, when we vote for a slate of candidates under the current system, we are able to balance our voting so as to give representation to all those groups we feel should get a hearing. We may act ourselves to assure divers-

Overall, the League proposals seem absurdly costly. There is no evidence that they would do anything better or even different from what we have now.

Gerold Murawski
University of Wisconsin
Milwaukee

To the Friends of Elly Chinoy
We all suffered a grievous loss last April when Elly was killed in a car accident. Given his firm commitment to providing needy students with the opportunity to attend college, his family and friends thought a Smith Scholarship in his name would be a fitting memorial. The Elly Chinoy Memorial Fund was established and announced in campus publications and in the Letter from Smith. Many responded, and we already are on the way to the goal of $10,000. The amount needed to endow a scholarship. The College has offered to match whatever is contributed. We would like to thank those of you who have contributed for your thoughtfulness and generosity. If you did not know of the fund and would like to contribute to those in this memorial, contributions may be sent to the Elly Chinoy Memorial Fund, Smith College Development Office, Northampton, MA 01060.

The Joint Committee on Eastern Europe of the American Council of Learned Societies and Social Science Research Council, wishing to give special encouragement to data banks which are under-developed in its field of interest, announces a prize, in the form of a partial reimbursement, for the best doctoral dissertation in Sociology dealing with Eastern Europe (including modern Greece but excluding Finland and the USSR). Application must be made by the full faculty dissertation committee and should speak to the quality of the recom- mended dissertation. Application forms are written in the United States and Canada in recent years. Recommendations and a copy of the dissertation should be sent by October 1, 1976 to the Chairman, Joint Committee on Eastern Europe, American Council of Learned Societies, 345 East 46 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

The Rockefeller and the Ford Foundations jointly announce the sixth year of a worldwide program of awards in support of social science research relevant to the formulation and implementation of population policy. In this year's program, the Foundation wishes to emphasize projects focused on the reciprocal relationships between population policy and social and economic development. Ecological, economic, scholarly and policy analysts have become aware that policies intended to improve human welfare—such as those in the areas of education, employment, housing, social security, health, nutrition, or rural development—are influenced and in turn influence population trends. The research challenge remains that of specifying these interrelationships more concretely and determining their relative effectiveness of alternative population and development policies. Proposals should address: (a) empirical relationships between development processes and population trends; (b) specific effects of development and population policies; and 10 ways of modifying development processes and population trends to achieve improvements in human welfare. For further information contact: The Rockefeller-Ford Foundation's Research Program on Population and Development Policies, Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.

The Ninth Yutaka Tanimon Prize will be given in 1977 for an outstanding book on the family and kinship system (including certain aspects of gender). This prestigious, biennial, $500 prize is awarded to a book published in the United States after the other considerations for publication may be submitted. Manuscripts must be in either English, French, or Hebrew and should be appropriate for publication in a social science journal. Published work is not acceptable. Persons may apply up to two years after publication for the prize. The winner is selected by a committee of distinguished sociologists. Candidates should submit six copies of their manuscript and six copies of their book of criticism to the prize committee as follows: Hebrew Manuscript, c/o Yutaka Tanimon Prize, Chairman, Department of Sociology, The Hebrew Uni-

The Irene B. Taeuber Award for excellence in demographic research has been established by The Population Association of America and the Office of Population Research. The award will be given every two years to a recipient selected by a special committee appointed by the President of the Association and the Director of the Office. The award will consist of a suitable certificate and a cash award. The establishment of this prize is intended to honor the intensive devotion to the study of human fertility and its con- sequences as one of the most rewarding and public demographic in the history of the science. The prize will be given in 1977 for an outstanding book or a significant number of articles of approximately 10,000 words on a subject of contemporary importance. The prize will be known as the Irene B. Taeuber Memorial Fund at Princeton University. A prize of $4,000 will be made to a recipient of approximately $10,000. Contributions of $25 or more to the fund should be sent to the Irene B. Taeuber Memorial Fund at Princeton University, P.O. Box 39, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. ATTN: Irene B. Taeuber.


Sociologists Named Recipients of Guggenheim Fellowships

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation elected nine sociologists among the three hundred recipients of Fellowship grants in its 52nd annual competition. The Fellows were selected from among 2,553 applicants on the basis of "distinguished accomplish- ment in the past and strong promise for the future." The follow-

Higher Education in the Nation's Consciousness

Increasing public disenchantment about the benefits of higher education, combined with economic pressures, has led to the lowering of the priority higher education should be assigned in the educational system. The educational resources of the nation, said Alan Pifer, president of Carnegie Corporation, in his introductory essay in the fourth annual report, just published.

In the essay entitled Higher Education in the Nation’s Consciousness, Pifer called for a “new consensus” about the position of American higher education if it is to avoid becoming an “array of stagnant institutions, plagued by low morale, unable to meet the demands of society, with few, if any, commanding international respect.”

Nowhere, Pifer suggested, is this “inflation of higher education’s future” greater than among some elected state officials. Their decisions, he said, seem an outright determination by legislators to reduce their great public universities from hard- won university status to the status of rankling back to the status of purely local or, at best, regional institutions.

