1976-77 Report of the ASA President

My typewriter seems frozen as I puzzle over a good way to report to the ASA membership on the year’s activities of the President. Inevitably the role of the President is incompletely specified in common law and constitution, allowing—requiring—a good deal of role making as well as role taking. One discovers a larger and more complex role set than had been imagined. Flexibility is anything but complete. One finds oneself not simply a scholar assigned a temporary administrative post, but an ombudsman, a correspondent, an editor, a politician, and a diplomat. Also, as often in life, the old adage prevails: too soon old, too late smart. Only by the end of the year has one learned to keep one’s ear to the ground, shoulder to the wheel, and nose to the grindstone, while keeping a level head, feet on the ground, eyes on the ball, and head in the clouds to look for the silver lining. Needless to say it has been an intense and valuable experience, the honor of having been selected by my colleagues only enriched by the complexity of the assignment.

Probably the most time has been spent planning, with an excellent committee, the 1977 program. (Leo Chall, Steve Cutler, Bill Form, Suzanne Keller, Otto Larsen, Mike Miller, and Charles Smith are members of the Committee.) Since the results of our efforts are now in your hands, I need not recapitulate in this annual report the plans for the program, there is no need to describe them further. We hope to see you in Chicago in September. The Council met four times, with an agenda filled with items from the 1976 business meetings, committee reports, fiscal items, appointments, and many other topics. At each meeting we have set aside some time for discussion of general policy questions, trying to avoid a schedule that permits attention only to day-by-day issues. We do not always “speak the same language” in our general policy discussions, nor during our examination of the bread-and-butter issues. There have been a couple of times when I was reminded of the tourist in the Montreal restaurant who turned on the cold water tap to the washroom only to be burned by a rush of hot water. He complained to the manager about the outrage, but patiently the manager explained that the tap was marked correctly. C is for chlud; please remember that you are in Montreal. This silenced the tourist, quite possibly an ASA member, for a moment, until he noticed that the other tap was also marked with C. A. Hyes, said the proprietor, that C stands for cold; this is a bilingual restaurant.

We are at least a “bilingual” Council; but most of the time we translate one another’s meanings without difficulty.

Perhaps a simple listing of some of the topics on the agenda of the most recent meeting of the Council will suggest the range of issues requiring attention: We discussed a report from an ad hoc committee appointed to examine the various ASA awards, now given or proposed, a report designed to bring some consistency and general policy to the set of awards offered by the Association. We heard a report from the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching and discussed its relationship to the Committee on Ethics and to a possible Committee on Regulations of Research. We began to explore the possibility that the overlapping mandates of such committees might best be dealt with by a revived Committee on the Profession, with members from each of the others. Such a coordinating committee could be useful. See President, page 2.

Report of the ASA Secretary

I have no writing reports, but the Constitution of the ASA provides that the Secretary shall provide an annual written report of his/her views of the organization and its activities. I’ll try to be brief, even though it is hard to summarize my impressions of four years in office (one as Secretary-Elect and three years as Secretary).

The Secretary is in an ideal position to know what is going on in ASA because he/she chairs the Committee on the Executive Office and is a participant in the meetings of the Council. Publications Committee, Member; Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching. I’ll comment briefly on each of these areas.

The Executive Office is an incredibly effective organization. As the Council has charged, it is responsible by half during the last few years, yet the size of the staff has remained constant. Mechanization (computers, mini-Melvin, and the production of FOOTNOTES) accounts for some of the savings.

ADDENDA TO PROGRAM

Information on registration hours was not included in the Preliminary Program for the 1977 Annual Meeting. Registration will open Sunday, September 4 at 12:30 p.m. in the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago and at 8:00 a.m. on Monday.

In our zeal to economize on printing, we used pre-registration cards from last year which read in part “the New York Hilton.” We wish to reassure you that this meeting will be held in Chicago and should have read “the Conrad Hilton Hotel.”

An Introduction to Amos Hawley, ASA President 1977-78

Becoming President of the ASA is a long, trying process. It has taken 35 years for me to gain the experience, however, that I hope we 9 presidents to achieve the office. (The range is 74 to 41, recently.) The arduous ascent is eased if the stage is properly set. If the trip begins under bright auspices and proceeds on a consistent course of inquiry. Take the case of our President-elect.

A few years ago, S. M. and I had both received an invitation to address an audience of students. The theme was “The Search for Order in a Chaotic World.” While I accepted the invitation, S. M. did not. Immediately thereafter, however, S. M. was appointed to a position with the Department of Sociology at the University of Minnesota. My appointment followed not long thereafter. The result: a fruitful relationship that has continued for the past 10 years.

Amos H. Hawley

The theme chosen for the 1978 program is Societal Growth Processes and Implications. The general rejection of 19th century revolutionism and theories of progress drew attention away from phenomena of cumulative change or societal growth. Yet it is now clear that social systems do grow; that is, they increase in complexity, in energy conserved, in the number of people supported, and in the territory covered. It is also true, of course, that growth or decline has often been followed by stagnation and decline, but only to be resumed again in another time period and place. Thus, the history and present form of societies is a local group in a time-spaced system, the emergence and maturation of civil institutions, the emergence of non-state social groups, the levand of hierarchy as a latent organizational form, the transition from familial to formal organization, the shifting definition of roles, ideological adaptations, and changes in the impact of growth on quality of life. Directions of sociological theory in growth, discontinuities and fragmentations, and problems of measuring cumulative change. The work sessions will conclude the series with discussions of world networks and international politics and of the limits to societal growth.

Amos H. Hawley

A list of regular program sessions and organizers for the 1978 meeting appears elsewhere in this issue.

Footnotes

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help to see that various issues were assigned to the appropriate group and that important problems were not neglected for want of a clearly designated responsibility. The Council continued to discuss our current list of publications, joining the Publications Committee's search for the most effective use of our resources to publish the best of the full range of sociological writing. We examined the procedures governing petitions, the place of sections on the program of the annual convention, the relationship of the ASA to regional and state societies, the work of the Committee on World Sociology, and a report from the Committee on Expanding Employment Opportunities. Each of these topics, and several others that I shall not take time to list, involves issues of continuing importance to the members of the Association. They will require the attention of Council through its new several meetings.

