Valedictory: A Report
On the Year 1975-1976

Friends ask me: What is it like for you to serve as President of the ASA? They know that I was nominated by petition to run in opposition to two candidates of the ideologically self-perpetuating ASA nominating committee and elected in the largest balloting in ASA history. They also know that in my capacity as Council— and largely the product of that same nominating committee—has patienty listened to my recommendations and then overwhelmingly voted some of them down. My friends query: Didn’t that discourage you? My answer is categorically: No. In spite of certain Council actions, I believe I have been able to represent those who voted for me.

I found no surprises in my experiences as President. I had had the same experiences as those of my predecessors. I discovered that the Council— in the ASA executive offices down through the years—had served on the Council three times, twice for the ISS and once for the SSSP. I had also chaired many ASA committees.

And some of my recommendations to the Council this year were accepted by a decisively positive vote! I trust that other needs and desires of the rank-and-file members will be accepted and implemented in the near future.

In order for that to happen, a more representative Council and more representative ASA committees will have to come into existence.

Let me review highlights of the year's activities: I would first like to speak of a group of special concerns I have had: (1) program experimentation, (2) a new approach to the mass media, (3) a new academic freedom program, (4) a case of professional accountability, (5) the program organization of nomination and election procedures in order to create a more representative ASA, (6) the proposal of an outside vote-counting organization, and (7) the continuing concern for detailed financial accountability in ASA affairs. I will then take up two aspects of the operation of the elected bodies: (8) the need for open Council and committee meetings and (9) the operation of the Council’s “task forces.” Finally, I would like to point to developing problems in our association's relationship to the Federal government, (10) trade unions, and (12) state, regional, and specialty sociological associations.

Shared and Divergent Perspectives: President-Elect Announces Theme

Although several weeks remain before the 1976 convention, the Program Committee has already met several times and is well along in its planning. We have chosen for the theme of the 1977 convention: Sociology and Related Disciplines: Shared and Divergent Perspectives. This theme will be developed, not in generalized discussions (“the relationship between anthropology and sociology,” etc.), but around specific topics of research that are important in several disciplines. We want to highlight ways in which economic, political, science, anthropology, psychology history, biology, and other disciplines approach several aspects of interest also to sociologists. A series of panels by well-known scholars will examine similarities and differences of method and of concept, and the rewards of working with the varying perspectives.

When it began to work out the details of these “thematic panels,” the committee easily built a list of 35 or 40 topics on which exciting work is being done, not only by sociologists but by our colleagues in other fields. Since it seems unwise to plan for more than 10 or 15 of these panels, we are now involved in the difficult task of selecting those likely to be of interests to the diverse participants from the appropriate fields of study. Here a few of the topics around which thematic panels are being built: Changes in fertility behavior; the utility of mathematical models of human behavior; the explanation and control of crime; decentralization of complex organizations; population, resources, and the quality of life; religious sects and social change; age, social change, and public policy; the impact of science on governmental policies; continuity and change through the life span.

There will be three speakers on each panel, representing three different disciplines, plus a president, who will sketch out the critical questions related to the theme. In addition to the sociologists who will participate, we have had invited and received several researchers from persons in the following disciplines: economics, biology, anthropology, demography, mathematics, law, education, history, political science, psychology, and others. In addition to their intrinsic interest, we believe that the thematic panels will add an important dimension to many of the standard sessions, and to the extended list of workshops and didactic seminars we are planning.

Report of the Secretary

According to the Constitution, “Each year the Secretary shall provide the Association with a written report of his views on its organization and activities.” The Secretary is in a good position to do this because he/she chairs the EOB (Executive Office and Budget) Committee and is a voting member of the Council, the Publications Committee, the Program Committee, and several other committees. Yet the Association’s activities are so many and so complex that it is difficult to provide brief but adequate evaluation of them. Since most people will not struggle through a long report, I will outline some of the key issues and related themes: (1) the emerging financial crisis, and (2) the increasing disagreement on identifying the proper goals of the Association.

The last dues increase was passed by the membership in 1970 and in the intervening years the general price level has risen 46 percent. Membership dues in recent years have constituted about one-third of total revenues, but since 1972 the Association has lost over 2,000 members. Moreover, the Association has suffered a decline in advertising revenue since 1972 while printing, labor, materials, and service costs have risen substantially. In each of the last four years, the EOB Committee has forecast a deficit, but in three of the years, a small surplus has been realized. The goal of building an equity equalling the annual budget ($918,911) is more distant than ever. The present equity of one-quarter of the budget will decline if we encounter...

Portrait of Our New President, J. Milton Yinger

What traits would mark your nominee for the president best exemplifying professional goals—what would your candidate for ASA president? One might suppose they'd be those we use as filter criteria for promotion: distinction in creating and transmitting sociology: an service to colleagues and others through sociology. Take a case in point: CREATING. Would this suffice? Twenty-five years in high-standard journals, 8 books, one in 4, another in 3 editions, one edited work, and 6 chapters in various books and encyclopedias. A reviewer said of Religion, Society and the Individual (1957) that it was “without question ... the most suggestive and useful book length work in the sociology of religion available in the American sociological tradition.” About The Scientific Study of Religion (1970) a reviewer wrote: “a synthesis of scholarship [on] institutionalized religion, more theoretically sophisticated... involving around the author... ‘marriage of func- tionalism (used critically) and field theory... his familiarity with [the] literature on religion... is almost overwhelming.’” “This is a prophet who will have followers” said the reviewer of his Toward a Field Theory of Behavior: Personality and Social Structure (1965), an effort to capture human behavior in a matrix of social, cultural and personal dimensions. In A Minority Group in American Society (1965), the authors asked: What would likely lead whites to more... positive attitudes and per- formances toward and with Negroes? These suggestions are sociologically informed and more sophisticated than mosthortatory appeals. The second edition of his book, with George Simpson, on Racial and Cultural Minorities: An Analysis of Social Exclusion (1977) received the Antis- Race-Wolf Saturday Review Award for the best scholarly work on race relations in recent work (with Cutler, Ikeda, and Leycock), Middle Start, will be...
1977 Program: Call For Papers

President-Elect J. Milton Yinger has announced his theme for the 72nd Annual Meeting of the ASA to be held in Chicago September 5-9, 1977, at the Conrad Hilton Hotel. The theme, Sociology and Related Disciplines: Shared and Disjointed Perspectives, is the basis for three: Plenary Sessions and a series of Special Sessions, organized by Professor Yinger and six Program Committee consisting of Leo Chalfin, James Coleman, William S. Furr, Suzanne Kelley, Otto Lutze Jr., and Charles Smith. The Committee has also organized a number of Didactic Seminars, Professional Workshops, and Luncheon Roundtables, as well as the 138 program sessions listed below.