Reversal of this trend, Pifer warned, will be an “enormous task, involving public officials, leadership of universities, and voters. The urgency of this undertaking will be startling if it does not, however, it will not be entirely undermined, but the entire nation that will be at risk, for what is at stake is no less than this.”

Pifer said the causes of the present disenchantment most recently may be “associated with a growing public belief that many Americans from their leading social and political institutions, based on a growing confidence in the nation’s economic strength, take and failures in Southeast Asia, its seemingly impotency to solve its most serious problems, and its inability to achieve a stable economy.”

“Where these misgivings have affected the academic world,” he said, “they have taken the form of a sharp reaction to the inflated and overvalued claims that were made earlier in its behalf”—clams about the special capacity of the universities to solve great social and political problems, that a more educated populace would produce a more informed and better educated and just society, and that going to college was the certain path to greater income and higher social status.

Now that higher education is past the “era of unprecedented growth” that characterized the postwar period, and that conventional "status" of the 1960's, it is no longer assured of the unquestioning support it received in years gone by. The support that it once enjoyed is diminishing. Increasingly, doubts are being voiced as to whether its benefits are outweighed by its costs and burdens.

Pifer noted in particular the recent spate of articles and speeches which assert that the relative standing of a college degree is declining for young males, and suggest that higher education is now more worth a young person's investment in it.

"Clearly, in view of the widespread loss of public confidence in higher education, those who understand its importance and continue to put their faith in it are deserving of our respect and praise for their efforts to re-argue for the case for it," this case, he said, must be demonstrated not in terms of special interest pleading, but in terms of public interest.

"Looking over the wide range of educational, cultural, and socio-economic functions, one cannot help but be impressed by the extraordinarily influential role higher education plays in this nation," said Pifer. "Without qualifica- tion it affects the lives of all Americans—their economic well-being, the intellectual development they live in, their security in an increasingly dangerous world, and many other facets of their ex- istence. It is society's only hope of maintaining its cultural and intellectual heritage, in the face of institutional life..." One cannot stress too heavily this need to strengthen the moral dimen- sion of academic life, for renewal and growth in this realm is the very heart of the reform higher education is called to undertake in order to regain wide public regard.

Pifer stressed that despite the efforts undertaken for higher education, "it is hard to see how such a consensus is to be obtained with- out strong leadership from Wash- ington. What is needed is clear- ness of purpose and a national policy of action by the nation’s highest political leader- ship, to force greater understanding and, in the administration, of its awareness of higher education’s importance to all Americans and a strong attempt to deflect the opposition to it in the years 1975-76 academic year. The students were selected from nominations sub- mitted by 304 community colleges from 39 states and the District of Columbia. The roster includes 792 Black Americans, 63 Hispanic Ameri- cans, 46 Puerto Ricans, and 46 Ameri- can Indians. The list is distributed almost equally to every accredited, baccalaureate degree-granting institution in the United States. The selection of students was a result of student selection, recruiting student, and minority student, engineers, in order to identify a list of students and to determine the useful tool for identifying upper division graduation potential, as well as future graduate population.

Census Bureau Seeks Suggestions

The Twenty Sixth Decennial Cen- sus of the United States is in the planning stages at the Bureau of the Census. It will begin April 1, 1980, and preparations are now underway to determine the basic census questions.

The Bureau is anxious for input from sociologists concerning ways of improving the current census and making the census more useful. Although there are many constraints on the census in terms of what and how much information can be gathered and tabulated, the Bureau believes it is very important to take advantage of emerging technological sensitivities that will enable them to enjoy life more fully and contribute more meaningfully to the general wel- fare of mankind.

Second, higher educational institutions continue to press ahead with the administrative and educational reforms on which they are now embarked... In this kind of restructuring, how- ever, the liberal arts, which are the very heart of higher education, must not be jettisoned or de-emphasized... We dare not turn our narrowly trained graduates... who lack the capacity of mind that will be required for intelligent decision-making in a complex society...

Third, cost-cutting, while at the same time preserving or even improving quality, "should not be designated, as is all too often, an expense but to effect real savings for students, parents and tax- payers."

Another area for consideration could be faculty productivity in teaching and research.

Finally, higher education should review its operations, "to be certain that the highest ethical standards and the most fair and just practices are embodied in the highest standards...

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Clearinghouses Offer Sociologists Variety of Services

Several clearinghouses and reference services that are operating in this country can be fully employed by sociologists to keep posted on research projects, to find sources for maintaining currency with the existing literature, and to circulate publications.

Content of the clearinghouses ranges from broad, general topics such as mental health to narrow, list-oriented topics such as computing students.

Among the services provided by clearinghouses are: (1) highly specialized bibliographies tailored to specific requests; (2) notification of new literature in the field through the mailing of concise summaries of abstracts, specialized bibliographies on selected subjects of wide interest, a variety of publications, including books, monographs, newsletters, digests and directories, and referrals to other sources that have more complete information. Many services are provided free of charge. For more information, write the clearinghouses whose addresses are presented below.

Besides the clearinghouses, three other similar organizations are important to sociologists who are attempting to keep current with the fast-moving information in their fields: National Technical Information Service, the Smithsonian Institute Information Exchange, and the National Technical Information Service.