Insofar as I have had any influence on the direction of the ASA during the year, I may be through the support of plans and programs designed to keep the boundaries of sociology and of the ASA open. The program at our 1977 convention will highlight our relationship to several other disciplines. We are also seeking to find ways to work more continuously with colleagues abroad. We have begun conversations with the officers of regional associations, conversations that can, I believe, be of great benefit to sociology and sociologists. We have sought to emphasize the interdependence of teaching and research—an interdependence which does not disappear if we disregard it. We simply suffer the consequences of that disregard: arid teaching, reduced appeal to good students, "precious" research that is seldom cumulative, and the like.

Hans Mausksch has played a particularly important part in these last two activities—those dealing with regional societies and the teaching-research relationship—and they stand as a strong testimony to his contributions to the ASA during his two years as Executive Officer. He finishes his term of office at the end of August to return to teaching and research, and I am happy to have this opportunity to thank him, on behalf of the Association, for his dedicated work.

I shall not mention each Council member by name, nor the members of our many committees; but I cannot refrain from thanking the members of several committees—Jay Demerell, Ruth H. Ueem, Bill D'Antonio, Edward Gruss, Bill Anderson, and Al Collins—for particularly valuable work, nor from saying "we" and thanks to Kent Back, Cynthia Epstein, Kai Erikson, and Peter Rose, who are completing their three years terms on Council. They have contributed a marvelous mixture of insight, willingness to work, and lightness of touch.

Alice Myers continues to be a pillar of wisdom and a fountain of strength. Suzanne Keller, as Vice-President, has not only been a creative member of Council, but has served on several committees. I particularly appreciate her work on the Pension Committee. One cannot say enough in praise of Bill Form for his skill and dedication during a three year term as Secretary. He has been deeply involved in the full range of Association activities, handling his responsibilities with the obligations with great intelligence and skill. By the time this is in print, I will have thought of seventeen other people I wanted to thank; but let me close by expressing best wishes to my predecessor, Al Lee, who has skillfully kept me alert as I chaired meetings of the Council, and to my successor, Amos Hawley, whose impressive credentials guarantee strong leadership in the year ahead.

1. Milton Yinger

President

New England Slavic Association will hold its Spring 1978 meeting on April 14-15 on the campus of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst under the auspices of the Five College Slavic Seminar (Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke, Smith, and Umass) and the Soviet and East European Studies Program of the University of Massachusetts. Those interested in participating in the program are invited to submit proposals in the form of a 100-200 word précis of their papers by October 15, 1977. Papers from all disciplines are welcome provided they deal substantively with Eastern Europe, Russia, or the Soviet Union. Suggestions for complete panels are welcome. Professor Leslie M. Tikos, (Program Chair, NESDA, Department of Slavic Languages, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003)

Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research will hold its third annual conference October 28-29 at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Chicago, IL. The theme will be "The Communications—The Sending and Receiving of Messages in Our Society." Papers dealing with research in either end of the communications spectrum are invited. Papers dealing with Politics, Government, Education, business and other topics in the public opinion and survey research are also welcome. Suggestions for papers or workshops should be sent to the conference chairman, Dr. Sidney Kozus, Department of Communication, Cleveland State University, 1466 E. 22nd St, Cleveland, OH 44115

4th International Congress of Cybernetics and Systems will be held in Amsterdam, Netherlands on August 21-25, 1978. This is especially a call for papers for the social systems section of this congress. It is the first time a section has been devoted specifically to social systems at an international congress of this kind, and it reflects the growing importance of general systems theory for the social sciences. October 31, 1977 is the deadline for abridged papers of about 500 words; April 30, 1978 will be the deadline for full-length papers not exceeding 3000 words. Both abridged and full-scale papers for the social systems section should be sent to: Prof. J. van der Zeeuwen, Department of Research Methods, The Free University, Boelelaan 1105, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Social Peculiarities: A Journal Dedicated to the Examination of Abnormal Forms arose to meet the needs of those scholars seriously interested in aspects of group life, presently neglected by the quasientiﬁc character of contemporary sociology. Papers should address themselves to one of the following topics: (1) Substantive essays exploring various idiosyncrasies of the social order; (2) Methodological pitfalls encountered in the explanation of unusual social phenomena; (3) Statements regarding potential theoretical contributions for the study of social peculiarities for sociology. The initial issue is scheduled for April 1978. Manuscripts from 15 to 22 pages should be submitted in triplicate for review to: Donald Gregory, Editor, Social Peculiarities, Department of Sociology, SUNY/Buffalo, Amherst, NY 14222.
1978 Program Call for Papers

President-Elect Amos H. Hawley has announced his theme for the 73rd Annual Meeting of the ASA to be held in San Francisco, September 8-14, 1978 at the San Francisco Hilton and the St. Francis Hotels. The theme, Societal Growth: Processes and Implications for the Public Agenda, will include Plenary Sessions and a series of Thematic Panels prepared by Professor Hawley and his Program Committee consisting of Stephen Catlow, William H. Form, John Kasarda, Otto N. Larsen, Edward O. Laumann, Albert J. Reiss, Alice S. Rossi, James F. Short, and Andrea Tyree. The Committee has also organized a number of Didactic Seminars, Professional Workshops, and Luncheon Roundtables, as well as a series of panels on the profession.

The Committee, wishing to include on the program an opportunity for presentation of the latest research being conducted, has appointed a subcommittee to review such papers and organize those acceptances into themed Roundtable Sessions. These sessions are to accommodate individual papers and no group may submit an entire program panel. This subcommittee will also evaluate papers forwarded by regular session organizers. Those papers deemed worthy of presentation in Roundtable Sessions. These sessions are to accommodate individual papers and no group may submit an entire program panel. This subcommittee will also evaluate papers forwarded by regular session organizers. Those papers deemed worthy will be selected.