Members of ASA are now invited to submit proposals to the appropriate organizers for consideration for the Annual Meeting Program.

Although the Program Committee has planned a diverse and extensive list of session topics, the meetings of interest are certainly not limited to those named and will be expanded if you submit the title (or paper, paper session, or both) before the announcement. Call for Papers deadline will be on the 15th of the month. The deadline for the submission of papers to the annual meeting is January 15, 1977. No paper will be submitted that the author and any other co-author have been on a preliminary list of those papers that are to be considered for presentation after that date. Abstracts and final copies of all papers will be due for the Executive Office by June 1, 1977.

Rules of Participation
All participants on the program must be members of ASA. This includes all sessions, seminars, workshops, luncheons, roundtables, symposiums, etc. The only permissible exception will be those rare occasions where an organizational wish to invite a person, usually as a discussee or panel member, from another discipline in order to bring a different perspective to the session. Such exceptions must be approved by the Program Committee in advance.

Each individual is limited to two sessions, plus the one session in the program, and only one of these may be the sole author of a paper. "Participatory roles" are those in which persons are listed by name in the printed program in any capacity; e.g., author or co-author of a paper, panel member, presenter in a seminar or workshop, panel member, or discussant. Paper session, discussant of a paper, or session, or organizer of a session. To simplify, no more than two session numbers may appear opposite any name in the index of the program, and only one of these may indicate the presentation of a solely-authored paper. There are no exceptions to this ASA Council rule.

Submission of Papers

Members of ASA may submit papers or papers. Members listed below. Papers are limited to 10 pages, including notes and tables. However, this may appear too long if the paper is written in a 10-15 minute program period. Length limitations are more suitable for subsequent publication than for oral presentation.

Papers that have been read at meetings of professional societies or that will be published prior to September 1977 are not eligible for presentation at the 1977 Annual Meeting Program. Papers that have been modified only in secondary respects after similar reading or publication have been added. Papers have been modified only in secondary respects after similar reading or publication are also eligible.

Organizers have been instructed by the Program Committee to submit abstracts, letters, telegrams of those papers in all cases in which the submitter has been notified by the submitter of the paper.

Section Programs

Listed below are those sessions organized by the organizers responsible for the sessions. As the Section programs develop, the number of names on the list may change and an announcement will be made at a later date. Each Section has established new rules governing Section activities during the Annual Meeting. Each Section will be limited to a maximum of two hours of program time to be scheduled on the day. One of the days of the program will be devoted to the Section Council and Business Meeting and the other two to substantive programming in the speciality of the Section.

Section programs are under the complete jurisdiction of the individual departments, according to their format and content. They are not required to consider contributed papers. A number of Sections list their paper submissions in roundtables and panel discussion sessions. Potential authors might wish to contact the organizers to the Sessions' plans before submitting papers for consideration. All rules of participation in the general ASA program also apply to Section sponsored sessions.

Altruism and Cooperation: Robert Bierstedt, 9 Old Farm Road, Charlotteville, VA 22901

The Concepts of Anxiety and Anomia in Sociological Research: Leo Seale, Columbia University, New York, New York 10002

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Report of the Executive Office

Joining the Executive Office in September 1975, I had the tremendous advantage of following Otto N. Larson, who not only acted, but "every inch looks like an Executive Office." His hands-on style and wise guidance were invaluable. How- ever, as so frequently applies, many of his comments only started to make sense after I had been in the office for several months.

I was not the only newcomer to the Executive Office. A new Director of the ASA Minority Fellowship Program had come on board in August. Phil Carey assumed responsibility for this program after it had been successfully guided in the previous year by William Anderson. Joan Harris had left the position of Executive Specialist for Women and Minorities and Lucy Sells joined the Executive Office as her successor. Larry Rhoades, who had served with distinction as the ASA Associate, had chosen to return to his academic position. This position, too, had recently been filled by appointing Sue Titts Reid who will join the Executive Office in August.

Those of us who were new found permanence represented by the presence of the Executive Office staff, Alice Myers, the ASA Administrative Officer, served once again as tutor of the new ASA Executive Office. We were all thankful that she had been acknowledged to do for my predecessors. I had known and worked with Alice for many years. I, have, since coming to this office, begun to appreciate fully the tremendous grasp of complex details and far-reaching arrangements which she manages and coordinates.

The mission of the Executive Office can be interpreted in many ways. It seems that, originally, the Executive Office was conceived of as facilitating the Association's internal management and the governance of its operations. As such, its functions have been the predominant activities to which staff, time, and funds have been devoted. As previous Executive Officers had noted in their reports, locating the Executive Office in Washington cannot be justified by the conduct of management and business alone. This choice of location invokes expectations of access to the governmental arena. The ASA seeks to represent the discipline in the brokering of issues of concern to the professional and the communication processes in the marketplace of academic knowledge. Judging by demands from within and without the Association, concern with such issues of the discipline seems to have increased. The ASA needs to be a more active and conversant in the light of current reality.

A significant segment of the membership of the Association, where they devote all or most of their time to teaching. Many of them have responsibilities in which they must look to their association for resources and communications. Returning to the charge that the Association is interested in the research and does not support instruction and improvement of instruction is one of the Association's objectives. The proper question should be whether this should be done by the Association, but what should be and how it should be accomplished? Looking over the inferences I have made since arriving at the Executive Office I would place the demands for information first among the needs expressed. It is rather remarkable to observe that through formal and informal channels, through publications and direct exchange of information, the association can communicate with each other about scholarship and inquiry. No such pattern exists for teaching and, more importantly, very few structured vehicles for such exchanges are available. The dearth of resources for teaching should be of concern to the Association.

The need to obtain information and to share expertise in the managing of curriculum, planning of courses, and experimenting with syllabi, is such that the Association could fruitfully serve as processing agent of these communications and disseminating agency for references and resources which would facilitate the managing of educational enterprises in sociology and stimulate efforts to seek improvements, to experiment, and to learn.

A second area of activities derived from the constitutionally stated mission of the ASA in its objective of "interest and enhance and reward concern with teaching and excellence in the performance of instruction" and the performance of "sociological activities." There have been suggestions for ASA sponsored awards for excellence in teaching and for greater recognition of innovative approaches to curricula and courses. Some of these activities are performed by regional and state societies. Cooperation between the various levels and the national society should be encouraged. The programming becomes particularly appropriate in performing the function of selecting scholars and recognizing those who teach.

A third type of activity in sup- port of the instructional process is the development, production, and distribution of materials. The project "Sociological Resources for Teachers" and "Index to Social Science Journals" are some examples of the Association assuming leadership in providing sociological materials for high schools. The American Sociological Association Information and Professional Information Series and other means of dissemination might well be used as models for assistance to teachers. Other Asso- ciations are providing special

See MAUSK, P. 11
President Election Unresolved; Rossi and Short Elected

Of the 857 ballots mailed to the Voting Members of ASA, 393 valid ballots (47.4%) were returned by the deadline of May 15.

