Council Reviews Long Range Planning

Based on the urging of several members of Council, notably Hubert Blodock, the 1975 Council implemented a long-range planning program whereby one half day of each two-day Council meeting is devoted to questions of ASA functions and future, thus departing from the usual process of the administrative agenda. Based on a plan proposed by Otto L. Larsen, then ASA Executive Officer, Council is divided into three task groups during these half-day sessions. One of these task groups deals with sociological development, one with knowledge dissemination, and the third with knowledge utilization. After having deliberated during the Fall, Winter, and Spring Council meetings, each coordinating group representing the three task groups met in June to prepare recommendations and a report. This document was discussed during the Annual Meeting in New York by a specially convened fourth meeting of the 1976 Council. The report of the Coordinating Group did not cover all the concerns of the three task groups but rather selected certain issues for major emphasis. Thus, Task Group I’s report focused on the need for encouragement of support of sociological research in sociology and to facilitate the development and sharing of new areas of sociological scholarship. Task Group II recommended that ASA journals devote a significant portion of their space to the communication of the state of new research frontiers. This group also stressed the need to improve the process by which ASA members are informed of research opportunities and developments of concern to sociologists.

ASA Council Meeting Schedule

ASA Council has instructed the Executive Office to announce in FOOTNOTES the next regularly scheduled Council meeting at least one month in advance. The membership of ASA is hereby notified that the January Council Meeting will be held in the Hilton Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia on January 7, 8, and 9, 1977. The first meeting will begin at 9:00 a.m. Members wishing to attend this meeting as observers should notify the Executive Office at least two weeks before January 7. Priority will be given to official representatives by state or regional sociological organizations, sections or caucuses of ASA, and recognized at home groups. Unless adequate space is available, one observer per organization will be admitted. Persons wishing to attend as individual members will follow designated observers in priority. On the day of the meeting, others will be admitted in order of their arrival as additional places are available. The total number of observers permitted will be limited to the number of Council members in attendance.

Observers are not permitted to address Council unless they have requested such permission in writing to Secretary William Form in advance of the meeting.

Candidates Selected For 1977 Elections

The ASA Committee on Nominations met during the 1976 Annual Meeting in New York and selected candidates for all elected positions for the American Sociological Association. After the candidates listed below have agreed to have their names listed on the spring ballot, the Executive Committee will announce the results. These lists will be published in the December issue of FOOTNOTES.

President-Elect

Heber M. Blackwell, University of California, Berkeley

Vice-President-Elect

Charles Y. Cote, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Council

James E. Blackwell, University of Massachusetts, Boston

George W. Bohratis, Indiana University

Ernest D. Campbell, Vanderbilt University

David L. Fertman, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Marie Haag, Case Western Reserve University

David M. Novick, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Gerald D. Sittler, University of Chicago

Doris Y. Wilkinson, Marist College

Council on Publications

Benton Johnson, University of Oregon

Rita S. Simon, University of Illinois

Karl Taeuber, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Charles V. Willie, Harvard University

The election ballot will include all members of ASA. The candidates whose names are specified below have been nominated for the Committee on Nominations. Voting members are reminded that additional qualified members may be added to the ballot in accordance with the provisions of ASA By-Laws. Each candidate must be a member in good standing in the American Sociological Association.

MFP Reception During Annual Meeting

On September 2 during the 1976 Annual Meeting in New York, a reception was held for ASA Minority Fellows, the chairpersons from the departments where fellows are studying. ASA Council members, the Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program, and ASA Executive Office personnel were present. The reception provided an opportunity to discuss the history and status of the Minority Fellowship Program from its inception. The award of the fellowship to Dr. Morris Jackson, and expressions of consternation and future outlook from new Director Paul Williams, Executive Officer of MFP, and President-Elect Alfred McClung Lee emphasized the importance of the fellowship in the departmental, the Fellow, and the ASA officials. The forty-six Fellows who attended the reception are pictured above.