Chairmen are invited to submit papers to the organizers listed below. The format is a series of luncheons, each on a distinct topic. Participation is limited to ten persons per session. Individuals who are interested in a general open program are invited to make reservations beforehand.

ASA members are invited to submit papers to the organizers listed below. The format is a series of luncheons, each on a distinct topic. Participation is limited to ten persons per session. Individuals who are interested in a general open program are invited to make reservations beforehand.

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Hubert Blalock - President-Elect Charles Gockel - Vice President Elect

Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., has won election as ASA President-Elect for 1978, assuming the Presidency at the end of the 1978 Annual Meeting. Having been elected to this office, Blalock will serve as Chair of the Program Committee for the 1979 Annual Meeting, which will be held in Boston, August 27-31. He will also see his seat on the ASA Council as President-Elect for the year 1978, then take over the Chair of the Council as President for 1979. Charles Gockel will also become a member of Council as Vice President-Elect at the end of the 1977 Annual Meeting, and will serve for one year in this capacity, and then be elected President for 1979.

Although all elections, other than the Presidency, were not involved on the original ballot, the ballot election resulted from a run-off ballot between him and Kurt Wolff, a petition candidate. ASA By-Laws rules state that the Presidency must be won by more than 50% of the votes cast. On the first ballot Blalock received 1,271 votes (37.7%), Wolff, 31.4%, and Brandon Hill, 24.0%, with 6% being cast for 23 write-in candidates. The final ballot yielded 1,627 votes (57.2%) for Blalock and 1,929 (42.3%) for Wolff.

Of the 8,753 original ballots mailed, 3,667 (41.6%) were returned by the deadline, with the following results. Winners in each category are indicated in asterisks.

Vice-President-Elect
Melvin L. Kohan 1,529
Charles Gockel 1,629
Other 13
Council
Maurice Zeitlin 1,499
David Mechanic 1,354
Immanuel Wallerstein 1,249
Emile T. Camerson 1,191
Pauline Bart 1,189
David S. Stull 1,189
Doris Ivoine Willink 1,001
Marie Haug 943
John Seeley 943
James E. Blackwell 828
George W. Bohm 751
David L. Featherman 751
Other 59
Committee on Publications
Herbert J. Gans 2,348
Karl E. Taeuber 1,219
Charles V. Willie 1,171
Virginia Grabner 861
Benton Johnson 879
Other 36
Committee on Nominations
District 1
Rollie Alvarez 1,002
John W. Parson 929
Maurice Jackson 735
Other 10
District 2
Ronald (Ann) Garner 1,223
Joseph W. Scott 936
Jeffian T. Mertier 890
Other 36
District 3
Janet Saltman Chafez 1,249
Thomas C. Hoad 627
Paul M. Roman 566
Other 11
District 4
Howard Taylor 1,236
Olive Westbrook Quinn 947
Other 12
District 5
Constantina Safilios 1,072
Karin Oppenheim Mason 456
Eric Olive Wright 735
Other 9
District 6
Sylvia F. Fava 1,064
Patricia Kendall 1,033
Jack friedman 605
Other 5
Committee on Committees
District 1
Lois DeNelser Nelson 1,348
Lynn H. Holton 1,238
Other 12
District 2
Jra L. Reise 1,714
Paula L. Goldsmith 940
Other 7
District 3
Mayer N. Zald 1,018
Richard D. Glennon 903
Scott G. McNall 787
Other 6
District 4
Jeanne C. Biggar 947
Ted Dabney 786
Roy S. Bryce-Laporte 740
Other 6
District 5
Blanche Geer 1,456
Jack Ledinsky 795
Carlton W. Smith 499
Other 5
District 6
Eugene Litwak 1,155
Burton A. Clark 913
Jean Dowdell 673
Other 6

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1978 Program, from page 3

THEORY
Meta-Theoretical Foundations of Sociological Theory: Walter Buckley, Department of Sociology, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824.
Problems in Reinterpretations of Theory: Whitney Hege, Department of Sociology, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306.

HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY
Chronicler and Editor: James P. Hackett, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47404.

SOCIETY

Sociology of Science: Harriet Zuckerman, 450 Riverside Drive, New York, NY.
Socio-Biology: Pat R. Burchas, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS
Donald N. Levine, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

SOCIETY

TERITORIAL SYSTEMS
Social Uses of Space: Suzanne Keller, Department of Sociology, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08540.
New Communities: An Examination of Assumptions: Benjamin Zeghob, Department of Sociology, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.
Redistribution Trends and the Future of the Metropolitan Urban System: Peter Ford, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.
Urbanization of Rural Area: Rex R. Campbell, 102 Sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65201.
The State and the International System: Richard Rubinson, Department of Social Relations, Johns Hopkins University, 34th & Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218.
National Boundary Determinants: Julius R. Department of Sociology, University of Texas, El Paso, TX 79968.
Energy Shortages and Implications for Territorial Patterns: Samuel Z. Klaassen, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.
Informal Discussions:
Noel F. Gist, 163 Springer Drive, Columbus, OH 43201, and Anthony Dworkin, Department of Sociology, University of Houston, 4811 Colvin Blvd., Houston, TX 77004.

NATIONAL SOCIETY

Military-Civilian Relations: John D. Blair, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.
Work and Leisure: C. Holben Bryan, Department of Sociology, Box 839, University of Alabama, University, AL 35436.
Separatist Movements: Maurice Pitard, Department of Sociology, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2A7.
The Multi-National Corporation: Richard G. Braungart, Department of Sociology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13210.
Occupational Structure: Wayne Villeneuve, Department of Sociology, Brock University, Ontario, Canada.

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Mass Communications and Public Opinion: Gaye Tuchman, Department of Sociology, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, NY 11367.
The Arts: Graphic and Performing: Richard Peterson, Department of Sociology, McGill University, 855 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2E1.