The results of the tabulations are as follows (declared winners are indicated by *):

President-Elect
Helen Hughes 1499
Raymond R. Smock 1302
Anton Hawley 937
Other 58

(Since Hawley received more than the required 10% write-in of all votes cast for President-Elect, a second ballot was mailed to all voting members with all three presidential candidates listed. If the second ballot does not result in a majority vote for any of the three candidates, a runoff election will be held between the two with the highest number of votes.)

Vice-President-Elect
Alice Rossi 2194 39.7%
Rose E. Cook 1737 31.7%
Other 103 1.8%

Committee on Nominations
District 1
Roderick Stark 1100
Rachel Kahn-Hut 1143
Gene Kassavelo 587
Other 20

District 2
Roberta Simmons 1169
Gayle Bohmstedt 1219
Other 14

District 3
Glenn Eiken, Jr. 1418
Norval D. Glenn 1407
Other 24

District 4
Jean Harris 1382
Roy S. Bryce-Laporte 912
Other 28

District 5
Murray Straus 1270
Cora Marrett 1251
Other 9

District 6
William D’Antonio 1665
Gay Tuchman 1392
Other 22

Secretaries-Elect
James Short 2456 69.3%
James Blackwell 1041 29.4%
Other 38 1.1%

Council
Ellis Bedding 1906
Herbert Costner 1748
Richard Hill 1530
Joan Moore 1098
Artie Danzis 1467
Charles Willis 1387
Daniel Price 1217
Lois DeFleur Nelson 1066
Martin Oppenheimer 895
Elton Jackson 604
Other 223

Publications Committee
Jeffrey Hadden 1113
Seymour Spilerman 962
Virginia Gubiner 897
Alfred Bendixen 853
Richard Taras Greenberg 816
Benton Johnson 761
James McCarty 724
Other 83

Committee on Committees
District 1
David Paul 1507
Virginia Olsen 1376
Other 19

District 2
Sheldon Stryker 1992
James Lyons 560
Other 19

District 3
Barbara Goodnight 1330
Charles U. Smith 1225
Other 26

District 4
Martin Bessler 1173
Karen Petersen 1010
Rhoda Goldstein 867
Other 18

District 5
Ruth Hill Useem 1980
James Sweet 1031
Other 13

District 6
Eugene Weinstein 1532
Alphonso Pinkney 1235
Other 21

1975 inclusive. Claude C. Bowman, 311 Hamilton Road, Merion Station, PA 19066.

NOTICE: Contributors needed for a Handbook of Veteran Studies to be published in 1977. Send all completed or outlined manuscripts to Dr. Charles R. Rigley, Director, Consortium on the Veteran, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

WANT an easy sociologist to prepare—for good pay—introducer's manual for his own project? Write now for more information. Some of those whom we have consulted have already published their own books, and the others are legislators highly desirable. Julian L. Simon, Commerce West, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

Sue Titus Reid Appointed ASA Executive Associate

Filling a position which has been vacant since September 1975, Sue Titus Reid was appointed as Executive Associate. She will begin her one-year appointment in August while on leave from the School of Law at the University of Washington, Seattle where she holds the rank of Associate Professor. The position of Executive Associate was previously held by Lawrence J. Rhodes, who has recently joined the Sociology and Anthropology at North Carolina State University in September 1975.

Sue Titus Reid received her doctorate in sociology from the University of Missouri, Columbia, and in 1972 added to her achievements a doctorate in jurisprudence from the University of Iowa College of Law. Dr. Reid has taught at the University of Minnesota; Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; the University of Nebraska in Lincoln; and served as Associate Professor and Chairperson in the Department of Sociology, Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa from 1972-74. Her credentials in sociology and law are a direct reflection of her professional interest in criminology, reflected in the publication this year of Crime and Criminology. In addition to her professional interest in criminology and law, she has conducted research and published in the area of sociology, particularly in the field of race relations and in population.

Although many of the responsibilities she will assume in the ASA will be shared with the Executive Office, her special assignments will involve the enhancement and development of information gathering about programs affecting scholarship, educational opportunities and other topics in sociology. She will assume a major responsibility in increasing the information gathering capability of the Executive Office and the transmission of this information to the membership. She will also be concerned with exploring ways of enhancing the awareness of sociology among offices and agencies involved in the development and interpretation of laws, policies, and guidelines.

A significant component of Professor Reid’s functions will involve services to ASA members in the area of teaching, particularly on the undergraduate level. She will serve as Associate Professor and Director in the ASA Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. This project, directed by Hans O. Mahnsdorff, ASA Executive Director, and funded by the Fund for Postsecondary Education, is entering its third year. The work undertaken by approximately 120 volunteers, functioning as small task groups will now be processed, collated and organized into final products and into a resource facility at the Association’s Executive Office. Sue Titus Reid will coordinate the program of translating the project results into information services available to the ASA membership.

ASA Resives Reporting Dates

By longstanding tradition, all officers, committee heads, editors, and Section chairs have been required to submit to the membership of ASA at the time of the Annual Meeting, first by pre-printing the materials subsequently published in Sociological Review, The American Sociologist, and then FOOTNOTES. In 1975, such reports were published only in the August issues of FOOTNOTES with the hope that all members would have copies prior to the Annual Meeting.

In a recent review of this procedure, it was noted that the controlling and the particular date for formal reports was advantageous for some, but unsatisfactory for others. Consequently, the officers and the editors of the particular Section on Undergraduate Education. Others interested in receiving these Newsletters should write to Lawrence J. Rhodes, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27607.

Awards & Grants

The Joint Committee on Eastern Europe of the ACLS and SSSRC awards an availability of small grants (up to $500) toward the organization of panels, ad hoc sessions, or symposiums at the regular annual meetings of the major disciplinary associations (e.g. political science and humanities) in the United States. Grants will be given only for sessions which have been planned in keeping with the character of conferences organized by ASA Committees. The application must be made by the panel organizer in a letter addressed to the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe, American Council of Learned Societies, 345 East 46th Street, New York, NY 10017. Funds will be made available upon firm acceptance of the proposal by the Association’s program committee and by the panels. The session should be designated as being an award one.

American Council of Learned Societies awards annual grants to individuals. A brochure giving general information, requirements, and application procedures is available from the Office of Fellowships and Grants, ACLS, 46 E. 46th Street, New York, NY 10017.