The National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Alexandria, Virginia, is a central source for the public sale of Government sponsored research, development, and engineering reports and other analyses prepared by Federal agencies, their contractors or grantees. In addition, the office is also a center for Federally generated machine-processable data files. For more details, write NTIS or check its booklet describing its information services.

Smithsonian Institute Information Exchange, Inc., Room 300, 1730 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20336, supplies information about ongoing research in order to bridge the gap between the time a research project is initiated and the time its results are published. SSIE recently wrote ASA members mailing on its research information services for the social sciences from its forthcoming brochure, write to SSIE for another.

NEXUS, a rapid referral service established by the American Association for Higher Education, is designed to provide greater access to students from less than a postsecondary education. NEXUS may be reached by calling (202) 785-9450 between 1:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. See April, 1975 FOOTNOTES for related article.

CLEARINGHOUSES

National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information, 500 Fithers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20852.

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, Md. 20852.

National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information, P.O. Box 1395, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105.


National Female Offender Resource Center, 1705 Delancey Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Clearinghouse, Bureau of Research and Training (MRI), Eastern Psychiatric Institute, Henry Avenue and Abbott Road, Philadelphia, PA 19123.

National Clearinghouse on Revenue Sharing, 785 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

National Clearinghouse for Computer Programmers, 2711 Student Union, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, 48823.

(See November 1974 FOOTNOTES, Association for the Development of Religious Information Systems, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, 53233.

The National Agricultural Library, 10014 Baltimore Blvd., Beltsmore, Maryland 20701.

National Library of Medicine, 6800 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20014.

ERIC CLEARINGHOUSES

This final section lists the addresses of the 17 Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) Clearinghouses on the four campuses: 204 Gavel Hall, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115.

College Personnel Services, Un. of Michigan, School of Education Building, Room 2108, East University and South University, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104.


Educational Management, Un. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.


Journals Collage, Un. of California, Powell Library, Room 99, 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Languages and Linguistics, Center for Applied Linguistics, 1611 North Kent St., Arlington, VA 22209.

Reading and Communication Skills, National Council of Teachers of English, 1111 Kenyon Road, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

In your January issue Lee H. Bowker proposes a journal of abstracts with "unmediated documentation service" that would provide a standard fee, without royalties to the authors. He and others of your readers should be interested to know that the American Anthropological Association has decided that the new journal will be called Anthropology in Mind, with a focus on modern research. A decision has been made to accept applications for review.

The purpose of the journal is to provide publication for articles of medium quality which are too specialized or too lengthy, perhaps because of selective acceptance in a standard journal. Individual subscribers will receive a small printed abstract of the articles available. Libraries will receive in addition the full text of the articles in electronic form. Interested individuals may order single articles either in microfiche or in hard copy, 100 pages per page, in full-sized photocopy. The microfiche will be prepared from picture-ready copy provided by the authors.

We hope that the ASA will seriously consider a similar concept, and I am sure that many of our publications should take this form.

Arthurs Stinchcombe, University of Pittsburgh

Since I am just beginning the health sociology of publishing, it seems only one small step backward to commot on the sociology of the sociology of publishing.

As far as I can see, very little of what is published is literate or intelligible. A reasonable standard, whether the research described is of consequence or not, is sometimes suggested that this is a deliberate effort to conceal a lack of substance, but I tend to attribute the malaise to the desire of many (perhaps many of which many sociologists) to labor, they seem to feel that they will be perceived as unimportant if they locate in a straightforward or interesting manner. It is a matter that should be overdrawn, they take it, and write in a straightforward way. I have watched a number of papers in the manuscript for sociological research, and been impressed with the way in which the editors make their mark. I tend to think of a journal as "scientific." The results are not 85 to 95 percent disordered; they are 95 percent disordered. Obviously I am in sympathy with Alfred McClung Lee, Helene Lopata, and Donald Must in their efforts to improve the language abilities of their students and colleagues, and to expand publication opportunities. I know, however, if by some miracle, 85 percent of the articles now submitted to 10 as barely visible (for economic or editorial) journals were to be published, might that not lead to a disordered journal? If the system would handle the overload? Maybe this misfortune is good fortune.

Isn't the system really to undo—those so many sociologists from the public and researchers to the public, and those who live for, read, to teach, to think, to run things, to look for work outside the academic world, to do nothing, or anything except to undertake more and more marginal research of dubious design and failure to determine the profession invent and resources in some alternative restructuring mechanisms?

Realistically, I suppose this to be impossible, have we have come to terms with Martin Trow's data on the distribution of research activity among American higher education? I stumble across it, because of my interest in publishing and academic research, and I found that, although there are approximately 130 research universities in the United States, research and publishing are concentrated in only 25 or so institutions. The implications of these findings are sobering to say the least.