A third cohort of Fellows was selected during the spring of 1977 by the Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program. As a result, forty-one new fellows were joining forty-one previously selected Fellows in studies in sociology departments throughout the country. Simultaneously, the program was applying for applications for a fourth cohort of Fellows who will, subject to the availability of funds, enter the program in the fall of 1977. The deadline for receipt of applications is January 14, 1977. Eligibility criteria and application levels will remain essentially the same as in previous years. Applicants should be submitting a complete application. In addition, the program will continue to accept applications from individuals who are interested in joining the Fellowships Program.
M AKING SENSE OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

William Austin
University of Virginia

The Open Forum summer symposium on Affirmative Action programs (Riedesel, Sanderson, Alba, Hunter, and Kirschenbaum) that the ethics and pragmatics of a social policy of creating de facto "affirmative action" programs (to borrow Nathan Glazer's term) has indeed struck a sensitive nerve among academicians. I am sure that many readers share this concern with the author's attempt to blend theory and research with value judgments. However, I am convinced that some observers find it all quite confusing. The issues embedded by Affirmative Action programs are many and complex, and the authors present a "this strange case" either in terms of many varied individuals (such as myself) probably fall somewhere in between these two oppositional extremes of the issue toward Affirmative Action may thus influence our discussion of our reactions to unequal opportunities or opposition. On the one hand, Affirmative Action represents a noble attempt to ensure equal opportunity for females and minorities and to remediate past injustices to these groups. Most of us would like to support this endeavor. But we have to see "justice" restored at the expense of individuals who are more or less not responsible for the previous discriminatory practices (i.e., young, white males). Thus, to the extent that justice can only be guaranteed and restored by affirmative action against this group we face a genuine moral dilemma: how to rectify past injustices without creating an equal or greater amount of injustice in the present. It is in this context that we may ask some question on the Affirmative Action dilemma facing a given conceptual and social base for understanding what Affirmative Action means for a particular social program. I believe that once sociologists and others can even more clearly and conceptually as well as theoretically, then the goals of Affirmative Action can be accomplished without entrenchment into opposing camps.

I believe the following main points raised include the following:

1. The beneficiaries of affirmative discrimination are not the victims of past injustice; the "losers" are not the "losers" as defined in the traditional employment practices (Kirschenbaum, Alba, Hunter). The beneficiaries are a realization of scarce resources (i.e., jobs) in terms of the "rights" of such individuals. Affirmative Action is a program to provide opportunities to those who have been underrepresented in society.

2. It should be clear from this analysis that Affirmative Action represents a move toward a utilitarian rationale. Policy makers presumably are aware that others will suffer, but the goal of equalizing job distribution is weighed against this handicap. This is the basis of Riedesel and Sanderson's opposition. They are in good company. The historical arguments (such as Rawls' argument) are no less compelling, however. At the same time, Rawls' solution seems unrealistic in modern societies. It is difficult to see benefit decisions maximize every individual's outcomes. It is a worthy idea though, moreover, governments and employers are always going to use social categories of such kinds to allocate who gets what. The question is, how should that be done fairly?

3. There are two professional work flows: (a) those designed to teach sociologists new and (b) those designed to teach students. Are we all such experts at teaching that there is nothing new that we can learn? Why not teach people how to apply measurement and scaling techniques to construct better multiple choice tests? Canons can make a big difference in a student's life chances, and their assessment deserves the same care as our research endeavors. Perhaps those skilled in statistical analysis should teach us new ways of grading or of checking the validity of our current tests. What is needed is a new set of teaching methods that sound so interesting but are so unfamiliar to many sociologists. It is possible that in the future, one session in each class in students to teaching does not seem unreasonable given the importance of this activity to our profession.

4. We cannot hold the TSA totally responsible for this state of affairs since many sessions are scheduled in response to requests from 4-day deal members. The lack of discussion sessions intended to teaching probability reflects lack of requests in the future, we need to express our concerns by submitting proposals to the TSA. If the TSA assigns a reasonable priority to teaching and if we demonstrate our interest in this area by requesting workshops, seminars on the proper social function of a meeting will serve the interests of researchers and teachers alike.