LINGUISTICS

Socio-Linguistics: Denis R. Entwistle, 307 Barton Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

Economy and Society: Walter Abbott, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506.
Economic Elites and Political Decision-Making: Michael Allen, Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164.
The Organization of Work: Edward Gross, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.
Politics and Poverty: Joseph Helgott, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.
Civil Participation: Thomas Gutterick, Department of Sociology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

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The Arts: Graphic and Performing: Richard Peterson, Department of Sociology, McGill University, 855 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2E1.

LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES

Languages and Literatures: Ray Cuozzo, 1830 Florence, #801, Boulder, CO 80302.

COMMUNICATION IN PLURALISTIC SOCIETIES

Communication in Pluralistic Societies: Gertrude J. Robinson, Department of Sociology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC 1V8.

POPULATION AND SOCIETY

Techniques of Historical Demography: James M. Brice, Department of Anthropology, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, MA 01075.
Stratification of Current Demographic Change: Paula Hudes, Department of Sociology, Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.
Household Demography: David Yaukey, Department of Sociology, Thompson Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

Informal Discussions: David Sills, Social Science Research Council, 405 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016.
The Life Cycle
Children and Youth: Glenn Elder, The Boyce Town Center, 11414 W. Center Road, Omaha, NE 68144.
Middle Age: Janet Zoller, 14614 W. Center Road, Omaha, NE 68124.
Aging and Retirement: Jacqueline Jackson, Box 3003, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27707.

Demographic Transition as a General Model: Kingsley Davis, Population Research Laboratory, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.
Technological Innovation and Accumulation: Jerry Gaston, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

Structured Change in the Society of America: Charles C. Mann, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.
Social Change

Collective Behavior and Social Movements: Anthony Oberschall, Box 854, Station B, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235.
Conflict and Revolution: Clifford F. Wright, Department of Sociology, California State University, San Bernardino, CA 92407.
Technology: Innovation and Accumulation: Jerry Gaston, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

SYSTEMS

The PERSON IN SOCIETY

Interaction: Clark McPhail, 708 W. California, Urbana, IL 61801.
Sex Roles and Social Structure: Betty Yarbrough, 8 Meadow Marsh Lane, Old Greenwich, CT 06870.
Identity, Involvement, Compliance: Andre Modigliani, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48104.
Human Sexuality: Carol A. Warren, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90007.
Life Styles: Lyn Lolland, 523 E. Street, Davis, CA 95616.
Socialization: John Clausen, Department of Sociology, 410 Barrows Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

The Physically Disabled: Hanon C. Selvin, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794.

Informal Discussions: Donald F. Hayes, 411 Kline Woods Road, Ithaca, NY 14850.

STRATIFICATION

Comparative Stratification: Pierre Van den Berghe, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.
Vertical Mobility: Shelby Stewman, School of Urban & Public Affairs, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.
Racial and Ethnic Groups: Leo Driedger, Department of Sociology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Informal Discussions: Karl Alexander, Department of Sociology, Johns University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

Social Science Research Council
Two Executive Office Appointments

DORIS WILKINSON, EXECUTIVE ASSOCIATE FOR CAREERS, MINORITIES AND WOMEN

Larry Rhoades, North Carolina State University, will return to the Executive Office September 1 to assume the duties of the Executive Associate for Program.

Rhoades, a former Executive Associate under Otto N. Larsen while on leave-of-absence from that post beginning August 1975.

As Executive Associate, Rhoades will act as the Executive Officer’s deputy with a wide range of responsibilities generally in such program areas as (1) scholarship, particularly the implications of federal regulations and laws; (2) the overall coordination of institutional research; (3) coordinating services to teachers and promoting improvements in undergraduate instruction; and (4) providing support for the mission and activities of the University.

Rhoades was active in all three program areas during his previous tenure in the Executive Office. At that time he worked on building relationships with the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Institute of Education, and other agencies. In addition, he maintained contact with the Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy and the Human Rights Committee, and the Protection of Human Subjects.

See Larry Rhoades, page 8

Report of the Executive Officer

DAVID B. B. ASHAU, EXECUTIVE ASSOCIATE FOR PROGRAM

This report, my second one as Executive Officer, records the events of the past year; it also serves as final statement before leaving the post and retiring to my academic responsibilities at the University of Missouri. During the past year we have been intense, exciting, exhilarating, frustrating, gratifying, and, at times, puzzling. When I was asked whether I wished to serve as ASA Executive Officer about two and a half years ago, I accepted the honor with a big bag full of objectives and aims, and with the intent of accomplishing much more than I could possibly accomplish. In looking back, I claim some achievements which, I hope, may serve the Association and the discipline. I count a number of efforts which may set the stage for future action; and I must admit that many of my aims remain unfulfilled as I leave this office.

In the light of all my objectives and aims, there are certain views about the American Sociological Association and the discipline of sociology that deserve a deep and emotional commitment to our discipline and to what I believe to be the future as an end much needed perspective which sociology provides for the understanding and influencing of human behavior.

The relationship between the ASA and the "subject" was claimed to be different for medical and for sociological research. As part of a research project, the author normally not even using the term "subject", rather, "respondent" to enter, to refuse, or to leave a research relationship tends to be characteristic of sociological research. In his testimony, Mauksch stressed that the whole of sociological methodologies and the different their approach the guidelines for the protection of human subjects affect the conduct of sociological scholarship.

Sociological research is rarely involves physical risks. ASA testimony acknowledged that psychological risks are indeed important considerations in any form of data gathering from human subjects. However, the psychological consequences of the research process vary according methodologies, and in some instances, sociological research design should be judged as not involving a risk to the subject. Mauksch stressed that risks to the subjects in the interviewing and participation may be more linked to the researcher's competence and ethics than to the methodology and technical choice of technique itself. Thus, the ASA testimony sought to distinguish between the concern for the Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects with research design and research technique, and those risks which cannot be identified with the research protocol, but are inextricably linked to the competence and ethics of the researcher.

