Sociometry Becomes Social Psychology

At its March meeting, the Council approved a change in the title of Sociometry. Beginning with Volume 41, the journal will bear the title, Social Psychology. Its former identity as Sociometry will be indicated at least for a period of time. Volume numbering will be continued.

The change has followed literally years of discussion and debate which became more clearly defined during the deliberations of the Council's Task Group on Dissemination. A survey of social psychologists employed in departments of sociology documented general dissatisfaction with the title Sociometry. The results of the survey, very along with summaries of the Task Group's discussions were referred to the Committee on Publications who recommended the specific new title.

The change in title is symbolic of a deeper concern with the journal's coverage. The Editorial Policy of the journal recently has been revised by Editor Howard Schuman. A statement to this effect appeared in the April 1977 FOOTNOTES. The policy states that the journal is "concerned with the entire range of interests and problems in social psychology" and that neither theoretical nor methodological orthodoxy is fostered. It is the hope of all involved in the decision that Social Psychology will achieve greater diversity, maintain high quality, and generate broader interest among those working in this area which, at best, is loosely delineated.

Change Magazine to Feature Teaching of Sociology

Change, the magazine of higher education, will give national visibility to the undergraduate teaching efforts of 14 sociologists in its Fourth Report on Teaching and recognize up to 50 more sociologists in a supplementary booklet.

The Fourth Report on Teaching, scheduled for publication in July, will carry major articles on five sociologists and shorter articles on nine others. The supplementary booklet will carry one-page synopses of the efforts of up to 50 other sociologists who are attempting to improve undergraduate instruction.

Major articles will report on Jean Cursan and her Social Systems Research Center, California State College, Dominguez Hills; on John F. Seggar and his Creative Learning Through the Application of Sociological Principles program, Brigham Young University; on Stephen G. Wieting and his research simulations with computers for upperclass majors.
Minorities & Women

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT: Patterns of Intercivil Politics: Conflict and Cooperation in the City, by Peter K. ElTINGER, New York, ACADEMIC PRESS, 1975, $11.95.


DO YOU KNOW ABOUT: Women in Non-Traditional Occupations. This is a new book by MARTHA RABENSTEIN that focuses on women in non-traditional occupa-
tions published between January 1970 and 1975. “A woman’s work” is defined as occupations having less than 38% women in their respective labor forces, compared with the national figure of 38% women in the total labor force. It is intended for vocational education administrators, vocational education researchers setting research priorities and conduct-
ing research, and counselors, teachers, and students considering occupational areas of interest to sociologists of education and sociologists of work, as well as sociologists of sex roles. To order copies, contact Deborah AsHFORD, Bureau of Occupa-
tional and Adult Education, 444 4th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20202.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT: Employment Equity for Minor-
groups, Lanzoni, Geographers, Histori-
113. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Print-
ing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Price 35 cents. Stock number 17-081-
027363. There is a minimum charge of $1.00 for each mail order.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT: The INSTITUTE OF WOMEN’S STUDIES IN THE ARAB WORLD: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10012; (212) 666-1209 or 666-7055. The Institute provides a network for sharing and disseminating information about women in the Arab world. Sociologists are invited to request a brochure describing the institution, the newsletter, a listing of materials available, and announcements of Institute publications. Send name, address, title/profession, telephone number, phone, and indicate which of the above four items are requested.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT: WOMEN’S INTERNATIONAL NEWS. This is a worldwide open communication system by, for, and about women of all back-
countries, women’s groups, women’s organizations, and women’s social work, education, and service organizations. Students, professionals, and citizens interested in the status of women in society in 147 countries. Information is available 24 hours a day. There is a minimum charge of $2.00 for each mail order.

Open Meetings Planned by Women and Minorities

In accordance with Council mandate that ASA committees should provide time for exchange with ASA membership to provide feedback and accountability, the Committee on Women in Sociology and the Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities will schedule such meetings. The time and location of these open meetings will appear in the official program.

The Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology encourages members to attend and to give feedback in response to the commit-
tee’s activities during the past year. Plans for the future will be discussed and responses encouraged.

The Committee is planning to explore the situation of women sociologists in two- and four-year colleges. It is interested in pursu-
ing the campus visitation program ("Report of the Committee on the Status of Women Sociology." FOOTNOTES, January 1979). Grassroots input is very important to the Committee for feedback to the problems faced by women in sociology and to increase awareness of issues facing local ASA.

The open meeting of the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities will include, in addition to its report on past and planned activities, representatives from similar committees from the various regional sociological societies. The Committee’s concern with a comprehensive, discipline-wide approach to the problems of racial and ethnic minorities will be one of the major themes which the Commit-
tee wishes to discuss and for which it encourages reactions and suggestions.

NSF Seeks Minorities, Women, and Handicapped

The National Science Foundation is seeking to increase the representation of minorities, women, and the handicapped in its research programs. The program is designed to augment the permanent staff of the NSF by encouraging other professional employees at NSF with faculty members of colleges and uni-

versities across the country to serve in non-career positions for terms of one to two years. Particularly welcome are scientists with new ideas and six years of scientific research experience. A broad general knowledge of the appli-
cate field of study and experience in teaching and administrative experience are also desirable. Salary is negotiable based on qualifications and experience.

The deadline for submission of pro-

POSSESS draws to direct 1978 Summer Seminars in July 1, 1977. Addi-
tional information and proposal guidelines can be obtained from: Joni (Bedford) Paul, Program Officer, NEH Summer Seminars, Division of Fellowships, National Endowment for the Humanities, 36th 15th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005; (202) 632-9178.

Applicants to the semi-

nars should be qualified by rea-
son of their own scholarship and their ability and interest in conducting their own research. The deadline for submission of pro-

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FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES CALENDAR

This year, taking advantage of its location in Washington, the ASA Executive Office has also begun an effort to collect and disseminate information about federal government funding opportunities for sociological research. This year, in the last several months, FOOTNOTES has included articles on sources of funds and a special Funding Opportunities column. This issue of FOOTNOTES includes a calendar of Funding Program Deadlines.

The purpose of the calendar is, of course, to inform those interested in applying for research grants, fellowships and other funded activities of impending deadlines in an easy-to-read format. A more general goal of the Funding Opportunities column and calendar is to inform members of the Association of the broad range of potential support for sociological research available to researchers with the agencies and programs that deal with their areas of interest.

The calendar is not intended to be comprehensive; it includes only those programs (with one exception) which are described in this issue of FOOTNOTES. Therefore, deadlines which have not passed will be included along with new ones in the next issue. Some programs which have several deadlines each year, no uniform schedule (so that applications or proposals may be submitted at any time), or an unknown deadline will also be noted. As many readers have recognized in the past, FOOTNOTES is a publication which, except June, July, and August, is not always the best place to get publications of information about programs which have very short intervals between their initial announcement and the deadline for application. The ASA Executive Office often receives notices of deadlines several weeks before an application deadline—making it impossible for the information to reach FOOTNOTES readers in time for them to take action. Perhaps the best advice to individuals actively seeking fellowships or similar funding is to check the agencies which fund projects in their areas of interest and ask to be placed on their mailing lists. Whenever possible, announcements published in FOOTNOTES will include a telephone number. Because of the limitations posed by FOOTNOTES page limitation and schedule, the deadline calendar is experimental.