... A DIVERGENT PERSPECTIVE ON TH E "DIVERGENT PERSPECTIVES... THEME"

John R. Maciel
East Carolina University

I must confess that I was thinking of the paper's subtitle being "Divergent Perspectives..." theme.

... THE ANNUAL MEETINGS FOR WHOM?

Kenneth Wilson and Christa Reiser
East Carolina University

A proposal for the preliminary program for the 1976 annual meetings of the American Sociology Association. We ask the "Annual meeting for whom?" is clear that this meeting was not designed for the broad majority of the sociologists who are primary involved and interested in teaching. We do not say that an emphasis on research is inappropriate, but we feel that the present lack of concern with teaching is appalling. Let us review. Of the twelve scheduled thematic sessions, only one (8.9%) is related to teaching. This session is devoted to graduate education, and all of the papers deal with minority or low status authors. In recent years, teaching has been no concern to us. The session on teaching is highly significant in that it is one of the most important activities for sociologists. I would be interested in hearing how the "Big Guns" in the various disciplines have to say about this issue. I also have a rather general approach to teaching. If there is a major priority, I suggest that about 20% of sociologists are primarily concerned with teaching, while the remainder are primarily concerned with research, but I have a rather general approach to teaching. If there is a major priority, I suggest that about 20% of sociologists are primarily concerned with teaching, while the remainder are primarily concerned with research, but I have never had the opportunity to discuss this issue with other sociologists. The major categories, such as against working class, and social class (Alba)

I believe that the first step in clarifying Affirmative Action concerns is to understand within it a theory of justice. This is not an easy task for two reasons. First, there are different dimensions or rules of justice (i.e., equality, equity, need, liberty, etc.) and theories that often disagree on which rules should govern a particular situation. Second, as Riedesel and Sanderson point out, the "strange" principle of reallocating resources to from contemporary group members who were unassociated with past wrongs is inconsistent with most theories of justice (worth to Rawls, 1972), and with a common sense notion of fairness. However, I think Riedesel and Sanderson overestimate the strength of the principle embedded by Affirmative Action. This is clear when we conceptualize Affirmative Action as a program designed to restore trans-generational justice between groups. According to this view, the program is directed not between individuals and individual acts practiced by one group upon another. This view is thus not new. For example, economists have attempted to explain the problem of "southern discount rate," in terms of trans-generational justice. In addition, I submit that Affirmative Action shares this assumption with other major social compensatory programs.

For example, head start programs, school desegregation and busing, and manpower training programs attempt to compensate members of certain groups for past absence of opportunity and are mainly financially underwritten by members of other groups who were not responsible for previous abuses. The difference between programs of this type and Affirmative Action is that the benefitting and paying groups are more clearly defined and the "personal" costs are more salient with Affirmative Action. Redistributing resources which have revenues more palatable than denying identifiable individuals jobs on the basis of gender or race.

III...
Programs in the National Science Foundation's Division of Social Sciences

3. Law and Social Sciences: Basic research on the operation and impact of the legal system and systems of dispute settlement serve as aetiological determinants. Emphasis is on aspects of the legal system other than the criminal law because of alternative sources of support for criminal law services. Program Director: Dr. Laurence Resnik.

4. Political Science: Basic research in public administration, political participation, political parties and bureaucracies, legislative behavior, policy making, international relations, comparative politics and other aspects of governmental institutions and political change. Program Director: Dr. Richard Davis.

5. Human Geography and Regional Science: Basic research on the locational economics of urban activities, urban structure, environmental policy and other features of the spatial distribution of people and their activities. Associate Program Director: Patricia J. McIlvory.

6. Economics: Basic research in economic processes and institutions, including macroeconomics, industrial organization, labor economics, public finance, international economics, and economic history. As well, developmental work in economic measurement and analysis techniques. Program emphasis is on industrial and labor economics, but it is not limited to studies pertaining to inflation, unemployment and energy. Program Director: Dr. James E. Bianco.

7. History and Philosophy of Science: Basic research on the development of science and technology and on the nature of scientific reasoning. Includes studies of the social and intellectual factors that promote or retard the development of new ideas. Associate Program Director: Dr. Ronald Overman.