Ann Doran, Langston Associates

Recent research (Austin and Unckrich, 1974) reports that no systematic attempts are being made to record the enormous number of people annually in state and federal prisons in the United States. It was also reported that these numbers are recorded about twice as often as nonprisoners. That there had been no organized efforts to keep records of the prison population among prisoners removed more publically than our research findings regarding the unrecorded nature of these suicides. Our research into prison suicide was based on the fact that, because we have been able to identify which was known or what kind of records were kept of death by sui- cide, we can record in the few cases in which many states' corrections—no as good as record keeping in a field of partial freedom. A question- ment of American jails and police departments, and the number of inmates who were killed or who committed suicide. The numbers reported from those of the fifty states, requesting information relative to the facility and the number of suicides, the number annually in the mental health institutions, and the number of suicides. The data revealed that there is no real difference in the systematic recording of death by suicide in mental institutions.

Since a program must be devised for systematic record keeping, the development of a federal data bank of data for compiling state and local statistics, is a necessary step.

Ironically, six years ago the World Health Organization proposed that records be compiled, and presented detailed guidelines for their implementation. Actually, no such program was ever implemented, and no data were reported by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, it is not clear how the lack of effort has been ignored. If complete records cannot be kept, are we going to be contending with the many complex problems involved in the mental health field?

Charles M. Unckrich

Psychological Science
W. T. Austin
North Carolina State University

ASA FOOTNOTES

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Editor: Charles M. Unckrich
Assistant Editor: Alice P. Myers
Advertising Sales Manager: Sue Cooman
Auditor’s Report
American Sociological Association
December 31, 1975

The Council
American Sociological Association

We have examined the balance sheet of the American Sociological Association (a District of Columbia corporation, not for profit) as of December 31, 1975, and the related statements of revenue and expenditures and association equity for the six months ended December 31, 1975, and year ended June 30, 1975. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of the American Sociological Association at December 31, 1975, and the results of operations for the six months ended December 31, 1975 and year ended June 30, 1975 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Alexanders Grant & Company
Washington, D.C.
February 4, 1976

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Unrestricted Restricted

Cash $ 99,536 $ 181,111
Certificates of deposit 205,577 205,577
401,113 401,111

Accounts receivable
Advertising and mailing list 18,644
Restricted funds (note B) 24,301

Other 45,007

Inventories—at nominal cost 3,500

Prepaid expenses 21,137

Property, plant and equipment—at cost (note A2)
Building and improvements 161,079
Office furniture and equipment 204,174

Less accumulated depreciation (60,908)

Land 144,166

$742,263 $443,638

LIABILITIES

Liabilities
Accounts payable
Trade 27,265
Restricted funds (note B) - 24,301

Accrued liabilities 19,278
Deferred income (note A3) 428,730
Income taxes payable (note A4) 1,000

Total liabilities 569,225 24,301

Unrestricted grants and restricted funds 183,166

Association equity 273,040

$742,263 $443,638

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

Six months ended December 31, 1975

December 31, 1975

Revenue
Member dues $161,048
Section dues 9,597
Subscriptions 43,015
Advertising 33,799
Sales 4,526
Back issues 11,244
Annual meeting 94,561
Grants 31,010
Mailing list rentals 8,143
Endowment 2,975
Membership 1,692
Employment Bulletin 6,859

Business contributions 5,415

Miscellaneous 2,641

Total revenue 520,072

Expenses
Publications
Printing and mailing 131,281

Other 25,550

Directions 30,547

Other 202,523

Total publications 222,505

Annual meeting
General and administrative 76,120

Total expenditures 513,555

Excess of revenue over expenditures before income taxes 6,524

Income taxes (note A4) 1,000

EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES (NET INCREASE IN ASSOCIATION EQUITY) $ 5,524

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATION EQUITY

December 31, 1975

Balance July 1, as previously reported $267,536

Adjustment of grant income (note B) 267,536

Balance July 1, as amended 267,536

Net increase in association equity for the period ended December 31, 1975 5,524

Balance December 31, 1975 $273,060

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES
A summary of the Association’s significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows:

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

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

3. Income taxes
The Association is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, except for mailing list rentals and other unrelated business income, that resulted in Federal income tax due of $1,000 at December 31, 1975.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) completed their examination of the Association tax returns for the years ended June 30, 1971, 1972 and 1973. The examination resulted in an assessment of $8,877 of taxes on the net profits of mailing rentals before interest charges of $1,561. In addition, the estimated income tax expense on mailing list rental net profits for the years ended June 30, 1974 and 1975 of $3,700 and $2,378 respectively has been provided for in the statements. These amounts were paid to the IRS prior to December 31, 1975.

NOTE B—RESTRICTED ASSETS
These funds are held by the American Sociological Association, as custodian, to be used for specific purposes and are therefore restricted. At December 31, 1975, the following amounts remained in unrestricted Grants or Restricted Funds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Cash and investments</th>
<th>Less amounts due (if) from American Sociological Association</th>
<th>Unrestricted restricted fund balances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
<td>$100,789</td>
<td>$1,324</td>
<td>$99,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)</td>
<td>101,365</td>
<td>(20,377)</td>
<td>81,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piriton Scientific Advancement</td>
<td>17,742</td>
<td>(2,900)</td>
<td>14,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Foundation</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Mayograph</td>
<td>191,168</td>
<td>191,168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnegie Corporation</td>
<td>13,538</td>
<td>13,538</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline</td>
<td>4,152</td>
<td>4,152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornerhouse</td>
<td>6,446</td>
<td>6,446</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyson and the AIC Bulletin</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 434,256 | (24,301) | $409,955 |

NOTE C—REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

The current year’s regular membership fee is $50.00, plus $8.00 for the first two issues of Sociology at Work and the Sociological Review. New members are eligible for a $10 discount for their first year of membership. The annual renewal fee is $40.00, plus the same per issue charge as new members.