The Executive Office welcomes notices of new programs or changes in funding information and suggestions for improved dissemination.

FUNDING HIGHLIGHT: NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities was established by Congress in 1965 to support research, education and public activity in the humanities. According to the legislation under which the Endowment operates, the humanities include, but are not limited to, the following fields: history, philosophy, languages, literature, linguistics, archaeology, anthropology, history, philosophy and history of the arts, and those aspects of the social sciences which employ historical or philosophical approaches. These social sciences include cultural anthropology, sociology, political theory, international relations, and other subject areas concerned with questions of value and not with quantitative matters.

The Endowment is designed to "encourage the understanding of ideals, values, and experiences which have been and will be formative in our culture, and to relate the values and purposes of the humanities to national needs." Through the Division of Research Grants, support is given to groups of projects research in the humanities, to centers of research, to the preparation of important research reports and books, and to the editing of significant humanistic texts. Other divisions administer fellowships programs for graduate education, programs which support teaching in the humanities, and public programs which aim to increase interest in the humanities.

The Agency of FOOTNOTES included an announcement of NEH Fellowships for Independent Study and Research, a fall announcement of the projects of last year's recipients in sociology. Other fellowship programs of interest to sociologists are Summer Seminars for College Teachers which funds teachers who attend the seminars as associate teaching assistants. (See also announcement in this issue of FOOTNOTES). Fellowships in Residence for College Teachers, Summer Stipends for research, Fellowships and Stipends for the Professionals are available through the American Council on Education, NSF, and similar institutions.

The deadline for national institutes, foundations and corporations is May 15, 1977. Phone George W. Trexler, NSF's Office of Scientific Research and Support Services for application materials: (202) 286-7770.
Back at individual campuses, students are beginning to expect more of themselves. In addition, they are more open to criticism and feel closer to their teachers. All this has led to a noticeable decrease in the level of expense. Local student-oriented associations designed to augment our knowledge of balance of power in those areas and more important for small schools in rural areas.

Charles Newton
Tallahassee College

I wish to protest the smearing campaign that has been waged against the International Cultural Foundation (ICF) and particularly against its director, Ruth Moen. This is a distortion on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS). This campaign is based on the fabric of the conspiracy that the Unification Church headed by Rev. Moon. It is a fact which has been misinterpreted by many, occasions and therefore constitutes a pernicious and straightforward world.

However, this fact has been distorted by the activities of ICF are open to criticism. Rev. Moon is in this disinformation campaign that their lists reach into every university department, I have to say that not a single member of the ICF have a chance of being encouraged at the attention of the well-being of the University. Some of their positions but who might be misled by a more attractive figure. Persons seeking employment face the additional expense of subscribing to the Employment Bulletin, and the knowledge that their applications lists will reach very few.

Finally, members of the profession who are neither new to the university nor have left for employment, have traditionally used the Employment listings in the case of the psychology of the University, and they would be AAUP or AACP or a similar organization.

The papers are informal. Papers are usually very interesting, although not always well organized. They are dominated as instigators and organizers of the round table discussion session. The atmosphere of the round tables is particularly well organized. Unfortunately, the papers lack careful and clearly organized discussions that are not cut across several different substantive fields.

Discipline, p. 1

Applicants must send five copies of their proposals to the Chairman, Committee on Research. The applications should come from small groups of sociologists—three to six members of ASA.

Proposals may be brief but they should set forth an objective, a purpose, an idea, and a plan for the development of sociology as a discipline, tentative plans for disseminating results, and a budget.

The Committee does not wish to discuss theoretical, methodological, or substantive priorities for research ideas. Applicants may be guided by the following considerations.

1. Proposals that involve theoretical and/or methodological issues that promise to have implications of general interest to the entire profession and beyond a narrowly defined substantive field.

2. Proposals that indicate a concern for drawing together several theoretical and methodological areas of sociology.

3. Proposals that indicate a concern for drawing together several substantive fields.

4. Proposals that indicate a concern for developing new areas of sociology.

5. Proposals that indicate a concern for drawing together several substantive fields.

6. Proposals that indicate a concern for developing new areas of sociology.

Did you know that: The Committee on Racism and Ethnicity, which sponsors a Summer Workshop, will sponsor an ethnic minority Summer Workshop on urban psychiatry that will be held at the University of California at Berkeley. The workshop will be open to students and faculty members in institutions that are located in the San Francisco Bay Area. The workshop will focus on the role of race and ethnicity in the development and treatment of mental illness.

The workshop will examine the role of race and ethnicity in the development and treatment of mental illness, with an emphasis on the experiences of African Americans and other ethnic minority groups. The workshop will provide an opportunity for participants to engage in discussions about the role of race and ethnicity in the development and treatment of mental illness, and to develop strategies for addressing racial and ethnic disparities in mental health care.

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INEQUALITY IN THE PERUVIAN ANDES

CLASS AND ETHNICITY IN CUZCO

PIERRE L. VAN DEN BERGHE AND GEORGE P. PRIMOV

Focusing on the relationship between class and ethnicity, van den Berghe and Primov analyze class inequalities, social stratification, language, and the geography, history, and political structures of Cuzco in this study of ethnic relations in the Andean area. The work is complemented by detailed class studies of rural areas, small market towns, and the regional capital. $17.50

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107 Swallow Hall, Columbia, Missouri 65201

Funding Opportunities, from p. 3

expectations of men and women, the life style, and quality of services needed by minority women, blue-collared women and the recently widowed or divorced, the relationship of employment to the mental health of women at various stages of the life cycle, and case studies of changes in institutions such as the family, law, labor force, and health services affecting women.

Applications submitted by March 13, July 1, and November 1, will be considered for projects beginning not earlier than the succeeding December 1. March 1, and June 1, respectively. Application kits are available in the research office at most universities. Further information may be obtained from: Ms. Loree Lazen, Division of Extramural Research, National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fisher Lane, Rockville, MD 20852; (301) 443-9596.

Center for Population Research. The Center for Population Research of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) supports a variety of extramural studies and research on fertility and family size, particularly on the reproductive motivation of individuals and on the causes and consequences of population change. The Center's future plans for its grant and contract programs are described in its Progress Report and Five Year Plan (1972-1976) (available on request from the address given below.) The report lists the areas intended for future support and specific questions which require further study under each topic. The wide range of social and biological trends in fertility and related variables, determinants of fertility, the status and roles of women, socialization for parenthood, criteria used in evaluating the costs and benefits of varying family sizes, decisions affecting fertility, effective practice of contraception, consequences of population change to societies and to families, population distribution and migration, economic and environmental consequences of population growth and change, mortality, and population policy.

Each year, grant application deadlines are March 1, July 1, and November 1. Applications should be made by January 21, April 1, and July 1. The Center welcomes inquiries about research ideas and grant applications. Questions should be addressed to: Dr. Jeffrey Evans, Center for Population Research, NICHD, 7910 Woodmead Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20014; (301) 496-6575.