8. Science Policy: Basic research in the social organization of science, including communication networks and patterns of influence among scientists. Assistant Program Director: Dr. Ronald Overman.

9. Special Projects: The objectives of this program are to facilitate research on activities that cut across disciplines, and to create the means for the ASSP to engage in research on other activities in the sciences that are relevant to science, technology and society. Assistant Program Director: Dr. Murray Abram.

The Editorial Policy of the American Sociological Review

The ASR is looking for a more diverse mix of manuscripts—ranging from more mathematical, more experimental sociological work to more macro-historical sociology, more (theoretically significant) case studies, and more purely theoretical articles.

A recent common complaint about the ASR is that too many sociologists can read it any more. It has become so quantitative, and its quantitative articles have become so dominated by linear models, that even the best papers have added a word of “iff” to the word for it. Part of the complaint has been that the ASR has been so focused on research that is produced by large, university-connected, government-sponsored projects. Less well-funded sociologists have been left out of it.

It sometimes assumed that the dominance of the causal model is somehow the direct or indirect consequence of ended editorial policy. At the New York meetings, the editor of the ASR stressed that, on the contrary, the policy of the ASR has been to test out the model had rapidly replaced the table, which had dominated the “quantitative” article in 1964.

But it is not only the more theoretically-oriented sociologists who feel left out of the ASR. Serious mathematical sociology—formal theorizing—all has had a difficult time in the ASR, perhaps because it is purely theoretical. Experimental sociology has always had a difficult time because, whether social psychological and social and behavior—just not—has been defined as the province of sociometry. Furthermore, the difficulties of the essay on the foundations of sociology—what sociology is, its methodological presuppositions, strategies of sociological analysis—have plagued the “positivists” as much as the ethnomethodologists (or anyone else who questions what they take to be the “dominant” methodological presuppositions of sociology).

The scope of the ASR could therefore profitably be extended in a number of different ways, not just to more “quantitative” articles. One step would be to extend its scope to broaden the range of editorial reviewers who come from a variety of disciplines and institutions. Another would be to broaden the range of editorial reviewers who come from a variety of disciplines and institutions.
Alfred McClung Lee is no longer President of the ASIA. He has announced that the term he would serve will expire under his term as President, and that action taken as President which is fundamental to the Society, even though it be adopted by the Secretary, shall not be binding upon the ASIA. The action taken by the Secretary shall be binding upon the ASIA. The action taken by the Secretary shall be binding upon the Society, and all decisions of the ASIA shall be final. A letter from the Secretary of the ASIA, dated April 30, 1976, states that the term of Lee as President will expire on June 30, 1976, and that all decisions of the ASIA shall be final.

I was interested in the rather amusing report of the recent NSF Sloan Fellowship, which I assume will be too much to expect that all of our journal articles should be rated for their quality, but certainly they should be in much need of improvement.


I wish to express my appreciation to Professor James Coleman and his assistant, John A. W. Romero, for their helpful assistance in preparing the text for this letter. Their comments and suggestions have been invaluable in preparing the text for this letter.
LETTERS, continued

that blacks will be unacceptable in their civil service, the Department of National Guard in the event of a civil disturbance.

For the many humanistic sociological

of housing and school integration, James Gergen, a

man’s Office of Education Report and testimony in which he called for the desegregation of Washington, D.C. schools, we now have an article in the Los Angeles Times by Mort Meeker, et. al., "The American

on school integration and both for its humanities and for its methodol-

we now have this statement alleged to be part of the corpus of knowledge as significant of the sociology.

Although we are a society which subscribes in principle and should subscribe in practice to the idea that science should be obvious to us as social scientists that speech can and does have harmful consequences. Concretely for the one should not exclude concern for the other. (Amer. History is replete with statements, studies, reports which criticize and denounce minority groups that have resulted, as is clear, in real social harm).

The discussion and related statements of the KKK, statements by academic professionals and part-time advisors, are much more insidious since they are more attract-

and responsible. These gains are important and will inevitability requirements: the nation’s sociologists and social scientists.