The ASA testimony contained a warning that governmental and institutional reliance on formalization may have the opposite consequences from those intended. The formalization of the regulations may not effectively assure protection for research subjects; they may, however, appear as resolving the research ethical responsibility. In this connection, Mauksch cited research with the impression of an exact location, in which fundamental risk to the research subjects due to participation in research, rather than in the research design. The ultimate responsibility minimization or eliminating risk to the respondent lies with the corresponding, sociological understanding and risks are inherent in the relationship, rather than in the research design. The major responsibility lies with the corresponding, sociological understanding and risks are inherent in the relationship, rather than in the research design. Another aspect of risk discussed was the issue of social, risk and decision on human... page 9

ASA Council Revises Employment Bulletin for 1978

ASA Council's continued concern with the state of employment opportunities for sociologists resulted in the publication of a separate EMPLOYMENT BULLETIN on a subscription basis beginning in 1976. These procedures involved discontinuing the publication of the listings in FOOTNOTES and preparing a separate document to be mailed first to members subscribing or selecting the BULLETIN as one of their journal options. This resulted in cutting the deadline from six weeks to two weeks and entailed no cost for listings from members or subscribers, but continued a charge for institutions and non-members.

The Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, in March 1977, conducted a detailed review of the results of these actions and recommended further changes to Council. The Committee recently published this bulletin, both for free and paid, of listings, both vacant and filled, and persons and departments, can subscribe for $12 per year.

ASA Testimony before Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects

On May 3, H. O. Mauksch, Executive Officer of the American Sociological Association, testified on behalf of the Association before the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research on the topic of Institutional Review Boards. His testimony emphasized the difference of sociological methodology from biomedical research, addressed the nature of the risks attendant in sociological research, argued against the blanket imposition of written informed consent from all participants in sociological research, and spoke to the general functions and composition of Institutional Review Boards.

The ASA testimony went on record as supported by ASA, implied in the guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research. However, the testimony stressed that there may be differences between the intent of a policy and its actual implementation. One particular was that the policies had been formulated primarily with biomedical research in mind. Many of the regulations were inapplicable to the conduct of sociological research. The relationship between the research and the subject was claimed to be different for medical and for sociological research. The latter normally not even using the term "subject", rather, "respondent" to enter, to refuse, or to leave a research relationship tends to be characteristic of sociological research. In his testimony, Mauksch stressed the wide range of sociological methodologies and the different their approach the guidelines for the protection of human subjects affect the conduct of sociological scholarship.
increased effectiveness, but the drive and dedication of Otto Larsen, Hans Mauksch, and Alice Myrskyn has been outstanding. As Congress, it is poised to provide more services than ever before. Like Congress, ASA must spend more and more. So it must tax more and more.

The important issue is whether Council is committed to adding services on an ad hoc basis in response to membership pressures or is committed to long-term planning. In the long run, both are equally expensive. Until Otto Larsen proposed that the Council develop a long-range planning by breaking up into three task groups, Council acted ad hoc. For the last two years, Council task groups have tried some long-term planning. The experience has been frustrating. Members have come with vague unmet proposed proposals incapable of implementation while others have come up with good concrete ideas which will not be tried out because they are too expensive or too risky. For example, the task group posed a proposal that the Association publish a non-technical journal which would deal with what is going on in specialized fields of sociology and which would appeal to advanced undergraduates, teachers, community college and research scholars who simply want to know what is going on in their various academic interests through reading specialist literature. Such a journal would be highly edited, devoid of technical vocabulary, available by subscription to all college. Jay Derner is now investigating the costs of establishing such a journal. I doubt whether this imaginative idea will be realized.

Long-range planning without long-range financing makes little sense. ASA is just beginning to do both.

Some council members want the Association to: (1) run an employment bureau, (2) hire a mass communication specialist to get sociologists heard by the public, Congress, and federal agencies, (3) launch a policy and a methodological journal, (4) expand the activities of the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching, (5) employ a legislative representative to represent the discipline on Capitol Hill. No matter how meritorious, none of these ideas will likely be realized. Council would be happy for foundations to fund such projects, but that is whistling in the wind. The problem is getting the members to decide. Let us link proposed new functions with proposed new financial increases. Let us let the members vote up or down. Publications comprise about 40 percent of annual expenditures. Some members of the Publications Committee feel that publications should constitute the main activity of the Association and we should spend more money on them. But ASA has never had a long-range publications policy. Contemplating the results of the expansion of the book review section of the Journal of Health and Social Behavior, the Rose Mony issue of the Sociological Forum and the expansion were given "to the Association on a trial basis. They are now a permanent part of the public. No evidence that they support journals in the other special areas, such as social stratification and family life.

In an attempt to suggest a policy, Council asked the Publications Committee's advice on forever various alternatives. In the current crusade of sociology, a journal of methodology, a non-technical general journal, a journal of research abstracts, an expanded journal of social psychology, and a repository for field materials.

I am cautious about recommending any of these ventures because of the high costs and other problems. It is the long-range financial situation which is on the horizon. If journals pop up and some of them propose. The issue before us is the nature of the progressive role in the dissemination of sociological ideas. I think that T&S could be expanded and specialized. An applied sociology. Applied sociology should continue to be a special interest of the society. In addition to several risk capital for new areas of research in collaboration with other learned associations. Unless we risk failure, we will become a stodgy organization.

In the past 15 years, ASA's budget has grown six-fold to $1.5 million. The financial affairs of the Association have become increasingly complex and the number of members of Council have become much heavier. Council now meets for two days four times a year. Travel time and preparation for each meeting and annual meeting add another two days. In addition, Council members attend the meetings as Liaison to the Council and task group prepare report between meetings. Also, almost every last major meeting takes between one and two weeks a year on Council business. Council members take their duties seriously and it is a privilege to be on the council. They wish to be responsive to the views of the members. It is therefor important that the time not be wasted. Certain reforms would make the life of the Council simpler. The first deals with respect of sessions from the floor of the annual convention. Even though resolutions do not pass at the formal convention, they are passed. The second is a full day and a half of Council meetings, even when a sub-committee processes the resolutions before hand. I suggest that the Council consider only those resolutions which are passed with the recommendation of the number of votes, that a resolution committee should help member write clear and intelligible resolutions, and that they should deposit a draft of their resolution in Washington a month before the convention time of consideration at the annual meeting.