Contracts are solicited by the Center for Requests for Proposals (RFPs) which are issued from time to time. Information about contract research proposals may be obtained from Dr. Jerry Cosse at the address given above. His telephone number is (301) 496-1517.

The Center also has a program of postdoctoral fellowships. Application deadlines for the fellowship program are February 15, June 1, and October 1, each year. For further information about the Center's postdoctoral training program, contact: Postdoctoral Training Officer, NICHD/NICHD, 7910 Woodmead Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20014.

Public Assistance Research. HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRP) and the Social Security Administration (SSA) support research which will assist in discovering new social service concepts relevant to the beneficiaries of their programs—the poor, the disabled, and the aged. Either research grants or contracts are awarded for research that is responsive to the needs of the investigators and responsive to public assistance and public welfare or to any aspects of current Social Security or Old Age Assistance experience. It establishes priorities for grant and contract research each year, some of which are presented in this report. Proposals are solicited from interested investigators at any time. For additional information about the SRP and SSA extramural programs, contact: Assistant Administrator, Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Social and Rehabilitation Service, P.O. Box 230, Washington, D.C. 20210; (202) 692-2630. Division of Grants and Contracts, Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, P.O. Box 2561, Baltimore, MD 21203.

Support for Nursing Education. The Health Resources Administration announces two programs which will help propound Fiscal year 1977. Nursing Educational Research, funded at $5 million for FY 1977, will support programs to plan, develop and establish research in nursing education. The Nursing Research Fellowship Program, with a budget of $1 million for FY 1977, will provide fellowships to nurses to develop research skills in research for nursing education. Public and non-profit private schools of nursing are eligible. Grants to non-profit private entities may apply for funds. Deadlines for application have yet to be established. Additional information may be obtained from: Nursing Education Branch, Division of Nursing Research, National Institutes of Health, 600 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., 6 C Of Federal Building, 7500 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20014.

Foundations' Fund for Senior Fellows- hip in Research in Psychiatry and Its Basic Sciences. The Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry announces a $15,000 program of support for scholars with tenured positions onabbatical leave in order to permit them to contribute to the knowledge of psychiatric diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Applications are open to distinguished and creative investigators in professional schools and graduate departments of psychiatry in U.S. or foreign universities that are equivalent institutions of research. Applicants must be U.S. or Canadian citizens or have been educated in the U.S. or Canada. The program will become effective July 1, 1977. Information may be obtained from: Foundations' fund for Research in Psychiatry, 150 York Street, New York, N.Y. 10028.

NSF Social Science Proposals. NSF has supported research in the social sciences with starting dates of September or October, 1977 should be reviewed by March 31, 1977. The following programs are supported: Economics, Political Science, Sociology, History, and Philosophy of Social Science, Human Geography, and Regional Science. Proposals are a maximum of 15 pages, and the start- ing date should be reviewed by NSF by August 31, 1977. For further information contact: Division of Social Sciences, NSF, (202) 352-4286.

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National Institute of Dental Research. The National Institute of Dental Research is seeking research applications with relevance to oral health. While much of the currently supported behavioral research is devoted to measures of the prevalence of oral disease and anxiety, the Institute will support studies concerning dental health attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors.

Two types of research support programs are expected: (1) Research grants or awards to investigator and (2) Research Career Development Awards. Each proposal will be reviewed at any stage of their research career. The Special Dental Research Award To Early Career Investigators is available to researchers with no more than four years of research experience beyond completion of their training. The total direct costs of studies under this program will not exceed $25,000 per year. The regular research grant pro- gram, available to any investigator, does not limit the length of the grant. The deadline for receipt of grant applications is March 1, July 1, and November 1, 1977.

To determine whether potential research plans fall within the scope of NIDR's research mission and for further grant application information, contact: Dr. Patricia Bryan, Policy Control and Behavior Branch, National Institute of Dental Research, Research and Planning Office, West- wood Building, 3535 Westwood Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20014; (301) 496-7491.

Russell Sage Foundation Appointments

Two sociologists, Robert K. Merton, Universi- ty of California, Columbia University and Seymour Spilerman, Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, are to join the Russell Sage Foundation to help plan and implement the Foundation's major new programs in social science and social policy. Dr. Aaron Wildavsky, incoming president of the Foundation, has announced that "the creation of a distinguished professional research staff in New York" is his most important objective for the Foundation. Dr. Merton, while continuing to teach at Columbia University on a part-time basis, will conduct lectures and seminars, and will edit occasional volumes of essays by Russell Sage Scholars and Visiting Scholars. Dr. Spilerman will explore social policy issues in the policy analysis program. Additional scholars are expected to accept appoint- ments by September 1, 1977, when Dr. Wildavsky assumes office.

New Journal, from p. 1

research findings in the content of prior research, public concerns and important implications; (2) selected reviews of research in social science research areas; (3) informational papers describing new and developing perspectives, styles, and theoretical orientations; (4) selected reviews of research in related social science disciplines; and (5) commentaries or commentaries on selected critiques of research conclusions, typically published as a companion piece to items in one of the above categories.

ASA members are invited to send comments and suggestions on this proposed journal to the ASA office prior to the fall 1977 ASA meeting.

Glen, from p. 1

Oxford, Ohio and at the University where he has served as an Associate Editor of the American Sociological Review, Deputy Editor of Social Science Research, and Consulting Editor of Public Opinion Quarterly and the Rose Monograph Series.

Glen's most recent publication is the forthcoming Cohort Analysis published by Sage Publications.

About his forthcoming func- tions, Glenn commented: "It will be my anticipated goal, as editor of Contemporary Sociology to pro- vide adequate representation in the journal of all major perspec- tives and sub-disciplines and to provide a forum for debate and discussion concerning the major intellectual issues to which the discipline has addressed itself.

Simon, from p. 1

Foundation and Guggenheim Fel- lowships.

Among her publications is the recently published "Collective Action" (Wiley 1977) and the forthcoming Continuity and Change: A Study of Two related communities which will be published as part of the Rose Monograph Series.

In commenting on her impend- ing responsibilities, Simon remarked: "The American Sociological Review is the official journal of our Association. It should, I think, contain the highest quality and most important professional work that sociologists produce. It should also, I believe, contain diversity. No fields or orienta- tions will be excluded from con- sideration and review as a matter of policy. The existence, for example, of specialty journals in various sub-disciplines will not exclude from review manuscripts that contain new and important ideas or approaches to those sub- disciplines or special fields.

Every editor aspires to leave a distinctive stamp on a journal that he or she has built on and in which he or she can look back with pride and a sense of accom- plishment. While I am not now ready to say exactly how I shall distinguish my editorship from previous ones, I am considering various special issues devoted to important topics, inviting persons repre- sentative of our various sub- disciplines to offer differing views on the same issues, and setting aside a certain number of pages from time to time for publication of ideas and research findings that are more tentative, or less conclusive, or not as polished, as those con- tained in the more typical articles.