Therefore, it was unfortunate to read that the ASA Council as a whole makes it clear that it is referring to the Coleman matter to the Ethics Committee. Perhaps is a misguided interpretation of the First Amendment and it is entirely reasonable to prevent a professional association from exercising any kind of editorial opinion to deal with member conduct which is racist, anti-semitic, male chauvinistic, but it is not a valid defense. ASA members have any responsibilities to the professional association along with rights. Shouldn’t members have some accountability for their conduct as sociologists?

I request that the Janowski-Montalk

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

One way to get an objective view of program development realities in sociology departments is to go beyond what it is all reasonable. The following is proposed as the spirit to awaken any sociologist who remains blinded by innocence even after having supported expanded equal rights and achievements.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCIENTIFIC MILITARY SCIENCE TO BE RECOMMENDED TO THE NATIONAL SCIENCE

This program is suggested for those universities where the faculty has responded favorably to ROTC. (These will find a vacuum to be filled by a "volunteer" in the absence of the government.)

It will be helpful if one can find something in the mission statements (remember that in the early stages of planning was expected to have some value to the whole enterprise). The most that could be hoped for might be a commitment to "concentrating efforts on higher education, but of

this is lacking one should build upon

available, for example, the Department of National Guard may have offered a seminar in: "military sociology" at some time. It may be best to ignore the fact that a substantial number of the members of the armed forces were represented. I suggest support for academic departments that are concerned with military education.

Develop the program as a "liberal arts" concentration. Then add some vocational courses so that it can be transferred to a "professional" program of that begins necessary to meet the requirements for continued funding.

Ideologically it will be difficult to keep a strong middle of the road position. There is a great deal at stake, for all means a department should avoid having the program watered by the radical left. What would lead to ideological and to the left. For example, field positions could include students in the eras of terrorist.

This possibility may not be a real danger because the program is most likely to be captured by the mili-

establishment, which is not too bad but that is where the interest is.

Permit the concentration with some form of major over 60% in the undergraduate major in the department. There is always the possibility that the program can take over the department and will distort all of the other sociology courses to "service" level courses for the sake of the defense course.

The real aim is to establish a separate depart-

ment within the Arts and Sciences," and after the Comprehensive Recom-

mended to the National Science Foundation, "sociologists," will be meaningful—there are other programs.

Play down the matter of staffing, keeping a strong middle of the road position can be difficult. There are many different groups who have taught a seminar in military sociology to those who have studied occupa-

and protection. It will be necessary to add a "professional" in military sociology to any faculty member who has had less than twenty years of "active duty." Then that person is added, staffing can be looked at seriously.

By judging the program figures include the number on men and women (and more minorities) added to the armed forces every year in the U.S. (It may be best to ignore the statistical significance of the data).

The following format is suggested for the curricular committee members who introduce the program to proposed applicants: 

An experiment (not distributed because of the paper shortage) is a suggested curriculum. Members of the Curriculum Committee will read that the outline is tentative. This proposed curriculum has not been returned yet from the Pentagon where it was submitted to the university administration. It was noted that some required courses are existing sociology courses that have been modified; for example, the research methods course emphasizes "body count" and administrative surveys. The sociologi-

the course is a course on the "Theories of War." Several courses will have to be added: "Soc-

of Military Leadership," "Military Politics and Administration," "Military Intelligence," etc. A sociology elective should be added to departmental offerings and can be added to the curriculum of the U.S. Military Academy.

George R. Meier

University of Wisconsin, near Clare
date: 22/09

The Human Resources Office Files Physical distribution of descriptive materials on about half of the world. The materials included in the files range to hundreds of societies and ethnic groups from all over the world such as Navajo, Briton, Leeds, and many others. The descriptive materials covered by the files will be increased. Most of the descriptive materials will be the three basic types of information: (1) descriptive material on the city as a whole, (2) descriptive material on the city as a whole, and (3) descriptive material on the city as a whole. The scope of the descriptive material on the city as a whole will be exhibited in the conference. The descriptive material on the city as a whole will be exhibited in the conference. A conference guide copy should also be sent to Emily Brown, address above.