Another reform which would improve the effectiveness of Council is to have all petitions and referenda due at a specific date. This would enable Council to consider their questions at one time and to mail them to the membership on a given date every year, saving the Association $7,000 per mailing. In the spirit of giving members the opportunity to attend Council meetings. Council can announce meetings in the different regions. I suggest that this practice be abandoned because we are fortunate when we have another present at meetings held out of Washington. Finally, the homework which the committees of Council are given between meetings is sometimes too burdensome. I suggest that one of the most significant tasks of sub-committees be assigned to work with these sub-committees to ease some of the burden.

The annual meetings of the ASA have become almost too successful. Recent past presidents should be proud of their efforts to increase program participation. Fully 44 percent of those registered at the annual meetings have participated in the program. Moreover, the format of programs has become more varied. A recent innovation has been the practice of running parallel panels on similar topics. However, some cavers and groups want to develop independent programs running simultaneously with the sessions and sections. The demands for meeting rooms have mushroomed. In the past year, the council of aspirant groups reported that all the space has been filled. Even the most casual observer has noted the rooms are too small to accommodate all the city. One of the 15th session of the committee, chaired by William D'antonio, has almost fully on the floor of the convention. With slender resources in money and personnel, it tries to investigate the many threats to academic freedom. Most of the cases involve failures to reappoint assistant professors to tenure. Some charge that they have been fired on the basis of their Marxist views. As department raise their criteria for promotion, it is very difficult to tell whether discrimination is present or not. One of the important cases is the age of the reappointment is due to political pressure, rigorous standards for promotion, or both. In the 15th session of the case, the age of the case was easy. The committee had the view that it can be most effective by moving into cases early, by trying to arbitrate rather than judge prematurely, by proposing to departments and candidates for positions clear guidelines for hiring, promotion, and tenure. In short, COFAR is trying to serve its members.

The committee is also seeking cooperation with other national societies. The long-term objectives of the project is to assemble and coordinate all the sources of test of all the members in one place. I suggest that in addition to the annual meeting and the regional meetings, dealing with a number of groups with these modest goals and with the support of the ASA, Council COFAR can play an important part in reducing threats to academic freedom. I conclude that the council should consider COFAR to be a part of the annual meeting and that the same should be announced. I suggest that the council should include an annual report from COFAR in the minutes of the council meetings.
Early Mailing for 1978 ASA Does Renewals Announced

Dues renewal notices for the calendar year 1978 will be mailed to all current members of ASA in September. This date is one month earlier than in previous years in order to give members more time to renew their memberships before the December 31, 1977 cut-off date of December 31, 1977. The Committee on the Executive Committee has decided to extend the dues renewal period to members to renew as soon as possible. Those not paying before December 31 will be inactivated in January. In 1976 and 1977, only 52% of the members had renewed by this time. This year, it is hoped that at least 80% will have renewed. The cost to ASA involves mailing second and third notices as well as back issues of journals. ASA journals have a special non-profit bulk rate directly from the printer. When a member does not renew until after the January deadline, each back issue must be handled individually in the Executive Office and mailed at a much higher postal rate. The ROB Committee considered the advisability of instituting a late charge after the first of the year, but decided that this would be too burdensome on the members. The potential cost involved would result in their full cooperation.

The disadvantages to members who pay late are delayed delivery of their journals and the possibility that those journals being out of print issues must be extremely cautious about printing for journals; it cannot afford to tie up limited funds in large inventories. Therefore, the Committee will be based on projections of membership, with renewal rates being the basis. The late renewal, the greater the chance of not receiving a complete volume.

Some members who consistently renew after December 31 claim they do so in order to be consistent on their tax deductions. You are advised to check with IRS concerning this. It is ASA's understanding that it is legitimate to claim two years' dues on the same tax return. Therefore, all you need do is deduct the double payment this year and change your pattern for the next year.

Emeritus and Life Members do not pay dues. However, they do receive renewal notices for the purpose of selecting journals, joining Sections, and subscribing to other journals at reduced prices.

ASA members, joining the ASA during August and September are alerted that their dues will be returned to the first of the year and their issue journals, as available, are sent them. They, too, will receive a renewal notice for 1978.

Please pay your dues now or before December 31, thereby insuring your continued subscriptions and helping your Association avoid unnecessary expenses.
exercises and assignments used in the course.

Creativity and criticism characterize Wilkinson's writings and research, as illustrated by her most recent publications. Social Structure and Women in American History: Sociology of Political Murder is a major theoretical synthesis and interdisciplinary treatment of that form of violence. With co-editor Ronald Taylor of the University of Connecticut, she recently published Living with the Law.

In addition, Wilkinson's theoretical and methodological emphases have extended into the realm of empirical study, including both quantitative and qualitative analysis. In 1973 she did post-doctoral work in mathematical probability at Harvard University. At the 1974 ASA meetings she critiqued value perspectives underlying sociological usage of Markovian chains. In 1977, in another historical interpretation of Racial Socialization Through Children's Books, she presented her content analysis of the role of cultural artifacts in belief transmission.

Professor Wilkinson has been active in American Sociological Association. She has served on the Minority Fellowship Program Committee, the Educational Policy Committee, the DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Committee, and was nominated for Council this year. Active in the study of Social Problems where she has served on the C. Wright Mills Commission, she has been elected to the Society's Editorial and Publications Board. She has been a member of the ASA Committee on the Social and Cultural Caucus of Black Sociologists who served as a member of the Executive Board and editor of the newsletter. She has been affiliated with SWS since its early years and has served on the organization as Second Vice President.