In making the final decision, I shall consult the Council and reviewed by Einstein's dictum 'The concept for man (people) and his (their) destiny must always be the chief clue of all technical effort. Never forget it among your dia-

gresses and equations.' " PAGE 5
Teaching

Undergraduate Internship Conference

A Conference on Undergraduate Internships in the Social Sciences was held on February 8 at Harvard University, Wellesley, Mass. The purpose of the conference was to examine issues related to undergraduate internships, both academic and field work experiences. The program consisted of three panels, each charged with a different topic for discussion. The three topics were: "What are the criteria for a viable internship program? What should be the role of the academic department (institution) and the cooperating field agency? How should an internship be evaluated?" The panels consisted of social scientists, field agency representatives, and undergraduate students in the social sciences. Jere Wysong, Assistant to the Dean of Liberal Arts and Director of the Student Intern Program at the State University College of New York at Fredonia, was main speaker and discussion leader.

The participants agreed that while internships are important, there was little, if any, attention given to their evaluation. During the course of discussion it was pointed out that an internship program cannot be considered as a simple addition to the traditional social science curriculum, whether it is to the particular institution, or in the field, establishing such a program requires rethinking how the social sciences are to be taught.

Wysong indicated that the acknowledged values of internship programs vary greatly, depending upon the type of social work, but are not always consistent. He noted that resolving this problem by establishing guidelines on the one hand, would affect how the social science curriculum should be structured. For example, courses of work in social work are given priority, since social work in social problems and social welfare may be more controlled than the traditional social sciences. For personal growth in an important concern, course work in humanistic psychology is valuable. One of the points was that course work should parallel the field experience. Most of the questions raised were based upon the following argument: Wysong indicated further that the object of the students of the social sciences is to be acquired, the academic institution, and the field agency may differ. With this in mind, he explained that the students and the social work agencies must negotiate the terms of the internship agreement or contract. The intern's role at the institution cannot be assumed. Specifically, he must discuss job descriptions, supervision, responsibilities, skills, and educational requirements, and student selection criteria. With regards to evaluating students, a number of the panelists suggested that one method would be to employ, e.g., written assignments, and oral reports, and that field representatives play an active part in the evaluation.

Ideally, an internship program should serve the community in addition to facilitating intellectual growth, social, and vocational development. The participants stressed that none of these objectives should be ignored. They also agreed, however, that realistically it is necessary to establish priorities. The conference underscored the necessity for careful and frank discussion in establishing these priorities.

The conference was funded by Alfred University and coordinated by Sobaros J. Rogers, University of Toledo and William A. Satruna, Alfred University. Rogers and Satruna are also conducting a national survey of undergraduate intern programs in sociology.

Teaching Workshop in North Carolina

One hundred and twenty-two sociologists attended the North Carolina Sociological Association meeting held in Greensboro February 15. The program included sessions in community colleges, colleges and universities in North Carolina and from some in Virginia and Florida attended the sessions. Graduate students were also present.

Program sections were designed to facilitate a seminar or workshop session. As an example, to attract active participants in the sessions, teaching materials were distributed during the session.

The meeting, held at East Carolina University, featured sessions on teaching population, marriage and the family, and introductory sociology. In addition, it included sessions on teaching devices, computer assisted instruction, preparing graduate students to teach, teaching in small sociological departments, and intern programs for undergraduates.

The program was a joint undertaking of NCSSA and the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. Twenty-seven sociologists participated in the program including five who were not from outside North Carolina.

Lerry Rhoads, Program Chair and a member of the Project's Administrative Committee, noted the Project's representation on the program in his introductory remarks, but he acknowledged that the program had not been possible without "the major investment of time, energy and talent" that had been made by the directors of stations in North Carolina who think teaching is an important and worthwhile activity for sociologists. Rhoads teaches at North Carolina State University.

Participating in the program were Paul Etchelle, David Kros, Buford Fite, Kenneth Wilson, and Melvin Williams of East Carolina University; Rich Davis, Christopher Sasse, and John Stelflet, UNC-Wilmington; David Pratto and William Kouw, UNC-Chapel Hill; Larry M. Lane and George Rent, UNC-Charlotte; Claire Davis and W.T. Austin, North Carolina Central University; Joseph Drake, Davidson College; Marvin Jones, Salem College; Bernard Hett, Gray School of Medicine; William Howell, North Carolina Central University; Joel O'Neil, Duke University; W.L. Allen, St. Augustine's College; George M. Britton, Lenoir Community College; Margaret Young, Guilford College; and A.M. Dent, Appalachian State University.

Participants in the program were Everett K. Wilson, UNC-Chapel Hill; Michael Thomas, State University of New York at Binghamton; Ronald Rostedt, Nassaun County (N.Y.) Community College; John T. Schreiber, West Virginia University; and Vaneta Burkhardt, Essex Community College, Baltimore, Maryland.

David Hawk, Past President of the North Carolina Sociological Association, opened the meeting..."the program was carefully constructed to center on some of the topi cal fields of general teaching, and participants were recruited and invited to enable them to deal more effectively with pertinent problems and issues." He added, "Attendance of the sessions surpassed the numbers involved in the ten or ten previous annual meetings of which I have had experience, and I am sure the participation and involvement of the attending members was also much greater according to my observations. All in all, I declare that the meeting was an unqualified success."

Beside Rhoads and Wilson, the Program Committee was composed of Charles A. Goldsmith, ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, and John R. Maclio, East Carolina University.

Seminar for Teachers

The Ninth Annual National Seminar for Master Teachers in Junior Colleges and Technical Institutes was held at the Westinbook College in Portland, Me. The eight-day workshop concentrated exclusively on practical ways of making participants teaching more effective. Junior colleges are invited to send one or two participants. For further information contact: Roger H. Gersten, Director of Special Projects, Westinbook College, Portland, Me. 04013. (207) 797-7221.

Teaching Workshop Held in Long Beach

The Task Group on Teacher Development and Curriculum of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology held a workshop on teacher development at the Airport Marriott Hotel in Los Angeles, California, February 27, 1977. The primary thrust of the workshop was toward identifying various ways for improving teaching effectiveness in sociology. Unlike the previous workshops, this session focused on the development of teaching materials and the supervision of student teaching. Participants included: The First Day of Class, Devices for Teaching, Understanding and Selective Use of Textbooks, Ways of Improving Teaching in Your Own Department, and Two Learning Exchanges dealing with course planning and organization, as well as developing study habits and time management among the students. Participants were from the University of California, University of Michigan, University of Connecticut, and Oregon State University.

Dean Emruf of the University of California and Dr. O. M. Rafter of the University of Southern California, both of whom are known for their experience in the field, addressed the group. The problems were grouped into several major categories: resource selection, methods of teaching, and the interaction of the student-teacher relationship. The participants were given an opportunity to exchange ideas about teaching and learning of ways to improve their own teaching. Many expressed a desire to have more workshops in the future.

The Los Angeles workshop is only one of a continuing series of workshops planned by the ASA Projects on the "Improving Teaching in Sociology," funded by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education and by the Office of Education, Inc.