The Mid-Atlantic Siamese Conferences (of the AAS) will be held on March 3, 1977 in Philadelphia at the University of Pennsylvania. Per-

some interested in organizing panels, courses in the field to submit their proposals immediately.

Interdisciplinary themes will be give particular consideration. Sionnytner Becker, Program Chair, Office of the Department of History, Rutgers Uni-

versity, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903.

The Society for Symbolic Interaction has announced that it will be holding an annual volume of original papers next year. The first volume will be co-edited by William Becker, Blanch Greer, Malcolm Spotor and Richard V. Gomberg, who will serve as the guest editors. The submission of articles in the year, or pertaining to, symbolic interaction is invited and should be made to S. Becker, Editor, St. John's Annual, Depart-

ment of Sociology, St. John's University, St. John's, N.Y. 11508.

The Second Southern New England Undergraduate Research Conference in Sociology will be sponsored by the Department of Sociology at Providence College, Providence, R.I. on Sunday, March 26, 1977.

The Conference is designed to provide a mechanism by which undergraduate students who have engaged in original research can share their findings with sociology stud-

ent and faculty from colleges and universities in the Southern New England area. Theoretical, empirical, critical review, and interdisciplinary analyses of social phenomena are encouraged. Invited talks of 20 to 30 minutes will be given to the two students who submit and present the most out-

standing papers among this year's entries. Two copies of each paper should be forwarded to Dr. Josephine A. Rogers, Conference Coordina-


Preliminary information about the Conference has already been sent to the Sociology Departments of four-year colleges in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

The EMPLOYMENT BULLETIN

Beginning in November 1976, the ASA Employment Bulletin, formerly published in FOOTNOTES, will become a separate publication. The new Employment Bulletin will be published monthly and will feature a shorter lead time for collecting and printing the listings, is to be mailed first class to all subscribers.

There will be no listing charge to ASA members for applicant listings or to institution sponsors for vacancy listings. Non-members and non-subscribing institutions who wish to submit classified subscriptions, may list applicant or vacancy listings at a cost of $1.50 per listing. Individual copies of the Employment Bulletin may be purchased at $2.00 per copy.

The annual subscription rate to ASA members is $12.00 (U.S. and Canada) and $15.00 for all other non-members. Institutions may subscribe to the Employment Bulletin as one of their free subscriptions; the opportunity to do so will be included in the dues notices mailed in December 89. If they are held.

The annual subscription rate to non-members is $25.00 (U.S. and Canada) and $30.00 for all other non-members and institutions is $25.00 (U.S. and Canada) and $30.00 (Foreign).
1977 Program Information

Social Indicators, 1976 and the Federal EPI Efforts. Paper discussing the EPI efforts which will have to improve their internal mechanisms to keep on top of, and responsibly respond to, new trends in research, just as the contract houses do.

The traditional, primary mission of a single research corporation trying to sell his hot idea in research seems doomed when it comes to large-scale work. "If you're content to seek a grant of from say $25,000 to $75,000, with a couple of convention trips, a secretary, and a few other things, okay," Rist said. "But don't complain if you're shut out of the big policy studies."

By the end of the 1970s relatively few universities will have large enough research projects affecting the big questions in social research. Rist suggested that only 12 to 18 universities may be qualified.

Most of the audience was clearly upset by what they heard. Rist then said that RIST may have to be broadened and improve what is happening to the following result of dollars being spent in education.

Rist traced the current shift from mostly grant-type research, where researchers present ideas that are approved and funded, to contract-type work, where the federal agency cites an area of interest and invites proposals. The increasing use of some RIST's (Requests for Proposals) is "changing the entire structure of research," Rist said. "The agency now assumes more control of the direction of research. NIE, Rist said, does not have the same controls as the social contract and 20-percent grant in its research funding, and the contract-type work in these areas.