Travel Grants for Humanists, offered by the ACLS, to participate in international scholarly congresses and research seminars held outside the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Scholars who are eligible only if they specialize in the history or philosophy of their disciplines and if the attendance of the scholar is so oriented. Applicants should write directly to the secretary of the appropriate discipline society of the ACLS for application forms, giving name, place, and dates of the meeting, and the number of applicants who must be submitted to the appropriate society by July 3, for November-February meetings; November 1, for March-June meetings; and March 1, for July-October meetings.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars offers for academic participants for their participating institutions. The Center’s fellowship program is organized in terms of three broad and defined academic disciplines. The Historical and Cultural Studies Division awards grants to the education of three societies; the History of Literature and Philosophy, Jurisprudence, Religion, and Other Humanistic Areas of Inquiry, including the creative arts. The Division of Social and Political Studies is designed to accommodate research and writing in political and social science and international relations, sociolofy, anthropology, economics, psychology, and some other disciplines. The Resources, Environment and Interdisciplinary Studies Division supports research and writing from a wide variety of disciplinary and cultural perspectives. It is also interested in the interdisciplinary areas of environment, economic growth, resource availabilities, the use of science, science policy, and other topics.

The deadline for application is October 1, 1976. Applications for awards must be received by the American Council for August 1976.

See AWARDs, p. 13

Personals


Attention Scholars needing Washington Workshops: The WorkShop, a unique service providing access to refereed seminars and workshops scheduled to occur in Washington, D.C. (such as October 1976). Contact Jean Levin, 813 Independence Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20003.

For Sale: Complete issues (42) of American Sociological Review, 1956-
Recruitment and Job Hunting Through Footnotes

William Bruce Cameron
Department of Sociology
University of North Carolina

The purpose of this little survey was simple enough—to see how well sociologists like the job-seeking process, by employing FOOTNOTES. We sent questionnaires to all institutions (91) and all applicants (38) advertising in the March (1975) issue. Both questionnaires were made as brief as possible to encourage a high rate of return. Fifty-five institutions and forty-two applicants had responded at the time of this writing.

The most important overall impressions to be gained are that most institutions approve the results and most applicants do not. The institutions like the high volume of contacts, but deplore the lack of interest on the part of applicants, and question the sincerity of some who apply. The applicants resent the long time between receipt of their ad and its appearance in print, and the very small number of responses. Each applicant, however, flatly asserts their suspicions that the institutions advertise merely to meet legal requirements while actually doing their recruiting by different, and covert, means.

Now for some details of the reports received. Whenever the notice elicited one, two, three, or “four of more” replies, we chose this break point because in our own extensive experience, we found reliable or valid contacts as about the minimum, from which either a school or an applicant could make a satisfactory selection. Only two institutions received fewer than four responses (one, 200). The fourteen estimated forty or more. Because they had used multiple ads in various journals some institutions simply did not know where applicants came from. Omission of this information suggests inexpertise on the part of applicants, or else their reluctance to disclose any meaningful source of information. One applicant frankly stated his fear that using FOOTNOTES might be a “mildly negative criterion.”

On the other hand, while the sheer number of responses was encouraging, the percentage of the institutions claimed that over 25% of all applicants were underqualified for the position as advertised, and about one-third found as many as 60% were overqualified. We included this originally because of the possibility that in today’s market there might be a large number of highly qualified people looking for nearly any kind of job. These data do not appear to support that contention.

Some of the additional comments which prospective employers volunteered may be of interest. Among those expressing satudiation with the respondent satisfaction is the view that “such listings are typically mandated under new affirmative action policies it appears that the institution is a good connection that otherwise would not have happened. Most of the responses are from previous applicants, although there is always that chance of discovering one good candidate.”

Another point was that publishing was in over 10 journals, of which two were sociological. I think ASA FOOTNOTES is the best source. These two journals provided by the respondents listed in FOOTNOTES were consistently more qualified than those in the other sources.

The following complaint addresses a social consequence often noted. “I believe the lead time required to get an ad in FOOTNOTES is far too long and is dysfunctional with respect to attempting to do affirmative action by making national disclosure of all job opportunities.”

When we examine the applicant responses we find that about 1/4 of the replies noted that the ad in FOOTNOTES is far too long and is dysfunctional with respect to attempting to do affirmative action by making national disclosure of all job opportunities.”

Julia Dell Oliver has joined the Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, as a senior statistician.

Jesse R. Bernard has been chosen by the College of Liberal Arts Alumni Association of the University of North Carolina, for the Emirata Distinction Award. She has also been honored with the West Lewis Award for 1976 by the Society for the Psychiatric Study of Men.

Gerhard E. Lenz, University of North Carolina, was elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Francisco Romanoff, University of Paris, was elected Foreign Honorary Member in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Samuel Debelchuk, University of Texas, was elected Foreign Honorary Member in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Sylvia Tomasi, well-known sociologist, migration expert and Dean of the American Catholic Historical Association, has been awarded the Howard R. Marano Book Award for 1975 by the American Historical Association. The award was given for the internationally known migration expert for his recently published book Piety and Power.

Marvin E. Wolfgang, University of Pennsylvania, has been awarded the John Guggenheim Memorial Foundation fellowship for research in social psychology.

S. Leonard Cottrell, Jr., Professor of Sociology and Psychology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, has been granted a National Science Foundation Achievement Award of the University of Chicago Alumni Association.

R. Leodum Leffler, Jr., of the Research Institute for the Study of Man, Cambridge, MA, has been awarded the 1975 Emery S. Bogard Award with a stipend of $100 at the 1976 Annual AOK Sociological Symposium sponsored by Delta Chapter of Virginia Commonwealth University.

The paper entitled “The Historical Demography of Developing Areas: A Research and Theoretical Frontier” has been published.

John D. Kasarda, formerly with the Florida State University, has joined the faculty of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, as Associate Professor.

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As a member of the Council, I received advance copies of the presi- dent’s letter. I have been a member of the Council for some time and feel comfortable with the president’s position, that the president’s letter. Dr. Hughes had written the following words:

“The letter gives the impression that the president’s letter is a very important one and that it will have a significant impact on the affairs of AFA. I refer to President Lee’s attack on James Coleman and also to his attacks on others. They are not only emotional; they are also those of a professional, emotional, and perhaps even personal nature.”

The president’s letter is in many ways a reply to a long-standing controversy between the president and Dr. Hughes on the issue of the president’s letter. Dr. Hughes had written the following words:

“The letter gives the impression that the president’s letter is a very important one and that it will have a significant impact on the affairs of AFA. I refer to President Lee’s attack on James Coleman and also to his attacks on others. They are not only emotional; they are also those of a professional, emotional, and perhaps even personal nature.”

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Innovations in Teaching

The Social Systems Research Center (SSRC), a program in innovative teaching, is planning to conduct a Center during the ASA convention, with the aim of providing effective dissemination of new programs and techniques in teaching sociology.