ALTERNATIVE THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES

A Special Issue of The American Sociologist

The American Sociologist is soliciting manuscripts for a special issue on new theoretical perspectives. Our goal is an issue providing clear statements of what these new theories have to offer. We wish to know what people believe they are doing, and what the implications of their work are for the whole discipline. Authors should be as concise as possible; manuscripts should be no longer than 15 pages. It is necessary to trace in detail the intellectual roots of a particular perspective. We want the majority of our colleagues, to whom the new perspectives may have appeal, to make the distinctions between the types of questions raised, and the types of research issues dealt with in each. These papers can be regarded as primers within a given area.

We would be interested in topics like the following: authors should not feel restricted to this list:

1. The Ethnomethodological Alternative
2. Critical Theory: Its Rise and Fall
3. A Sociology of the Emotions
4. Non-Marxist Conflict Theory
5. The World Systems Perspective
6. The Marxist Alternative
7. The Problems of Radical Sociology

The deadline for submission of materials is September 15, 1977. All papers will be refereed for review process. Manuscripts and inquiries should be sent to both Scott G. McNeill, special editor for this issue, and Allen Grimshaw, send one manuscript copy to McNeill and five to Grimshaw.

Scott G. McNeill, Associate Editor, T.A. Sociologist, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

Allen Grimshaw, Editor, The American Sociologist, Institute for Social Research, 1022 Third Street, Bloomington, IN 47403.

Change Magazine

From p. 1

at the University of Iowa; and on Richard L. Dukes and his modulator, media, and simulation games approach to introductory sociology at the University of Colorado.

In addition, a special feature, "Profile of a Journalist," appearance of Richard Sundeen of the University of Southern California.

Short articles in this issue include "New Directions: Researches were received could be accommodated in the workshop and those who participated, forty sociologists, including staff, were enthusiastic about the workshop. Getman told us, "We were very pleased with the enthusiastic response of workshop participants. They seemed determined to have an opportunity to exchange ideas about teaching and learning of ways to improve their own teaching. Many expressed a desire to have more workshops in the future."

The Los Angeles workshop is only one in a continuing series of workshops planned by the ASA Projects on the "Improving Teaching in Sociology," funded by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education and by the Office of Education, Inc.

Changes in the 1977 Committees and Representatives of ASA

World Sociolog:
Chair: Ruth Hill Ussher
Chair-elect: Regina Denitch, Ronald Eddel, Janet Almaghoub, Jod Keebles, Kristina Klayman, Robert Yoshima, William F. Whyte

Professional Ethics:
Leonard D. Cain, Herbert Gans, Harry Margol, Arthur Hesthoff, Linda Coover, Theda Skocpol, others to be announced

Dobrin-Johnson-Faure Award:
Sociology:
Chair: Ozzie Edwards
Edna Konach, G. Franklin Edwards, Howard N. Dam, Christopher Hine, Raymond W. Mack, Doris Wilkinson, Roy Bryant-Laforte

Samuel Stouffer Award in Methodology:
Selection:
Chair: Robert Alan Jones

REPRESENTATIVES

Stuart Science Research Council, Director: Otto N. Lasson, Alice S. Rosoff
Research on Consumer Behavior, Policy Board: John Stanworn
Call for Papers

The Family Coordinator and the NICHD announce the publication of a special issue on "Aging in a Changing Family Context" under the guest editorship of Timothy H. Brubaker and Lawrence E. Siedel in July 1978. Family life educators, social scientists, and persons working in the area of family services are urged to submit manuscripts no later than February 15, 1978 to Timothy H. Brubaker, 233 McCaffrey Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 53706. The manuscripts should be in typewritten form, double-spaced, and should be directed to professionals who work with the elderly and their families. The following are the major goals of the special issue: (1) to provide an overview of theories and research on the aging family; (2) to reviews and assess empirical findings; (3) to identify areas of need for additional study; and (4) to suggest directions for future research. Manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate.

Victimology: An International Journal devoted to the important issue on spouse abuse for the Fall 1977. Full-length papers, case studies, research reports, "where to get help" information, and overviews of literature and findngs, views and interviews are sought for the first issue. Contributions will be reviewed by an Editorial Board and will be published as soon as possible. For further information, write: E. M. Ciano, PhD, Editor, 5305 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20016.

American Association of Housing Education and Counseling, 197th Annual Conference October 18-21, 1977 in Tucson, AZ. Papers on diverse aspects of housing (sociological, theoretical, historic, public policy, symbolic, etc.) are invited for consideration by June 30, 1977. Papers and inquiries should be sent to: Allen T. Fishman, Division of Social Science, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

The Mid-South Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, November 3-5, 1977 in Memphis, TN. Papers, abstracts, inquiries, abstracts, papers, etc., should be sent to A. L. Berard, Program Chairman, Social Science Program Coordinator, Department of Sociology and Social Science Research Center, University of Memphis, Memphis, Tennessee 38152.

Quarterly Journal of Sociology is calling for papers from 8 to 15 pages in length with a theoretical or methodological concern to ideology as it pertains to sociology. QJS is also interested in articles relating to sociology and journalism, economics, history and political science. Manuscripts should be sent to the editor, J. V. Yarbrough, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Second Annual Symposium, "Ethnicity and Housing," April 21, 1978. The focus of the symposium will be on ethnicity on the Great Plains. Papers related to the themes or relationships will be considered. The symposium committee welcomes proposals for papers or panels of papers from any discipline.凡 is interested should send their proposal no later than May 31, 1978 to Mr. W. R. Herrick, President, The University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68510.

Program: Shared and Divergent Perspectives, from p. 1

Lucien Pye, Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of Political Science, University of Chicago.

Biological and Social Biology of Bruce Eckland, University of North Carolina (President), Allan Mann, Syracuse University.

Arthur Goldberger, Department of Economics, University of Chicago (Chairman).

Changes in Fertility Behavior


Presentation to Be Given to Reduce Income Inequality Harold Winters, University of Chicago, Berkeley (Presider).

S. C. Heller, Hunter College, CUNY, Harold Watts, Department of Economics, Columbia University Mitchell Hamby, University of Nebraska, United States Congress.

The Secretary of Labor's Invitational Conference on the National Longitudinal Surveys of Mature Women is scheduled for June 1978. Invitations are invited to submit papers by September 30, 1977, which deal with the experiences of women for full-time employment in Washington, DC. Guidelines for the submission of papers will be sent to interested parties. The Conference will precede the National Congress of Professional Women in Washington, DC.

ATTENTION URBAN SOCIOLOGISTS: The Census Bureau has developed a guide to environmental and socioeconomic data sources. The guide contains information on sources and abstracts of data reaching a variety of social science disciplines. It includes an introduction to Census Bureau and other federal data sources and yearly data resources. For a copy of the guide, please send $3.00 (checks payable to U.S. Government Printing Office) to: Census Bureau, Population Division, Washington, DC 20233.

Urban and Social Design

Richard Schacht, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley.

Urban Design and the Quality of Life

Michael Michelson, University of Toronto (President), Susanne Kelley, Princeton University.

Jonathen Freedman, Department of Psychology, Columbia University.

Clare Cooper Marcus, Department of Landscape Architecture, University of California, Berkeley.

Population, Resources, and the Quality of Life

Philip Hans, University of California, Berkeley (President), William Catto, Washington State University.