The emergence of RIST's has several implications, Rist said:

- It strengthens the bond of "contract houses" such as Arthur D. Little, Alco Associates, ETS, Rand and diminishes the importance of university-based research. The contract houses have traditionally assigned to keep track of funding patterns and trends in research contracts and proposals, while universities usually do not have such personnel.
- As large-scale, multi-method, multi-discipline studies tend to be "designed" for the federal agencies, those interested in policy research will need to learn about the universities. Those now completing graduate work are most of those used to apprenticeship at contract houses, which Rist described as "an incredible growth industry." A survey suggested that those in academic sociology who tend to look down on their colleagues serving for profit making groups are, in effect, "destroying their own children."

- Universities who want to play a major role in large-scale, coordinated research will have to improve their internal mechanisms to keep on top of, and responsibly respond to, new trends in research, just as the contract houses do.

The Newsletter, May 2, 1977

News from the International Sociological Association

Members of the Executive Committee also met with the Swedish Local Arrangements Committee and visited the site of the next World Congress in Uppsala, Sweden.

The major items on the agenda were the preparations for the IX World Congress of Sociology. It took in consideration the interest of the Program Committee, the Program Advisory Commission, and the suggestions received from members of the ISA Council and the ISA Research Council. It approved the final version of the program as follows:

PATHS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Panel Discussion, Theory, Methodology, and Evaluation
Working Group 1: Theoretical and Methodological Issues
Working Group 2: Concepts and Indicators of Social Development
Working Group 3: The Concept of Development: A Marxist Discourse
Working Group 4: Modernization and National Development
Panel Discussion 1: Problems, Prospects, and Constraints in the Determination of Future States
Panel Discussion 2: National and Ethical Movements
Working Group 5: Women's Movements
Panel Discussion 3: Access to Resources and Women
Panel Discussion 4: Power, Managament, and Empowerment
Panel Discussion 5: Literature and Research of Social Development
Working Group 10: Political Institutions and Policy
Working Group 11: Economic Systems and the Future of Social Development
Working Group 12: Physical Therapy and Social Development
Working Group 13: Rural Urban Development
Panel Discussion 6: The Future of Development
Panel Discussion 7: Population Change and Its Implications
Panel Discussion 8: Education and Development
Panel Discussion 9: Community Development and Planning
Panel Discussion 10: Education and Development
Panel Discussion 11: Social Development and National Education
Panel Discussion 12: Educational Systems and Social Change

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STUDY DIRECTOR
The Institute for Survey Research of Temple University has openings for 1 to 2 additional study directors to write grant research and contract proposals, to design, coordinate, and analyze findings of resulant studies and to write final reports. Major research areas include Sociological, Psychology, Economics, or Statistics. With experience in survey research and proposal writing, and the ability to work as a team. The Institute is committed to securing and working under Federal or local grants or contracts. Interested persons should especially in regard to large-scale survey research studies, Areas of interest open, as long as they are practicable, are open, and as long as they are included in the budget of the assistant director. Possibility of full-time appointment with appropriate academic department.

If interested send resume and salary requirements to:

Connie McCalla
Tea for all University
Personnel
Oxford Street, Philadelphia, PA 19122

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OBITUARIES

EDITOR’S NOTE
During the Aug 15th meeting of the ASA Publications Committee it was decided to publish the following deaths, which were previously published in OBITUARIES. In the fall of 1979, OBITUARIES was moved to 7:6, and the bibliography was added to the issue. Although this organization has a rich history, it is sometimes easier to notice the deaths of prominent authors and those who have been important in the field of sociology. OBITUARIES attempts to reach the largest possible audience. Further, OBITUARIES can publish material more quickly than a journal could. The Publications Committee encouraged 7:5 to publish articles honoring deceased sociologists in whose work scholars and contributors are examined and interpreted.

DONALD W. BAILLIE (1929-1978)

The untimely death of Donald W. Bailie on May 16, 1978 is an irreplaceable loss to the field of sociology. Donald W. Bailie had the potential to be a leader in the discipline. He was a brilliant student and a prolific researcher. He was appointed to the faculty in 1954 at the University of California at Berkeley. His work in social psychology, particularly in the area of attitudes and their impact on behavior, was groundbreaking. He was a member of the American Sociological Association and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. His research on the relationship between attitudes and behavior has had a significant impact on the field of sociology.