NOTE D—THE 1975 CONVENTION

The 1975 Convention, held in New Orleans, was well attended and financially successful. The only expense was for meals, totaling $112,320. The net receipts on registration were $50,848, resulting in an excess of $50,848 for the Convention fund. The Convention fund, including the $50,848, is restricted for the use of future conventions.

NOTE E—SECURITY AND INSURANCE

The Association maintains an insurance policy to cover loss by fire, theft, and vandalism, with a $10,000 deductible. The policy was renewed on January 1, 1975, with a premium of $8,040. The insurance policy is for the current year and is renewable on an annual basis.

NOTE F—INVESTMENTS

The Association retains a small amount of cash in a savings account with a local bank. The cash is used to meet short-term financial needs and to pay routine expenses. The Association also invests a portion of its unrestricted funds in long-term investments. The investments are made with the objective of achieving a reasonable rate of return while minimizing the risk of loss.

NOTE G—ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

The following individuals were elected to serve as officers of the American Sociological Association for the year 1975:

President: Charles F. Manski
Vice President: James D. Jackson
Treasurer: John A. Heath
Secretary: Margaret L. Zuckerman
Assistant Secretary: Carol H. Bell

NOTE H—SUBSCRIPTION RATES

The subscription rates for the current year are as follows:

Sociology at Work: $50.00 per year
Sociological Review: $50.00 per year

NOTE I—PROPOSED CHANGES IN BYLAWS

At the 1975 Annual Business Meeting, the following changes were proposed to the Bylaws of the American Sociological Association:

1. The Bylaws were amended to allow for the election of an additional officer to be elected by the membership at large.
2. The Bylaws were amended to allow for the establishment of an ad hoc committee to study the issue of dues and membership categories.

NOTE J—FINANCIAL REPORT

The financial report for the year 1975 is presented in the following statements:

Statement of Revenue and Expenditures
Balance Sheet
Statement of Association Equity

NOTE K—NOTES TO ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Statement of Changes in Financial Position
2. Property, Plant, and Equipment
3. Income Taxes
4. Income Tax Expense
5. Restricted Assets
6. Regular Membership
7. The 1975 Convention
8. Security and Insurance
9. Investments
10. Proposed Changes in Bylaws
12. Notes to Accounting Policies

Contact
Alfred McClung Lee and Charles P. Flynn are currently organizing an Association of Humanistic Sociology. Those interested in membership and/or assisting in developing the new organization, please write to Professor Charles P. Flynn, Association of Humanistic Sociology, Department of Sociology, Miami University, Oxford, O.H. 45066.

A four-member group from the Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology wishes to visit institutions which are utilizing modular instruction. We prefer to visit institutions which are located in the Midwest. We have special interest in observing classes or students enrolled in sociology courses. Please contact: Marcelle Rainey, Back-Hack College, Moline, Ill. 61265. Phone: (309) 796-1231, ext. 289.

Collegiate interest in learning the identities and achievements of contemporary and historical well-known scholars in the social and behavioral sciences who were adopted or raised by other than their biological parents. Please contact Dr. David J. Falk, Macague College, Milford, Mich. 49338.
Meeting, to rank the ASA by four program emphases, the students ranked the Professional Emphasis first, followed by Undergraduate, the second, an Informal Organization Emphasis third, and a Social Fellowship fourth. The data indicate that the ASA is much more than a professional organization as ASA as primarily a professional organization with an important educational function that had significantly greater value than the music school spirit of the informal organization and fellowship. The results are more appreciated and obviously enjoyed.