The SSRC is in conjunction with the ASA undergraduate teaching project by the Fund for the Improvement of Secondary Education. A project of the Department of Sociology at California State College, Dominguez Hills.

Other educational innovations include Social Impact Report writing, a research training program, and opportunities for new careers in urban and environmental planning. However, these programs are in developmental stages.

The SSRC provides a unique learning atmosphere in which students are taught to reflect on their experiences self-assessment and experience a mixed-educational environment through team work.

The pairing of students at high level of expertise permits them to work on their skills, which add to them as advanced students. They are encouraged to build their skills in this non-competitive environment and pre-class discussion.

The SSRC model has been highly successful in providing students with research skills as well as providing invaluable opportunities for decision-making and administrative responsibilities.

A committee will set up SSRC operations in a suite at the New York conference with media presentations, sample project collections, and replication materials.

Teacher Development Workshop in Texas

Fifty sociologists participated in the ASA faculty development workshop held in June 20-25. Sponsored by the ASA Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, the workshop on teacher development, the workshop exposed participants to a variety of instructional approaches and ways of working with departmental colleagues on teacher development.

Coordinators of the workshop were William Ewens (Mills College) and Ethelyn Davis (Texas Woman’s Univ.).

Half of the participants came from Texas; the others came from twelve different states, some from as far away as Maine, New York. Eighteen of the participants teach at universities, and seven and fifteen respectively teach in community colleges and four-year colleges.

The workshop was funded under SSRC grants for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (HEW), and from the Lilly Endowment, Inc.

Additional workshops will be held by the ASA, with the teacher development group. The workshop is led by Charles A. Goldsmith, who is interested in attending any workshops on other aspects of faculty development in sociology. The workshop is funded by a grant from the ASA Teaching Project, Carnegie Library, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074.
and the mass media. This has been one of the concerns of the Council for many years that I have been chairing. In consequence, Executive Officer Hans Mauksch of the ACLU has worked with the executive officers of other appropriate disciplinary associations the possibility of a joint effort to make such a proposal that would amount to a "social science news service." In recent years, several such efforts have been made.

The Council has also been interested in this communications problem, and it is thus likely that we shall be able to assist in the effort to make such an organization under way. It would serve to translate convention papers and journal articles into forms readily assimilable by the various mass media.

The Council has reacted quite favorably to this suggestion.

3. A new academic freedom program: Many of the problems of freedom of research and teaching are shared by a vast variety of disciplines and their associations. In response to my suggestion, therefore, the Council has invited a representative of the AFA Committee on Professional Ethics and the AFA Council to meet on Tuesday, April 4 in the Council's office. This meeting will discuss the possibility of an ad hoc committee on academic freedom to work with the full Council.

Wherever appropriate in connection with specific issues and in particular cases, it was anticipated that the AFA Committee on Professional Ethics would utilize facilities of such unions as the NEA, AFT, and AAUP as well as the civil liberties bodies as the ACLU. Executive Officer Mauksch is discussing this proposal with the executive officers of other disciplinary organizations, William V. D'Antonio, the new chairman of the AFA Committee on Professional Ethics and Research and Teaching, has met with appropriate specialists, and his committee is studying the matter further.

The academic financial "crunch" is making it especially difficult for the various associations to provide, notably women, nonwhites, and dissidents. Thus a strengthened and broadened approach to academic freedom problems is an urgent need. The joint agency may well provide more reassuring experience to us toward tomorrow.

4. A case of academic accountability: At the December meeting, to quote from the minutes of the meeting, "Council discussed the need for gathering, integrating, and assessing of information about a range of issues affecting ethical aspects of scholarship." In line with what I took to be the spirit of this discussion, and in line with my own concerns, I sent the following memorandum December 30 to members of the Committee on Professional Ethics and of the Council:

"Many have asked me whether or not the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics and the ASA Council are interesting themselves in the ethical implications of James C. Coleman's changing testimony with regard to the consequences of court-ordered busing. In his presentations in opposition to court-ordered busing before various bodies, Coleman has given a great many social scientists, lawyers, and newspaper people the impression that he is an authority on the question of busing. In his last testimony before the Massachusetts Legislature revealed to me...the extent to which you have lost touch with the very root of public opinion in recent years...Contrary to the premises of your own seminal work on community conflict, you have never researched the social facts or analyzed the content of communications about this one, and yet you have spoken in the name of sociology on the merits of the case..."

"What I want to say is not your point of view or your view of exposition in it, journalism, newspapers, and courtrooms, but your abysmal ignorance, your public ignorance."

"This clearly expresses my point of view as well as the issue the ASA has chosen to face."

5. The proposed reorganization of nomination and election procedures in order to create a more representative and coherent National Council (NCO). As far as I know, no more than 300 ASA voting members mandated a referendum (perhaps by the ASA's secretariat) that the association could not cover my expenses for a mid-year meeting on campus, or even a visiting professor. During the present academic year, two Council members have each attended two Council meetings that required them to come from and to return to England at ASA expense. Furthermore, I have raised the issue of competitive bidding and of economies in printing technology at a meeting of the Publications Committee. I am sorry to say that I was involving the time-representative of the ASA's printing union. I cannot see no good reason for the ASA to be tied at this is without active competition to one commercial printing concern. Among other things, competition would bring to attention technological improvements that would further reduce costs."

Next I would like to take up two aspects of the operation of our elected bodies.

6. The need for open Council and committee meetings: ASA members individually or as representatives of organizational units are now permitted to attend Council meetings as a result of a Council action taken last winter. Such meetings are limited in number, have to apply for permission to attend in advance of each meeting, and can be present only when nongenreler or other "non-confidential" matters are being discussed. In summarizing the discussion of a motion on this subject, Secretary William Form noted in his minutes of the first Council meeting February 7 that "compromise was expressed that Council members would be influenced by the presence of the audience, and that this move could lead to further politicization of Council deliberations." In other words, the presence of ASA members would indicate by their presence-as I do—that sociology is a much broader field than the complex field of Council would like it to become. In my estimation, there is no good reason why ASA members should be barred from attending all meetings of the Council and of the committees on nominations, committees, and publications. Votes on personnel policies can be entirely by secret ballot. Such an opening of the windows of the ASA would allow the generation of greater confidence in our governing boards among the members.

7. The continuing and continued need for detailed monetary accountability: In ASA affairs, transparency of accounting is a "task force." This program, initiated at the September Council meeting, is to implement the recommendation of the ASAs revising the "accounting. All seasoned academicians have participated in such efforts in the past, and many have given up their time, money, and expertise; many of the committees have been, or still are, funded by the Federal government for which the ASAs "task force." Some of these "task forces," including the one I chairing. My closing remarks have to do with the ASA's developing relations—some planned, some willingly, with the Federal government, trade unions, and state, regional, and specialty sociological bodies.