SAMUEL MARDEN LOWIE (1894-1979)

Dr. Samuel Marden Lowie, 81, of Cleveland, California, Bowling Green State University professor emeritus, died March 30, 1979 at the Clarenfield Hospital. He is survived by his wife, Lorraine, a daughter, Mrs. Donald (Margaret) Mahoney, a son, and seven grandchildren.

Dr. Lowie was born February 13, 1901 in Cooma, New South Wales, Australia. He received his AB (1927) in anthropology and his PhD (1930) in sociology from Columbia University. After two years in the United States, he returned to his native Australia and joined the staff of the University of Sydney. He was Professor of Sociology at the University of California and, for many years, headed the Department of Sociology.

His research in the area of urban sociology, particularly in the study of social problems and the impact of urbanization on society, was widely recognized. He was a member of the American Sociological Association, the American Anthropological Association, and the American Economic Association.

YOUNG HOUGH (1934-1978)

Accepting death becomes so much a part of life that it involves a loss to a society that was just coming into its own. Young Hough was a journalist who, after a long difficult struggle, was beginning to enjoy the well-deserved career he had worked so hard to achieve in the cause with which he identified. When Young died on April 22, 1978, after suffering multiple ailments in just two months, it was a shock to those who admired his work. He was a straight-talking journalist who worked hard to bring the truth to the world. He was (in the words of his wife) a driven man, and his death left a void in his family, his friends, and his colleagues.

Dr. Lowie’s principal interests were in marriage and family, population, and social and political roles of men and women. He was an independent, original scholar who contributed significantly to the field of sociology.

MAURICE MANEL (1944-1977)

On July 22, 1975, Maurice Manel died in Montreal at the age of 30. A bright and promising sociologist, he will be greatly missed by his friends at the University of California, Berkeley, where he had just received his PhD in 1975; his colleagues at the University of Toronto; and those who knew him at the University of California, Berkeley, where he also did graduate work in sociological research.

Maurice’s sociological interests were diverse. During the last few years of his life, he had been engaged in research on the sociology of education, particularly in the area of university administration. His work in this area was highly regarded and contributed significantly to the field.

THOMAS LYNN SMITH (1903-1977)

The long and productive life of T. Lynn Smith came to an end on March 23, 1977. Smith was a prominent sociologist known for his contributions to the study of urbanization, social inequality, and social mobility.

While at Memphis State University, he was the recipient of an honorai ry appointment in the department of sociology and a visiting professorship in the department of anthropology. He was an active member of the American Sociological Association and the Southern Sociological Society.

CHARLES H. NEWTON (1928-1977)

Charles H. Newton was born in Plattsburg, Nebraska, in 1928, and died in Memphis on November 12, 1977. He was a distinguished sociologist, and his work has been widely cited in the literature.

During his tenure at Bowling Green, he became increasingly interested in social policy and began to publish a series of articles on the topics of television and psychology. In 1978, he was appointed to the position of associate professor at the University of California, Berkeley, where he had been a visiting professor. His research at the University of California, Berkeley, was focused on the social and cultural effects of television on society. His work was widely recognized and he was awarded the American Sociological Association’s Distinguished Achievement Award in 1976.

His research on the sociology of education, particularly in the area of sociology of education, was highly regarded and contributed significantly to the field. His work in this area was highly regarded and contributed significantly to the field. His work in this area was highly regarded and contributed significantly to the field.

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BIOGRAPHY

Dr. T. Lynn Smith was a sociologist known for his contributions to the study of urbanization, social inequality, and social mobility. He was a member of the American Sociological Association and the American Anthropological Association.

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SHELLEY A. STAR (1918-1970)

Shelley Star, a research sociologist with few peers, died April 27 in Washington, D.C. She worked for 33 years at the Social Science Research Council, engaged in a direct study of the economic conditions in a small period of time.

SHEFORD V. FULD (1997-2018)

Shefard V. Fuld, a University of Hawaii Professor of Sociology in 1977 and his PhD in 1997. As

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