Lars M. Lindskov, Department of Biology, State University of New York, Stony Brook.

Roy Rappaport, Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago.

Michigan's Mathematical Models of Human Behavior

Hubert M. Blalock, University of Michigan (President), Jackson isolate, Harvard University.

Samuel Goldberg, Department of Mathematics, Oberlin College.

DY Coorey, Department of Psychology, University of Chicago.

Elaine Cuming, University of Victoria (President), David McNicoll, Department of Psychology, University of Wisconsin.

Donald Rosenthal, Department of Psychology, Stanford University.

Changing Civil Rights Through Law: Can It Be Done? Charles U. Smith, Florida A&M University (President), Jerome Skolnik, University of California, Berkeley.

Leon Eighberger, Jr., Judge, U.S. District Court, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Nathan R. Fox, American Psychological Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Explanation and Control of Crime: Alan Cohen, University of Connecticut (President), Gunnor Neitler, University of Alberta.

Sue Titus Reid, University of Washington, President of Law Isaac Ehrlich, School of Business, University of Chicago, Decentralization of Complex Organizations.

Harry C. Bredemeier, Rutgers University (President), Mary Zal, Vanderbilt University.

Chris Argyris, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University.

Lous R. Pondy, Department of Business Administration, University of Illinois.

The Impact of Contemporary Trends in the Family Socialization: Reuben Hill, University of Minnesota, Doris Entwistle, Johns Hopkins University.

Beatrice Whiting, Graduate School of Social Science, University of Michigan.

EleanorMcCarty, Department of Psychology, Stanford University.

Religious Sectors and Social Change: N.J. Doris, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst (President).

Charles Glock, University of Wisconsin, Berkeley.

Brian Stock, Department of Medieval Studies, Toronto College, University of Toronto.

Molly Sprio, Department of Anthropology, University of California, San Diego.

Age, Social Change, and Social Policy

Mattie white Riley, Bowdoin College (President).

George Maddox, Duke University.

Tamura K. Hara, Department of History, Union University.

Paul B. Bates, College of Human Development, Pennsylvania State University.

Robertson Donald Campbell, Department of Psychology, University of Texas, Austin.

Harriet Zuckerman, Columbia University.

Stephanie Sullivan, Committee on Social Thought, University of Chicago.

The Attitude-Barrier Complex: Howard Schuman, University of Michigan (President), Martin Fishbein, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois.

E. Scott Maynes, Department of Consumer Economics and Policy, Cornell University.

Herbert Kelman, Department of Psychology and Social Relations, Harvard University.

The Impact of the Social Sciences on Government Policy: William Sewell, University of Wisconsin (President).

Clyde E. Snow, National Academy of Sciences.

Walter Adams, Department of Economics, Michigan State University.

Donald Peil, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

Continuity and Change Through the Life Span

Orrin G. Brim, Foundation for Child Development (President), Jerome Kagan, Department of Psychology, Harvard University.

David A. Hamburg, Department of Psychology, University of Pennsylvania.

Robert A. Letvin, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University.

Radic S. Sociology

A Critical Introduction to American Behavioral Science

David Joel Sternberg

"David Sternberg's presentation has all the virtues of a truly tantalizing Marxist dialectic: a thorough description of the social sciences, a demystification of social theory, an analysis of the development and implications of the bourgeois assumptions of knowledge, the practice of contemporary social theory, the justification of bourgeois science, and a strategy for understanding social ideas and lives. A very important work."

—Richard Quinn, Brown University

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—Edward Sagarin, City College of New York

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The GET: A TYPOLoGY OF RESPONSEs FROM EDITORS AND REVIEWERS TO UNSOCIALLY PAPERS SUBMITTED FOR PUBLICATION

Walter Abbott
University of Kentucky

In his study of science, The Science of Science, Warren Hagstrom has characterized science as a type of community in which scientific activities are carried out by making gifts to the commonwealth in the form of research reports. Membership in—or actually being a member of—a scientific community is thus dependent upon the acceptance of the gifts. Rejecting the gift is rejection of community membership, it is consequently the purpose of this paper to propose a comprehensive classification of the responses of editors and reviewers to research papers submitted for publication.

In the typology of responses that is proposed, rejections of papers are described as the rejection—acceptance spectrum with subclassifications within each qualitative category.

Cold Turkey

The Cold Turkey letter is the ultimate rejection of a research paper with no invitation to re-submit. However, there are at least two gradations of Cold Turkey. Affec-
tive-Cold Turkey is a letter, phrased in univocalistic terms, stating simply that the papers are unacceptable, and may serve as an example of the journal. Across editors, of course, there is great variation in affective-Cold Turkey; or any other letter of this sort. Editors of the journal may be less than the author to the editor's interest in the journal and the hope that the author will submit further research for review.

Negative-affective Cold Turkey

Whereas the affective-afectueuse reject is an affective-afectueuse reject is author oriented, it is the author that is being rejected. One way that the negative-affective reject is affected is by making the point that if the author had not caused the rejection letter to be sent, the author would not have been notified of the rejection. Editors of the journal may be less than the author to the editor's interest in the journal and the hope that the author will submit further research for review.

The Velvet Hammer

The Velvet Hammer is actually in the same category as Cold Turkey, because it is also a reject letter. However, it differs in that this letter evokes a positive response from the author because of the style in which it is put. (Technically, this is a positive-affective reject letter.) Although the editor makes it clear that the article is not to be resubmitted, the author does not feel excluded from the community of scholars.

The best technique that can be used by an editor to achieve a positive response from a rejected author is to indicate that there are forces beyond his control that do not allow acceptance. The rejection is consistent with universalistic standards that is the unidentified referees have rejected the paper, and, although the editor thinks the paper has merit, journal policy requires rejection. The second is that these simple techniques do not enough space to publish all the excellent papers that are submitted for review. In the following letter, for example, the editor achieves all the possible affect that can be achieved in a reject letter.

Mark thanks for the... two duplicated copies of your study... which I have read with great interest and profit. I am sorry to tell you, however, that it will not be possible to publish this in... I have a long queue of articles awaiting their turn to appear and have recently finalized the main content as far as possible. An associated problem is that your manuscript... is on the long side for most journals. I am sorry to give you this advice, since I think your careful, clear style of writing very much indeed. Your approach is excellent also....

Meanwhile, I very much hope that we can keep in touch. I can always find space for a review of a set of two-thousand book reviews on a related theme or geographical area. Please feel free to sign any publications either now, or whenever you come across something in which you are particularly interested. With best wishes, I remain yours sincerely...

The Annecy Letter

The Annecy letter is rejected the author in the position of not knowing precisely what to do with the paper. The author isn’t a reject, but it isn’t an acceptance, either. Furthermore, most of the reviewers’ criticisms can’t be met away with the help of changing the basic design. Review and re-submit? Keep it flying? Retire it? Or do something else that the Annecy letter inspires. There are two types of Annecy letter.