10. Relations with the Federal government: In this day of large government, all professional societies have had to deal with the potential government legislation, court decisions, and administrative procedures. The question is: Will the ASA be able to involve the Federal government or whom? Should the ASA be laboring to increase the funds available for education for the graduate schools and nonacademic agencies? Should the ASA find itself working to bring intellectual disciplines to obtain broader and more substantial Federal funding for higher education, for unemployed social scientists, for competent students who would like to pursue graduate studies? Should the ASA, as Executive Officer Mauksch suggests, worry that "sociology seems to have very little input into the policy making process and that, hopefully, this situation could be improved by the ASA's involvement in the process? Secretary Form summarized Mauksch's December 5 report, "plans for one or more workshops hopefully will reposition position statements, recommenda"
is a Federal offense not to answer Census questions, such religious questions that they were warranted by the invasion of the freedom of conscience of United States citi- zens. I therefore urge the Council and the White House to take action on this proposal to enhance the credibility of the Census, and that it not be used for any purposes that are inconsistent with the purposes for which it was established.

11. Relations with trade unions: Under the heading of academic freedom, I would like to say that the American Society of Aromatic Societies does not appear to be interested in pursuing such a line of investigation. Few members of the Council are members of the American Society of Aromatic Societies and I have no personal experience with them.

The prediction of the Carnegie Commission on the Future of Learning Societies in Transition about unions “making learned societies even less relevant profession- al organizations” does not seem to concern Council members. Perhaps they look forward, as an example, to the American Society of Aromatic Societies, once again becoming “the exclu- sive domain of eminent scholars and scientists from the nation’s elite colleges and universities.” Maybe that is what a lot of the ASA Council’s members would like to see develop.

12. Relations with state, regional, and specialty sociological associations: These organizations are important to the development of sociolog- ogy both as a scientific discipline and as a subject taught in liberal arts colleges and graduate schools. Have your youthful age in mind and in spirit are encouraged to be experimental. The warm friendli- ness especially of the state and specialty associations, stimulates both normal and informal rapport sessions and reinforces the creative and imaginative atmosphere that is so often rare in the ASA.

The regional, specialty, and state associations have grown as autonomous bodies. Each has its own unique experimental way, and I trust that such will continue to be the pattern for a brief per- iod, the Regional Sociological Society and the Society for the Study of Social Problems as well as the regional societies were integrated into the ASA to the extent that each nominated and elected a member of the ASA Council. In my estimation, those organizations gained more than they lost when the ASA withdrew that privilege of Council representa- tion. The regional sociological councils have the possibility of the development of further integration between the ASA and the regional societies. Such integration could have been argued in terms of efficiency (dubious) and economy (equally dubious) but as I have mentioned in my previous point it would require a much more inclusive and thus rigid type of sociological organization than the present situation. Let the specialty, regional, and state societies remain at least as autonomous and as flexible and experimental as they now are.

In closing, I should like to express appreciation not only to the energetic 1976 Pro- gram Committee and to all who have agreed and participated in the 1976 convention program but also to the many sociologists in our discipline who have worked so hard to make this convention a success.

I commend all of those who have worked so hard to make this convention a success. It is a unique experience that during the last several years, confidence in most institutions and associ- ations in the United States has declined. The general public has lost confidence in the United States. Various polls have shown that less than half of the democracies in the world still have confidence in running science or managing higher education, or in organized religion or organized labor, or in the executive branch of government, or in the legislative branch, or in the Supreme Court. And the level of confidence that has dropped, often drastically, in the last decade. The Harris Poll reports that a general measure of disaffection went up from 29% to 59% between 1966 and 1974. As 1976 the presidential primaries clearly show, if you’re in, watch out.

Now the ASA is by no means free of these sentiments. I know of no public opinion poll that recorded our level of alienation, but on the basis of visits to dozens of campuses during the last several years, or the reading of letters and commentaries in our publications, or of what I perceive from the overall decline in our membership, I would say that we have not escaped the during the way has spread so widely throughout society. Indeed, several hundred mem- bers have recently signed a petition, initiated to protest the possibility of constitutional changes, that clearly expresses some alienation. (I sincerely hope that so many thousands of members will roundly defeat the suggested changes, for the petition is poorly drawn, filled with errors and likely to be tabled, less able to find what it alleges to seek—widener representation—than many other proposals) that I believe are valid by the statement of the vast majority of the Council on the May, 1976 FOOTNOTES. But whatever the outcome of that vote, we need to examine the sources of the widespread disaffection.

How can we account for the feelings of distrust? Is the society- wide alienation in the ASA (a) poor performance by our institu- tions (b) projection of personal angst over the society as a whole, in the effort to deal with its crush- ing burden (c) a general anomie which when, experienced, causes experiences of distrust and a loss of credibili- ty, or (d) some combination of those and other factors?

When persons most likely to express disaffection are asked, their answers are couched largely in terms of the first explanation: The decline in confidence occurs in the following areas:

1977 Program Theme

Yinger, from page 2

— for many of these will also have implications that transcend political, legal, and moral limits. They are social and cultural in origin. They are essentially political and economic in origin. They are essentially political and economic in origin. They are essentially political and economic in origin. They are essentially political and economic in origin.

In the development of a disci- pline, I see a dialectic between the small, closed systems that can be dealt with by sharp and shaper analysis methods) and synthetic methods (major attention to the interactions between and among sys- tems, to the problems of the boundaried that have been closed for analytic purposes). With apologies to Kant: synthesis without analysis is blind; analysis without synthe- sis is empty. Most professional pressures (e.g., advancement in one’s career) favor analysis. We need time to time to counter those pressures with those based on the nature of the problems with which we deal, their historic qualities, lest we mistake our analytic statements about the social world as if it was in no way intended to dispargway analytic research. Only by closing the system of social boundaries for some study can we begin to get into some of its secrets. But we need to come back often to larger systems than the one we are working on. We need to improve analysis by placing tech- nically sociological work into the context of the larger system which it has been abstracted.

While I have your attention what an optimistic (I am) I see in the future of the ASA in general, and not specifically about the plans for the annual meeting. Those will work. This will, in fact, improve analysis by placing tech- nically sociological work into the context of the larger system which it has been abstracted.

It is a truism to note that during the last several years, confidence in most institutions and associ- ations in the United States has declined. The public has lost confidence in the United States. Various polls have shown that less than half of the democracies in the world still have confidence in running science or managing higher education, or in organized religion or organized labor, or in the executive branch of government, or in the legislative branch, or in the Supreme Court. And the level of confidence that has dropped, often drastically, in the last decade. The Harris Poll reports that a general measure of disaffection went up from 29% to 59% between 1966 and 1974. As 1976 the presidential primaries clearly show, if you’re in, watch out.