Wilkinson's interests in the practice of sociology are represented by her participation at the state and national levels. She has been a member of the Minnesota Humanities Commission, and currently serves as a panelist in the Public Program Grant Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities. In 1970 she was chairperson of a panel for the newly organized "Women in Science," a grant from the National Science Foundation. Between 1971 and 1972 she was a consultant and member of a Committee on the Foundation Task Force on "National Parks and Urban America". At the local level, she planned and organized a Career Day program for sociology majors and was responsible for having a chapter of the sociological award and named for the former Chair of the Macalester Sociology Department.

Professor Wilkinson will bring to the position of Executive Associate for Careers, Minorities, and Women the commitment to the profession, deep appreciation of the need for career socialization, a sense of fun, and a zest for new experiences and constructive change. She relates well with members of a variety of groups and has the ability to engage and confront with humor and an existential attitude. Viewing the complex social conditions in her own environment with mirth and exciting possibilities for careers, minorities and women, she recognizes the need for creativity and support from all members of the Association in order to do an effective job.

It is with great sadness that I learned of the passing of friend and colleague, Mary E. Rogosin, from the April 23rd edition of the Chicago Tribune which came in to the office this afternoon. A beloved friend and associate professor in her field was lost to us today. She was much loved, and will be missed by all who knew her.

Many of Bob's students learned him as a professor of Biomedical and Behavioral Research.

Rogosin also served as Executive Office liaison to the ASA Professional Section on Sociology, as associate editor of FOOTNOTES, and as Press Officer for the 1974-76 ASA Annual Meetings.

Since leaving the Executive Office, Rogosin has been a member of the Administrative and Steering Committees of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. While serving as the Director of the Teaching Project, her most recent activity for the Association, she has edited the Project Newsletter, begun writing a Project Guide, and has helped develop the sociology section of the Fourth Report on Teaching published by Change, the magazine of higher education. In addition, she currently is the Secretary of the ASA Committee on Undergraduate Education.

Rogosin was a member of the organizing committee for the Section on Sociology of Social Problems, and currently serves on the advisory board of Sociological Practice. She has presented papers at professional sociological meetings and has published in journals. She is the author of The Authors Guide to Selected Journals which was the first publication issued under the ASA Professional Information Series. Her specialities are work, occupations, and professions, and formal organizations.

An advocate of state sociological associations, Rogosin acted as program chair for the 1979 annual meeting of the North Carolina Sociological Association meeting.

Rogosin received her MA and PhD from Michigan State University.

Her BA was earned at Rockford (Illinois) College where she was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. For the last six years she has been a member of the faculty at North Carolina State University where she served as departmental representative to the Cooperative Education Program of the School of Liberal Arts.

Before becoming a sociologist, Rogosin worked as a sports editor, a general assignment reporter and a copy reader for newspapers in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. She received a sportswriting award from UPI-Ohio for his coverage of a " Cinderella" high school basketball team. Rogosin also served as a sports writer for U.S. Navy where he edited a base newspaper and covered the exploits of a destructor frigate. He worked his way through Rockford College by serving as the public relations assistant for that institution.

He is the author of an abbreviated career as a disc jockey and sportscaster for a radio station in West Virginia.

methods and techniques that were best suited to particular investigative problems have been identified by his landmark paper on the uses of factor analysis.

I suspect that many of his former students never knew that Bob was an English major in undergrad, and he began his role as a professor with as much of a "math-avoidance comp Lex.

I am not sure what same students share the legacy of his teaching in statistics which brought us into statistical techniques in applications, but I am more surprised that taught us how to think matter and a healthy disrespect for unhelpful application of statistical techniques in real-world situations. It is the importance of our roles as scientists making those decisions.

As one of Bob Winch's many roles was a model without equal. I have been active in sociology for a decade and a half since the days when I was his student-and earned a degree at another university in the interim — yet I find no other sociologist about whom I can say without reservation that I have practiced what he taught. I have never met a more conscientious scholar. Bob always did his best to do what he said he was going to do. He was self-critical, thorough, and honest at all times—even if it required a good deal of effort.

Winch, the teacher, presented the data—yet permitted his students to interpret the data, in the sense of one who "loads out" or "sources" the potential of his students to reflect the dissent, the Latin root meaning "to educate." I am sure that I was not one among his students when Bob has educated in the ways of our profession, and who can be proud that their first exposure to the world of sociological literature were inspired, and often co-authored by Robert F. Wacker. He was equally sure that none of us had dominated by him—he never hesitated to give credit where due, never encouraged his students in a junior colleague if opinions differed.

The obituary which appeared in the Chicago Tribune noted that Bob Winch was internationally known. He was it with special sadness that I note in the obituary. "Bob Winch was less appreciated among his fellow American sociologists than he deserved to be. It is my hope that Bob will be remembered not only for his contributions to American sociological literature, but that he will also come to be appreciated as a sociologist of sociology. In other words, his writings to both of his audiences."

E. Bruce W. Anderson

University of Texas, Austin

See Obituary on page 52

CORRECTION

In the article entitled "Schuman on Sociology," (appearing in the April issue, page 5, paragraph 3), Title should read: "Choosing our future:"

"During my first months as editor, the editorial paper, Sociology of Education, has been a report of a single laboratory experiment, the results of which were reported in the April issue. The reports that led to formation of the sequence of experiments which provide some replication and a development of research."
Protection of Human Subjects, continued from page 5

which is frequently, particularly in the light of the sociological values
research, linked to the ability of the researcher to promise confi-
dentiality and to gain his or her trust and cooperation. The ASA testimony
suggested that the concerns of the Commission for the Protection of Human
Subjects and Research should be addressed to both the member who
understands and is sympathetic to the methodology and the threat of a
proposed project. This could be done by an appeal to the personal
morals of permanent members, or by appointing ad hoc panels.

The Commission for Protection of the Human Subjects was
established by the National Research Act to conduct a compre-

The North Lake Shave Drive, Chicago, IL 60657.
The number phone is (312) 929-

Anna meeting Child Care Program Set

The ASA has arranged for child care during the Annual Meeting in Chicago. The center will be in Rooms 512, 513, 556-557, and 557 of the Conrad Hilton Hotel, and will be in operation from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Fri-

day, September 5-9.