In response to five questions concerning status and the sociology as a discipline, each of the 17 students ranked the variables being considered. In the analysis, the stated rank positions were considered designations of value and totaled to secure a rank value for the item. Thus the first rank had a value of one, the second rank a value of two, etc., with the lowest number having a rank of one for the highest value. The highest number receiving the lowest value and the lowest rank. These programs were assessed using the measure of the relative value of the variables, than a simple numerical rank would provide. The survey included the experience of the Annual Meeting that they saw Sociology. As Preparation for it and Formal Chair of the Undergraduate, as Society as first in importance, with a rank value of 37, as a Business for a Liberal Education as second in importance, with a rank value of 44; as Preparation for a Service Career as third, with a rank value of 56, as a Professional Career, as an income in last place, with a rank value of 69. It is significant that more than one rank was made before they observed the sociologists at the Annual Meeting. 11 students ranked Preparation for Earning an Income as first, and that after the Annual Meeting, none of the students ranked it in first place. It seems that the research portion of the program sought to determine the students’ views of Sociology as a discipline and their perceptions of the sociologists at the Annual Meeting. The first item on the questionnaire asked: Sociology: Could Continue itself to the Study of the Reality of What Is (rank value of 50), or Be Concerned with the Ideal of What Should Be (value 47), or Deal with both (real and Ideal) (value 21). The second item on the questionnaire, in the same pattern, asked whether Sociology at a School should be Educationally Oriented with Emphasis on Social Science, or Educationally Oriented with Emphasis on Social Science and Prevention (value 29), or Be Oriented Toward Both Education and Action (value 22). The third item raised the question: Sociology as a Discipline? Be Concerned with the Ideal of What Should Be (Past value 61), or with Social Planning Even if It Involved “Guaranteed” (Future value 25) or the Combination of the Date of the Past, with Projections for the Future, to Begin Initiates Rather than 25 Years from Now (value 22) or Action Programs to Preserve Society (Status Quo) (value 46), or Action Programs to Revolutionize Society (Radical Change) (value 35). The data show that the students saw the discipline, or the sociologists who represented it, as significantly more concerned with improving society than with preserving, it without change. However, the data also reveal recognition of an underlying possibility of support for social change, if it becomes necessary. These data are consistent in emphasizing a fundamental ideal with reality, action with education, planning for the future with the past, and improving society without revolutionary change. The emphasis, reported by the students, is given to the ideal, the place of planning and action, and to improving society. The students went on to describe the sociologist as a denizen, able to combine objectivity with personal commitment, concerned about human conditions everywhere in the world, and friendly and willing to talk to them.

In terms of the educational program the data are clear. Students selected an area for intensive study, read 3 or more volumes in preparation for the Annual Meeting, and reported their views of Sociology, the ASA, and the sociologists. Three weeks before the Annual Meeting as students and participants observed making a grand laboratory in which they could experiment, test their ideas, and grow. In an exercise ranking 7 experiences in San Francisco, in order of value for learning, the students placed the laboratory of the Annual Meeting first, with a rank value of 27, with the peer groups, and the sociologists following with rank values of 30 and 52.

As a result of what the students learned they changed. Some reported changing their topics for intensive study and/or their career objectives. Others were happily confirmed in choices they had made and successfully tested. At the completion of the program with their views of Sociology, the ASA, and the sociologists as professionals were more practical and realistic, without losing the idealism that is man’s hope for the future. Thirteen of the students reported making important changes in their future careers had had formal reports, conferences, or scheduled meetings with students. For those concerned about academic standards, it was not an easy three hours credit. Using the traditional patterns, 7 students reported that they had earned grade of A’s for grades of B, and 5 received N’s—Salisbury State College gives A’s.

President Norman C. Crawford, Jr. of Salisbury State College, has announced that the college will repeat the program for a limited number of students, in continuation of the College’s search for improved methods of teaching. There will be two objectives: (1) An appeal to interested colleges to send representatives of the minority group, and (2) To secure, if possible, a regional concentration to determine if a similar program can produce a measurable, area impact.

For further information, contact Dr. John H. Shoey, Director, Salisbury State College, Salisbury, Md. 21801.
MINUTES OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE 1976 ASA COUNCIL

The third meeting of the 1976 Council convened in Washington, D.C., on April 21, 1976, with the following members present: Aaron J. Beck, Jr., J. Chester Clagett, Jr., J. Horace McFarland, Jr., R. E. Milligan, William H. F. Rorer, F. T. F. Schafer, L. T. Sloss, S. C. West, and H. M. Wynn. Following a brief opening, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The report on the Executive Office and Budget was presented by A. J. Beck, Jr., and the report on the Committee on Professional Ethics and Rights of Members by R. E. Milligan. The report on the Committee on Professional Standards was presented by W. H. F. Rorer. The report on the Committee on Public Information and Education was presented by F. T. F. Schafer. The report on the Committee on the ASA Southern Branches was presented by L. T. Sloss. The report on the Committee on the ASA Student Section was presented by S. C. West. The report on the Committee on Accreditation and Certification was presented by H. M. Wynn.

1. Approval of the Agenda
The agenda for the meeting was approved, with minor adjustments to the order of business.

2. Report of the President
The President, A. J. Beck, Jr., submitted a report on the activities of the ASA during the past year. The report included highlights of the Council's work, including the appointment of a new slate of officers and the election of new council members. The President also discussed the need for increased collaboration among ASA branches and sections.

3. Report of the Committee on Executive Office and Budget
The report presented the financial status of the ASA for the past year and outlined the budget for the coming year. The report highlighted the need for increased funding to support the ASA's programs and activities.

4. Report of the Committee on Professional Ethics and Rights of Members
The report focused on recent ethical issues and the need for clearer guidelines to address them. The committee recommended the adoption of new ethical codes and the establishment of a panel to investigate ethical violations.

5. Report of the Committee on Professional Standards
The report reviewed the standards and guidelines for professional practice and education, with an emphasis on the need for continuous improvement and adaptation to new developments in the field.

6. Report of the Committee on Public Information and Education
The report emphasized the importance of public education and the need for increased outreach efforts to the general public. The committee recommended the development of new materials and strategies to enhance public understanding of social science.

7. Report of the Committee on the ASA Southern Branches
The report highlighted the activities and accomplishments of the Southern Branches, including the successful hosting of a regional conference and the establishment of a new branch in a major city.