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When persons most likely to express disaffection are asked, their answers are couched largely in terms of the first explanation: The decline in confidence occurs in the following areas:

1. The ASA is not humanistic enough. It gives insufficient atten- tion to that part of the sociological heritage that deals with social problems, social policy, social reform—to its applied side.

2. The ASA has pulled back too far from the vitality and the promotion of first-class research, its publication, and the support of higher education and the process to attract and train capable people.

In the next few years, I’m my judgment, the Association is and is going to have to examine these worries carefully. Are the policies implied by the separate sets of decisions that have made the deci- sion for the attention and re- sources of the ASA? Or can we, in Mao’s phrase, let a thousand flowers bloom, not just allowing to a variegated garden more beautiful for its diversity? In these higher education, competitive and politicized times, the former answer is probably more likely to be given. I think it is the wrong answer. We are and we should be a diverse organization. This requires, however, a decent respect for the interests and inclin- ations of others. Persons trying to shape the ASA narrowly in their own image can only weaken its importance to the whole of sociolog- y and to humankind.

By raising this issue I run the risk of making it seem more criti- cal than it is. The Association is an essentially sound and effective organization. Its tensions are occasional controversies are often constructive. The task is to mon- itor the level of these tensions, to understand the dilemmas, and to seek to keep them within bounds, while we maintain and extend a creative program designed to increase the utility of sociological thought and to increase its value to the world.
MAUSCH, from page 4

newsletters or journals for that part of their constituency primarily involved in teaching. An example of this is the ASA and I hope, on the agenda of ASA deliberations.

The Association’s mission to support instruction can be identified with the formation of an ASA Section on Undergraduate Education. Most ASA Sections represent conceptual and substantive specialization within sociology. The ASA Section on Undergraduate Education differs by claiming a mission which is generic to the function of the discipline and the objectives of the Association.

To the member the constituency chooses to express its concern and its needs through the voice of this Section it will be an effective agent of the discipline. Thus the results have been disappointing.

The Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology includes in its plans the establishment of an undergraduate resource facility for the discipline and the transfer of the project to the ASA Executive Office. By becoming Executive Officer and remaining Project Director, I have, in principle, set forth the means to integrate the benefits of this project with one of the missions which is set forth in the ASA constitution.

The Constituency

As of May 1976, there were 13 professional members of the underrepresented section of the Association. Although this figure represents approximately 1,000 members less than the membership of the Association, it is of primary importance to the discipline and the society in which it is to be administered by the ASA Executive Officer. Regrettably, the constitution does not address the need for a representative of the discipline, especially in the orientation of its new constituencies.

The second constituency is one which has been of concern to me personally and which tends to become increasingly important, particularly in the face of the shrinking opportunities for academic employment. Although the vast majority of all sociologists will probably continue to be employed in academic settings, there is an important but slow increase of opportunities for sociologists in non-academic settings. As positions and careers outside of academia become more significant, ASA needs to respond to these questions. Are there guidelines which define the scope of sociological activities and provide continuity of employment? Are there new fields of sociological potential in which ASA should serve as advocate and provider of a common voice? Are there initiatives which could encourage the ASA to address the needs of sociologists in non-academic settings?

The third constituency is one to which I wish to devote special efforts is the community of students. I am reminded of one of the concepts learned from Everett C. Hughes, one of my teachers, becoming increasingly applicable to our discipline, disciplines, although Hughes referred originally to the question of the role that society plays in the education of the discipline, there is a need for sociologists to learn about the negotiating and brokering processes by which positions, salaries, and opportunities are created. In what ways is community effectiveness underwritten? Further experience in this area has led me to understand the need to support the identification of new areas of employment for sociologists and to facilitate appropriate education programs for new sociological opportunities.

Council authorized the Executive Officer to seek financial support for an internship which would provide financing for young sociologists to spend a year in Washington under the guidance of the ASA Executive Officer, and explore the place of sociology and sociologists in Washington and in the various policy-making processes within the United States. Although funding has not yet been received, and when funding has been obtained, it will serve as a learning experience, not only for the students involved, but also for the Association’s members.

Since occupying the chair of the Executive Officer, I have become conscious of another issue associated with the definition of a constituency. Organizationally and structurally this office is the national office of the American Sociological Association and as such, represents this constituency. Although the change in leadership and the view that has been presented in the above discussion has been on the topic of representation, the distinction between the representation of the discipline and the representation of the discipline is not always clear.

In disciplines, the current structure of the discipline is not always clear. The ability to represent the discipline in the corridors of Washington is not only related to the quality of its scholarship and the significance of its findings, but also to the assertiveness, skill, and visibility of the discipline and the members of the discipline present their case, plead their cause, and pursue opportunities. There is more evidence to substantiate the second area of concern. The concern with long-range planning and the Agenda of the Association is not only related to the quality of its scholarship and the significance of its findings, but also to the assertiveness, skill, and visibility of the discipline and the members of the discipline present their case, plead their cause, and pursue opportunities.

Concern with the effectiveness with which sociology relates to the media is a part of a general concern with telling one’s story. To communicate these concerns with the instruments of mass communication which would transmit the significance of the discipline. The public is a part of the Association. The public is a part of the discipline. The public, the community of students, and the members of the discipline present their case, plead their cause, and pursue opportunities. There is more evidence to substantiate the second area of concern. The concern with long-range planning and the Agenda of the Association is not only related to the quality of its scholarship and the significance of its findings, but also to the assertiveness, skill, and visibility of the discipline and the members of the discipline present their case, plead their cause, and pursue opportunities.
MAUSCH, from page 12

At a recent meeting of representatives from various organizations and from all corners of the academic horizon, it was agreed that as a first step towards cooperative activities, all disciplines involved would proceed to undertake an assessment of innovative teaching and research disciplines with a subsequent integrative analysis synthesizing the findings and exploring issues of common interest and cooperative activities.

The Affairs of the Association

During the past year, my predecessor and I became aware that, of the many components of the processes of the Association, the most pressing problem faced by members in the field was the need for the Association to invest heavily in the future of the Association and in the development of new initiatives and directions. This need was further accentuated by the fact that a significant proportion of the membership was also facing financial difficulties.

At a recent conference of the Executive Office and Budget, it was agreed that the Executive Office would focus on three main areas: (1) the need to increase the membership of the Association, (2) the need to improve the financial resources of the Association, and (3) the need to improve the quality of the services offered to members.

The Association has been faced with significant financial challenges and has had to make difficult decisions in order to continue to provide the level of services that members have come to expect. These challenges have included a decrease in membership dues, a decrease in the number of publications, and a decrease in the amount of funding available for research and development.