The Apparently Authentic Revise and Resubmit Letter

The apparently authentic revise and resubmit letter informs the author that, although the paper has problems in the paper which prevent acceptance in its present state. However, the paper is considered sufficiently promising for the editor to recommend that the paper be resubmitted. It is also asked if the author is willing to analyze the paper if it is an empirical paper, and there is either an anachronism in the literature, or too much space devoted to the literature in view of the limited space in the journal. With the rest of the letter is entirely unclear whether the author should resubmit. In general, it is a confusing and confusing letter, and if the issue is not well resubmitted, it will probably be unconvincing.

The Acceptance Letter

The “Addition to the Literature” Acceptance Letter

The “addition to the literature” article is just that: it is a compe-
tently written article, but it is not the kind of paper that needs the technical requirements of the trade. It becomes part of the vast literature, and may, or may not, be resubmitted, but it also gets into the mail slot. Some, perhaps, may be incorporated into a body of knowledge and then the rest of the issue will come as the request to clean it up. If the reviewers are penetrating, and if the author is also not an expert, it may probably mean that a change too fundamental to satisfy the reviewers is needed. A fundamen-
tally redundant with universalistic standards that is the unidentified referees have rejected the paper, and, although the editor thinks the paper has merit, journal policy requires rejection. The second is that these simple techniques do not enough space to publish all the excellent papers that are submitted for review. In the following letter, for example, the editor achieves all the possible affect that can be achieved in a reject letter.

Mark thanks for the... two duplicated copies of your study... which I have read with great interest and profit. I am sorry to tell you, however, that it will not be possible to publish this in... I have a long queue of articles awaiting their turn to appear and have recently finalized the main content as far as possible. An associated problem is that your manuscript... is on the long side for most journals. I am sorry to give you this advice, since I think your careful, clear style of writing very much indeed. Your approach is excellent also....

Meanwhile, I very much hope that we can keep in touch. I can always find space for a review of a set of two-thousand book reviews on a related theme or geographical area. Please feel free to sign any publications either now, or whenever you come across something in which you are particularly interested. With best wishes, I remain yours sincerely...

The “Cooling Out” Anemic Letter

Editors have been known to be human, especially before and after their tenure of office, and always to the acceptances. More to make the point, the editor, like the author, is making a gift to the discipline. But, in the case of the editor, it is a gift of direction for the discipline in the form of policy-making. The editor is also responsible for the improvement in the quality of the journal. However, this long-run goal may very well conflict with the editor’s desire for the immediate feedback from the author. Editors are also responsible for the frequently unenviable task by developing methods of selecting the impact of rejection. One of these techniques is the Velvet Hammer discussed earlier. Another is to thank the rejected author profusely for the rejected paper and to ask for the author to be certain to submit more papers. An additional method of helping the author is to try to make it appear as if the final act of the author is voluntary: don’t this, don’t that, and the author reject the journal? This may be accomplished by the “cooling out” letter.

A “cooling out” letter consists of an invite to review and resubmit, but makes the task of changing the design and data so radically different that the author doesn’t think it is worth it. The editor usually doesn’t need to indicate the numerous needed revisions. The author has already provided them. An especially effective cooling out technique is the request for new data by the reviewer for the article to be considered of current interest. (“The results are interest-
ing. However, the data are now somewhat dated.”) Examples of other cues from reviewers to look for are “it would be interesting to see what would happen if...” and “I do not find it convincing that...” In the first case, expanding the data will then cause the paper to be too long, which is another basis for rejection. In the latter, it will probably still be unconvincing.

The “Addition to the History of Sociology” Letter

The “addition to the history of sociology” letter certain papers that are considered by the editor likely to become that part of the literature that will be reaped for generations of sociologists to come. There may be 100-200 items in this category in sociology. Examples of this type of literature are Merton’s chapter on manifest and latent functions and the Davis-Moore paper on stratification. It is, of course, impossible for us to know how a paper will be ultimately received in the discipline. However, an editor should always try to be a better position than necessary to assess a paper’s long-run status. This is an example of an “addition to the history of sociology” letter:

Dear Professor...

The revisions have now com-
tpleted their assessment of your paper, and I am pleased to inform you that the paper is acceptable in its present form. Although we have a backlog of accepted manus-
cripts for the next two years, your paper is being placed in the next issue because of its critical importance for the discipline. It is our judgment that your con-
cept of standard a term in the field as such terms as “pattern-varia-
tiles,” “social relations,” and “organic solidarity.” Once again I should like to congratulate you on this superb paper, and many thanks for submitting it.

An acceptance letter ordinarily specifies certain things that the author must do before the paper goes to press. These can range from making fundamental changes and rewriting almost in its entirety to absolutely nothing. In any case, at this point one comes into contact with the editorial assistant whose courses in the modern novel and the creative research report have provided the background to discern a higher and higher previously unclear messages. Neverthe-
less, under the author wishes to make a career in the comments-
tary section of the journal defending a position never taken in the main body of the paper, the editorial assistant has the last word, even if redundant, belongs to the author.

Acknowledgments

I should like to acknowledge the assistance of many known editors, reviewers, and reviewers in providing the primary data for this study. Without their cooperation, this paper would have been, to use one reviewer’s term, content-free. Jerry Stally and Larry Busch have shared their similar papers with the author, and Larry Busch, for this study.

This is a fictitious letter to illus-
rate the process of writing the letter. I hope that the reader will locate any letters illustrating this sub-class in my files.

ADVOCATES FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF STATE SOCIETY

Laurens J. Rhodes
North Carolina State University

Some form of association exists among sociologists on 26 states in this country. And at least one must applaud those who have already expended blood, sweat, and tears in an attempt to bring the profession at the state level, the current situation is only a hint of the immense potential that is available. However, it will never be reached as long as sociologists continue to exhibit a lack of commitment to state associ-
ations. Consequently, I intend to argue for further organizational development of the profession at the state level in this statement.

A simple question immediately comes to mind: Why organize at the state level? A simple answer of known follows: Because decisions made in areas that most directly affect members of the profession on a day-to-day basis—salary, fringe benefits, tenure, promotions, facilities, teaching loads, consulting privileges, hiring, curriculum, degree programs, academic freedom, dismissals, and other professional activities—are made by political and administrative units at the state level and below. Although most of us do not think of our-
thselves as students, we are, in fact, state employees.

In the state level in the decision locus which must be affected if the profession is to move in such areas as sociology on the secondary school and community college levels as well as in the expansion of non-
(continued on next page)
AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE REGIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETIES AND THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1894-1947

John Pease, University of Maryland
Barbara Heitrick
Hood College

The question of the proper relationship between the seven regional sociological societies and the American Sociological Association (ASA) has been contentious since the inception one of the 1930s. It is presently being discussed in terms of whether the ASA Congress on Regional Affairs should be terminated, thus ending the formal relationship which has existed between the regional societies and the national association for forty-three years (Pease and Heitrick, 1977). Pease and Heitrick (1977) report simply reviews the history of the formal relationship between the ASA and the regional societies. Part I describes the first decade (1933-1942) of the regional-national association when regional societies were part of the national association. Part II deals with the quarter-century (1942-1967) when the regional societies were not represented on the ASA Council. Part III describes the regional-national connection during the last decade (1968-1977) and summarizes the forty-three-year history. We have written this report on the basis of the relevant published material we could find. Specifically, we read the pertinent parts of the Proceedings of the Sociological Societies Conferences (volumes I-XX), The American Journal of Sociology (volumes I-XLV), the American Sociological Review (volumes 1-XX), The American Sociologist (volumes 1-XX), and ASA FOOTNOTES (volumes 1-IV). We also searched Sociological Abstracts for related material. These materials represent an incomplete account of the activities of each of the societies and the interrelationships between them. Moreover, nearly all of this material was written by representatives of the national association and therefore reflects the goals and interests of that organization.