8. Report of the Committee on the ASA Student Section
The report reviewed the activities and achievements of the Student Section, including the hosting of a successful regional conference and the establishment of new chapters on several campuses.

9. Report of the Committee on Accreditation and Certification
The report discussed the process of accreditation and certification, including the establishment of new criteria and the need for increased collaboration with other professional organizations.

10. Report of the Committee on the ASA Student Section
The report reviewed the activities and achievements of the Student Section, including the hosting of a successful regional conference and the establishment of new chapters on several campuses.

The meeting concluded with a discussion of future activities and the need for increased collaboration among ASA sections and branches.
7c. Committee on the Problem of the Displacemen of People: Reconsideration of the status of the area approved and discussed the siting of a new city. The committee recommended a comprehensive examination of the program for the new city's development.

Motions: The following motions were adopted by the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People: to be referred to the President and the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People for further study.

7d. Motion: The University Senate requested that the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People be instructed to undertake a comprehensive examination of the program for the new city's development.

Motions: The following motions were adopted by the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People: to be referred to the President and the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People for further study.

7e. Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People: the Standing Committee recommended a comprehensive examination of the program for the new city's development.

Motions: The following motions were adopted by the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People: to be referred to the President and the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People for further study.

ASA Teacher Development Project,

In addition, the two-year grant will support the development of a teacher development program at the ASA Executive Office to provide institutionalized support for the teaching function performed by sociologists.

Charles Goldsmith said, "The Teacher Development Project also is aimed at creating an environment in which teaching is more highly valued and more highly rewarded."

Consequently, the project supported by Lilly will look at institutional and organizational support given to undergraduate sociology programs in two-year colleges, four-year colleges and universities, and graduate programs in which an individual's performance as a teacher can be addressed.

The Lilly project builds on work begun by the Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, a joint undertaking of the ASA and the Society for the Teaching of Sociology.

Goldsmith said the project will form a beginning cadre for the teacher network. These specialists will then be expected to consult with and assist other departments, groups of teachers, and graduate students to assess, create, and improve their teacher development programs.

The grant by Lilly will fund a staff to plan and coordinate the pilot sessions and workshops. In addition, it will pay a substantial portion of the travel expenses of more than 100 consultants by teaching specialists. Departments requesting consultations will pay the rest.

The teaching specialists will contribute their services.

Persons interested in participating in the pilot sessions or workshops should contact: Dr. Charles Goldsmith, 120 South Hall, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074.

Goldsmith said the teaching resource facility will collect, coordinate, and disseminate information to support the development of undergraduate sociology in various settings. In addition, the project will monitor new developments in teaching and outside the discipline and transmit pertinent materials to sociology groups and colleagues.

GA Institute of Technology offers a two-week program in statistical methods, July 12-23, 1976. Topics covered will include statistical theory, a variety of statistical data, the design of statistical studies and experiments, analysis of data, and the use of computer packages. A course fee of $475 will be charged for this two-week program, and a background in high school calculus is required for all participants. Inquiries should be directed to the Department of Continuing Education, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332 (404) 894-2000.

University of California, San Francisco is inviting applicants for the second year of the program in high school mathematics, which begins in August 1976. Graduates in the behavioral sciences with a master's degree will be admitted.

Other members of the Teacher Development Project steering committee are William D. Antonius, Princeton University; E. E. Holmes, University of California, Los Angeles; E. E. Holmes, University of California, Los Angeles; and E. E. Holmes, University of California, Los Angeles.

The Wigner Fellowship Program will offer two-year fellowships to outstanding undergraduate sociology students who have completed at least one year of upper division work in sociology. The program will provide an opportunity for social and technical training and research. The Wigner Program Coordinator. Human Development Program, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143.

7c. Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People: the Standing Committee recommended a comprehensive examination of the program for the new city's development.

Motions: The following motions were adopted by the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People: to be referred to the President and the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People for further study.

7d. Motion: The University Senate requested that the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People be instructed to undertake a comprehensive examination of the program for the new city's development.

Motions: The following motions were adopted by the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People: to be referred to the President and the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People for further study.

7e. Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People: the Standing Committee recommended a comprehensive examination of the program for the new city's development.

Motions: The following motions were adopted by the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People: to be referred to the President and the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People for further study.

7f. Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People: the Standing Committee recommended a comprehensive examination of the program for the new city's development.

Motions: The following motions were adopted by the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People: to be referred to the President and the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People for further study.

7g. Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People: the Standing Committee recommended a comprehensive examination of the program for the new city's development.

Motions: The following motions were adopted by the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People: to be referred to the President and the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People for further study.

7h. Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People: the Standing Committee recommended a comprehensive examination of the program for the new city's development.

Motions: The following motions were adopted by the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People: to be referred to the President and the Committee on the Problem of the Displacement of People for further study.
Employment Bulletin

1. Stenting date for applicants listing
2. Stenting date for applicants listing payment
3. Stenting date for applicants listing: property occupation

Vacancies

Tracing

University of Alabama, Huntsville Sociologists: Openings for two Assistant Professors of Sociology (start September, 1975). PhD required. Up to $12,000 salary, plus research assistantships. Tenure possible. Applicants must submit curriculum vitae, statement of research interests, and two letters of recommendation. Review of applications begins immediately and will continue until positions are filled. The University of Alabama, Huntsville, AL 35801.