Despite these challenges, the Association continues to make progress in its efforts to improve the quality of the services it offers. The Association has continued to invest in new initiatives and to expand its reach, and it has been successful in attracting new members and in increasing its overall membership.

Noteworthy Items

Although some of the items below have been implicitly covered in other places in this report, the following list represents an accumulation of specific items which should be noted by the membership.

- A proposal for the creation of two new chapters of the Association in the United States and Canada has been submitted for review.
- The Executive Office has received a number of requests for information on the Association's financial resources and has provided detailed reports to all members.
- The Association has continued to work with the government and other organizations to improve the quality of life for its members.
- The Association has continued to support research and development in the field.

Hans O. Musch, Executive Officer

ADAMHA Sets Grant Application Deadline

It is expected that October 1 will be the due date for applications for individual fellowships from the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration. Proposals will be limited to seven pages and will be submitted in three packages for review. Information concerning alcohol abuse, drug abuse, and mental health disorders is available from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Drug Abuse, Room 55, 11404 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852; for information concerning drug abuse, contact Dr. Kenneth Luttermann, NIMH, Room 9C8, 500 Fisher's Lane, Rockville, MD 20852; and for information concerning mental health disorders, contact Dr. Kenneth Luttermann, NIMH, Room 9C8, 500 Fisher's Lane, Rockville, MD 20852.
ASA CHANGES EMPLOYMENT BULLETIN PROCEDURES

6. Individual copies of the Employment Bulletin will cost $2 per copy. The length and format of the listing will be specified at a later date.

7. The Employment Bulletin for October will be published in FOOTNOTES for the last time; it will be the last issue of this publica-
tion beginning in November.

8. Subscribers for 1977 (including members selecting it in lieu of a journal) will have the option to subscribe to the November and December 1976 issues as part of their 1977 sub-
scription. Instructions on how to do this will be available by this year in order to establish a cal-
endar-year subscription base.

In order to publicize this new procedure, a special announcement will be made during the Annual Meet-
ing, both in the Daily Bulletin and in the Employment Bulletin in the October FOOTNOTES (including
a subscription order form), in a special mailing to all depart-
members, division chairs, and departmental per-
s and institutions sending listings to the Executive Office.

With help by passing the word to your colleagues and employ-
ers.

ASA CHANGES EMPLOYMENT BULLETIN PROCEDURES

5. Members may select the Employment Bulletin as one of their choices of publication. This will be included on the 1977 dues
notice which will be mailed to all members in October.

Non-members who wish to list but do not wish to subscribe, may do so at a cost of $5 per listing and will receive one free copy of
that issue.

Take care, you can talk to your colleagues and employ-
ers.

ASA FOOTNOTES

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Abstractions Wanted

Peace Research Abstracts Journal, now in its twelfth volume of publication, contains abstracts of articles, books, reports, and confer-
ence papers on subjects related to warpeace issues and interna-
tional affairs. The abstracts derive from the Peace Research
Conference, a biennial international meeting held in Rochester,
New York. If you are interested in being a volunteer abstractor for the journal, contact Dr. Hanna Newcombe, Co-
editor, Peace Research Abstracts, 25 Dundana Avenue, Dundas, Ontario, Canada. Please indicate if there is a particular journal which you are interested in abstracting.
Johns Hopkins University. The Department of Social Relations has one opening for an Assistant Professor in Health Services Research. Candidates with a PhD in economics, health policy, biostatistics, or related fields are encouraged to apply. The position includes a competitive salary with opportunity for travel and professional development. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Please send letter of application, curriculum vitae, and the names of three references to Dr. Robert Smith, Director of Recruitment, School of Public Health, 725 North Broadway, Baltimore, MD 21205.

Michigan State University. The Department of Social Work and Environmental Policy is seeking a Visiting Lecturer for the academic year 2016-2017. Responsibilities include teaching courses in social work, environmental policy, and other courses in sociological aspects of Back Stage Research (BSR) and related activities. Salary negotiable. Applicants must have an earned doctorate or a terminal degree in a related field. Send inquiries to: Dr. O. Edwards, Center for Afro-American and African Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. Non-discriminatory, Affirmative Action Employer.

Ohio State University. The Department of Sociology is seeking a Visiting Assistant Professor for a one-year appointment beginning January 2017, with possible renewal. The position requires a completion of one or more of their previous work to characterize the evolution of the position. Send inquiries to: Dr. O. Edwards, Center for Afro-American and African Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. Non-discriminatory, Affirmative Action Employer.

University of Michigan. The Center for Afro-American and African Studies is seeking a Visiting Lecturer for the academic year 2016-2017. Responsibilities include teaching courses in sociological aspects of Back Stage Research (BSR) and related activities. Salary negotiable. Applicants must have a completed doctoral degree in a related field. Send inquiries to: Dr. O. Edwards, Center for Afro-American and African Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. Non-discriminatory, Affirmative Action Employer.
Progress in Mathematical Social Science

Conflict, Conformity and Social Status
Bernard P. Cohen and Hans Lee

In this book, occupational mobility is treated as a transfer of members of a group. However, when attempts are made to transform qualitative variables describing the population into quantitative measures, very deterministic descriptions of social phenomena and important aspects are often neglected. Lindsey’s book is one of the first to apply a probabilistic approach to this problem. 237 pp. $13.30

Measuring Occupational Inheritance
Thomas W. Pallin

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The Structure of Positive Sentiment
Maureen T. Hallinan

Undergraduate curricula that fail to develop critical thinking and communication skills and make them inappropriate for training students. The transferability of skills developed by this technique and its role in promoting the development of critical thinking and communication skills is discussed. No information on other books in this series, please contact the publisher.

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A sequel to Conflict and Conformity, this volume contains the most recent research on the development of probability models for conformity behavior. Organized around the question of how the structure of status in the group is related to conformity is reported for the first time. A model, based on the assumption that the structure of status in the group is related to conformity is reported for the first time. A model, based on the assumption that the structure of status in the group is related to conformity is reported for the first time. A model, based on the assumption that the structure of status in the group is related to conformity is reported for the first time. A model, based on the assumption that the structure of status in the group is related to conformity is reported for the first time. A model, based on the assumption that the structure of status in the group is related to conformity is reported for the first time. A model, based on the assumption that the structure of status in the group is related to conformity is reported for the first time. A model, based on the assumption that the structure of status in the group is related to conformity is reported for the first time. A model, based on the assumption that the structure of status in the group is related to conformity is reported for the first time. A model, based on the assumption that the structure of status in the group is related to conformity is reported for the first time. A model, based on the assumption that the structure of status in the group is related to conformity is reported for the first time. A model, based on the assumption that the structure of status in the group is related to conformity is reported for the first time.