PART I: THE CHAPTER YEARS

The American Sociological Society (ASS) was organized in 1905. The regional sociological societies were products of the 1930's, although there is some ambiguity and dispute about their actual founding dates (see Pease and Heitrick, 1977). There was no formal relationship between the ASS and any of the seven regional sociological regional societies prior to the annual meeting in Cincinnati in December 1932. At that meeting a constitutional amendment was adopted "...authorizing the formation of the local and regional chapters of the society" (unsigned, 1932:76). The first Regional Groups taking advantage of the special class of chapter membership in the Society were the University of Chicago, the University of Nebraska, and the University of Wisconsin. In 1934, Betty Strong at the University of Wisconsin and Miss Mildred Flatt as secretary (unsigned, 1934b). In the Spring of 1934, the John C. Calhoun Sociological Society of Johnson C. Smith University (Charlotte, North Carolina) became the third regional chapter member of the ASS (unsigned, 1934c). This society discontinued chapter membership in 1936 (Phillips, 1938a:70). The fourth organization to become a regional chapter was the District of Columbia Sociological Society (DCSS), which was chartered on September 27, 1934 (unsigned, 1934a). Between 1934 and 1935, when the DCSS joined and 1942 (when the Southwestern Sociological Society joined) all seven of the regional societies became chapter members of the ASS. The last chapter member, which joined in 1946, was listed as "University Farm, State, and University, Minneapolis."

The only national organization to become a chapter member of the ASS was the Rural Sociological Society. Chapter membership in the ASS was discontinued in 1946. The character of these chapter members was succinctly described in Section 9 of Article I of the original Constitution and By-laws (ASS, unsigned, 1930a:7-9): "...the Secretary, with the approval of the Executive Committee, is authorized to issue a charter to local or regional groups of ten or more persons at least one of whom shall be an American Sociological Society member. The annual dues of local or state chapters shall be ten dollars. Each chapter is entitled to one copy of the current publications of the Society. Chapters shall have no vote in the affairs of the Society, but shall be entitled to the opportunity to publish their notices of chapter activities in the publications of the Society and shall have the right to establish..."
PART III: THE COMMITTEE YEARS

From 1968 to the present, the medium of the regional-national connection has been the ASA Committee on Regional Affairs. In 1968, this committee consisted of the Vice-President of the ASA, one or more regional representatives appointed by the Council, and two or more other members appointed by the Council. This committee was constitutionally obligated to invite the regional representatives to its meetings (unsigned, 1966:3:16). The term of office of representatives of the regional representation was the option of the regional societies. In the event of resignation, the purpose of the committee was to "... advise the Council on regional affairs, help to advance the interests of Sociology and the profession within regions, facilitate communications between the major regional organizations of 1965-1968 when the Council representation of the RSS, SSF, R5, and the seven regional halls were discontinued (unsigned, 1965)."

In August, 1968, the ASA Executive Council proposed that regional societies no longer be entitled to elect one of their members to serve on the Council. In December, 1968, the Council proposed that each affiliated society be entitled to nominate two of its members and that the membership of the Council vote for one from each paid (Warner, 1965:69). No formal action was taken on the proposal for more than two years. Then, in March, 1961, the ASA Executive Council modified its original resolution and recommended constitutional amendments to provide that each regional society nominate two candidates for the ASA Council and that the voting members vote for one of the two from their region and no other. The proposals were adopted. (Young, 1961:16). In the spring, 1962, election, the membership voted acceptance of the constitutional changes. By 1963 and from 1963 through 1967 regional representatives on the ASA Council were elected by the member societies to the one recently proposed by Lee (1976) and others.

Also in 1968, the Council on organization and plans recommended that representation of the RSS and the SSF on the ASA Council be discontinued and it again noted that the ASA had no direct voice on the Council (Young, 1961:16).

Council meetings now feature discussion about minor matters of interest (Pease, 1976). From 1951 to the present the committee has met very briefly and has issued one annual report (Mack, 1973).

PART IV: FORTY-THREE YEARS OF ASSOCIATION

Briefly, the formal historical relationship between the ASA and the seven regional sociological societies is:

1. The national was created in 1905 and there were regional societies created between 1905-1938. No formal relationship existed between the national and the regional until 1938.
2. From 1934 through 1946 regional chapters were members of the national.
3. From 1942 through 1962 regional chapters and elected one of their members to the ASA Council.
4. From 1963 through 1976 regional chapters and elected a representative to the ASA Committee on Regional Affairs.

Since 1971 regional chapters have had a voting member on the ASA Committee on Regional Affairs.

If during the last five years there have been a couple of proposals to change the constitution and by-laws of the ASA regarding the manner in which persons nominated and elected to the Council and three key committees of the ASA. These changes would have noted the organizational structure of the regional sociological societies but otherwise the proposals were defeated by the ASA Council and membership of the ASA (Pease and Hatrick, 1977).

REFERENCES


Competition

Bert J. Roberts Memorial Award. August 1, 1977 is the deadline for submitting entries for this year's award. $500 will be presented to the best research paper in health education or theory related to health education submitted by a public health, researcher, teacher or student. The paper may take one of two forms: Report of independent research that deals with a theoretical or practical problem related to health education practice; or a new theoretical examination of problems relevant to health education. For further information, write: Bert J. Roberts Memorial Award Committee, University of Southern California, School of Public Health, Berkeley, CA 94720.

The Joint Committee for Eastern American University of the American Council of Learned Societies and the social Science Research Council, wishing to give special encouragement to disciplines which are underdeveloped in its field of interest, announces a prize, partly in the form of a publication subvention, for the best statistical

BRUCE N. BROWN, from p. 13

practitioner in Sociology (dealing with EASTERN EUROPE, including modern Greece but excluding Finland and the British Isles).

Applicants must be made on behalf of the full faculty dissertation committees. In preparation and should be quoted to the quality of the recommended dissertation via a via

others written in the United States and Canada in recent years. Recommendations and a copy of the dissertation should be sent by July 1 to the Chairperson, Joint Committee on Eastern American, American Council of Learned Societies, 500 5th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

In order to be eligible for a prize, the dissertation must have been accepted in partial fulfillment of the degree requirements within one year of making applications.

The 1977 Douglas McGregor Memorial Award, The Journal of Applied Behavioral Science announces the 1977 Douglas McGregor Memorial Award of $1,000 for an article best exemplifying the interplay among theory.

May 13-14, 1977, North Central Sociological Association Annual Meeting, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, PA. Under the Direction of Dr. George Z. Harrold, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. The program will focus on several areas of social science. For further information, please contact the Program Committee, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Deadline May 8, 1977.

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