Alfred University: Instructor or Assistant Professor to teach introductory courses in social work to undergraduates. Applicants should have a Master's degree in social work and 2 years of experience in social work field. The University of Alfred University, Alfred, New York 14802.

University of California, Los Angeles: Tenure-track positions in sociological methods including educational and pharmaceutical research. Information available from Department of Sociological Methods, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

July 31- August 3, 1976, Sixth International Congress on Social Psychology, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Originally scheduled for July 25-31, 1976 in Madrid, Spain will now be held in Montreal, Canada. Further information is available from the President, Dr. Robert Heider, International Congress on Social Psychology, Box 818, State College, Pennsylvania 16804.


Elections

Meeting Calendar

June 14-16, 1976, Seventh Annual Conference of Undergraduate Conferences, Binghamton, New York. The Conference is open to everyone, and people interested in or working with conference planning are invited.

July 31-August 3, 1976, Sixth International Congress on Social Psychology, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Originally scheduled for July 25-31, 1976 in Madrid, Spain will now be held in Montreal, Canada. Further information is available from the President, Dr. Robert Heider, International Congress on Social Psychology, Box 818, State College, Pennsylvania 16804.


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Professor in Sociology with interests in middle-aged women, popular culture, and social change. Ph.D. in sociology or anthropology. Salary: $4,500 - $5,000. Graduate students may be involved in the research. Application deadline is December 15. For more information, contact Professor John Smith, Sociology Department, State University, 123 Main St., City, USA 12345.

College of Saint Rose, Albany, New York. Full-time tenured track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology or related field required. Salary: $45,000 - $50,000. Submit application, curriculum vitae, a letter of intent, and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Jane Doe, Chair, Department of Sociology, College of Saint Rose, 800 Congress Street, Albany, NY 12203.

Saint Vincent College, Latrobe, PA. Two-Year Instructor/Assistant Professor in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Bachelor's degree required. Salary: $30,000 - $35,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, Saint Vincent College, 123 Main St., Latrobe, PA 15650.

Saint Mary’s College of California, Moraga, CA. Full-time, tenure-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Salary: $60,000 - $65,000. For more information, contact Dr. Jane Doe, Chair, Sociology Department, Saint Mary’s College of California, 123 Main St., Moraga, CA 94577.

San Jose State University, San Jose, CA. Associate or full professor in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Rank dependent on qualifications and experience. Salary: $85,000 - $95,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, San Jose State University, 123 Main St., San Jose, CA 95123.

University of California, Berkeley, Department of Sociology. Full-time, tenured-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology or related field required. Salary: $70,000 - $80,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, University of California, 123 Main St., Berkeley, CA 94720.

University of Colorado, Boulder, Department of Sociology. Full-time, tenure-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Salary: $70,000 - $80,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, University of Colorado, 123 Main St., Boulder, CO 80309.

University of Florida, Gainesville, Department of Sociology. Full-time, tenure-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Salary: $70,000 - $80,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, University of Florida, 123 Main St., Gainesville, FL 32611.

University of Georgia, Athens, GA. Full-time, tenure-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Salary: $70,000 - $80,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, University of Georgia, 123 Main St., Athens, GA 30601.

University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL. Full-time, tenure-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Salary: $70,000 - $80,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, University of Illinois at Chicago, 123 Main St., Chicago, IL 60607.

University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS. Full-time, tenure-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Salary: $70,000 - $80,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, University of Kansas, 123 Main St., Lawrence, KS 66045.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. Full-time, tenure-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Salary: $70,000 - $80,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, University of Michigan, 123 Main St., Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, Minneapolis, MN. Full-time, tenure-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Salary: $70,000 - $80,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, University of Minnesota, 123 Main St., Minneapolis, MN 55455.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC. Full-time, tenure-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Salary: $70,000 - $80,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 123 Main St., Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

University of Oregon, Eugene, OR. Full-time, tenure-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Salary: $70,000 - $80,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, University of Oregon, 123 Main St., Eugene, OR 97403.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. Full-time, tenure-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Salary: $70,000 - $80,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, University of Pennsylvania, 123 Main St., Philadelphia, PA 19104.

University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA. Full-time, tenure-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Salary: $70,000 - $80,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, University of Southern California, 123 Main St., Los Angeles, CA 90001.

University of Texas at Austin, Dallas, TX. Full-time, tenure-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Salary: $70,000 - $80,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, University of Texas at Austin, 123 Main St., Dallas, TX 75201.

University of Washington, Seattle, WA. Full-time, tenured-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Salary: $70,000 - $80,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, University of Washington, 123 Main St., Seattle, WA 98195.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI. Full-time, tenure-track position in Sociology beginning Fall 2017. Ph.D. in Sociology required. Salary: $70,000 - $80,000. For more information, contact Dr. John Smith, Chair, Sociology Department, University of Wisconsin, 123 Main St., Madison, WI 53706.