The service will be provided by Proxys in Chicago, 513 North Lake Shave Drive, Chicago, IL 60657. The number phone is (312) 929-

There will be no advance registration or registration is necessary. The charge will be $1.00 per child per hour, and parents will be

Proxy Parents has requested that no child under 7 months be left with the center. For infants over seven months an

just to the secretary concerning further steps (if any) to be taken.

Since the Commission has been holding hearings across the country on a number of
topics related to the protection of human subjects, the

response to the ASA testimony suggests that the concerns voiced
by sociologists have not been frequently and forcefully

to the attention of the Commission. Letters which have been sent to the Executive Office seem to indicate that these
considerations are widely held among sociologists. The Commission
encouraged the ASA Executive Office to provide the Commission
with additional information. The guidelines which would serve as
examples of the concerns stated in the ASA testimony are under

SYNOPSIS OF LEGISLATION

The National Research Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-348, Section 212b) requires any institution applying to the Department of
Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct research involving
human subjects to have established an Institutional Review Board (IRB) to review such research in order to protect the rights of
human subjects. The guidelines by which IRBs will review such research proposals are set forth in Part 46, Subtitle A of Title 45
of the Code of Federal Regulations, and read in part as follows:

Policy.

(a) requires all research to be reviewed by an IRB.

(b) requires the review to determine whether these subjects will 

(c) legal reliance informed consent will be obtained by adequate 

(d) the conduct of the activity will be reviewed at timely intervals.

(e) no grant or contract involving human subjects at risk shall be made to an investigator unless he is affiliated with or sponsored

(f) all research involving human subjects at risk shall be submitted to a review.

(g) any research involving human subjects at risk shall be submitted to a review.

(h) if a project risks an independent research organization.

(i) the knowledge of an individual or his legally authorized representative, so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice without undue

(j) a description of any attendant discomforts and risks reasonably to be expected;

(k) a description of any benefits reasonably to be expected;

(l) a disclosure of any appropriate alternative procedures that might be advantageous for the subject;

(m) a criterion to answer any inquiries concerning the procedures

(n) that the person is free to withdraw his consent and to discontinue participation in the project or activity at any time;

(o) that the person is informed of all research-related studies being performed by sociologists. Analytical, experimental,

(p) that the person is informed of all research-related studies being performed by sociologists. Analytical, experimental,

(q) that the person is informed of all research-related studies being performed by sociologists. Analytical, experimental,

(r) that the person is informed of all research-related studies being performed by sociologists. Analytical, experimental,

(s) that the person is informed of all research-related studies being performed by sociologists. Analytical, experimental,
Maukach, from page 5

interpretation of the opportunities and obligations of the Association itself.

Governance

During these two years I have had the privilege of working with two distinguished officers of the Association, Alfreld McClung Lee and Milton Yinger, and with Almos Hawley who will take office as President at the Annual Meeting. I have benefitted greatly from working with these three men, each of whom has contributed to the highest office in the Association.

The Executive Officers work most directly with the Secretary who, elected by the Association, is charged with direct responsibility for the conduct of the Executive Office. I owe William Form an extra-

ional debt of gratitude for being supportive and available.

ASA Council, the Association's ultimate overseeing body, is a heterogeneous body representing many of the significant constituent groups within the discipline. It reflects many of the debates and dialogues which characterize the discipline as a whole.

During his last year, my predecessor, Otto K. Larsen, responded to the demands of several Council members by proposing that at each Council meeting, one-half day be devoted to large-organization, and through Council task groups. This program was implemented two years ago. Accordingly, I view the development of this innovation as an essential and fruitful vehicle for enabling a group of highly capable and thoughtful members to free themselves from the pressures of business agendas and deliberate on issues which affect the well-being of the Association, the discipline, and its practitioners. The meetings of these on-going planning groups are characterized by a manner that this arrangement helps Council to anticipate action and to take into account the areas of concern to the Association in con- trast with the reactive climate of the agenda based remainder of the meeting.

While Council serves as the major policy making body of the Association, a substantial part of the business of the organization is delegated to a number of committees which, although accountable to Council, and through Council, to the membership, have important areas of function. These committees, which constitute the Association moves towards greater emphasis on service to members and increased represen- tation of constituent areas which affect the conduct of sociological scholarship, the work of these committees has become more important, and their work deserves increasing support in the form of facilitation, funds, and publications.

I have been impressed by the fact that the level of activity produced by these committees is strongly influenced by the way the committee Chair identifies the committee mandate and the degree to which, with the Chair's frankness and transparency, the committee takes initiative, carries out a mission and presents demands for resources to action and Council. EBQ, and the Executive Office. My recommendation to my suc- cessor is that the committee chairmen identify their aims forcefully, to develop objectives and to seek the means necessary to achieve them. To accomplish their goals, many committees need to meet during the year. The organization of consistent meeting commit- ments and the fatigue physical strain of five convention days, make the Annual Meeting a question- able vehicle for conducting the major burden of an entire year's agenda.

The governing bodies of the committee to serve the Association has become particularly relevant during the last few years. For this reason, Council has taken the step to establish a uniform mechanism which includes the current Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching, the current Committee on Ethics, and a newly established Committee on Government Regulations. Hence, these three committees will work within the framework of a set of common resolutions which, by including ASA officers and Council members, will assure continued and sustained contact between Council and these three committees which represent three different and yet interdependent concerns of a large segment of sociologists, their moral commit- ments and their right to pur- sue their discipline and to engage in research.

During this year, the ASA Committee on World Sociology has engaged in three prominent in ASA affairs. Partly because of the theme set by President Yinger, the Committee's interests in the growing concerns with inter- national issues, the Committee on World Sociology is beginning to recognize the major problems posed by a large number of functions relating to the interface between U.S. social science and international and ideological programs in other parts of the world.

Services in Support of Scholarship

As the national headquarters of the Association, deliberately- located in Washington, the ASA Executive Office provides services. Some of them have been traditional with the Executive Office; others seem to have recently emerged; and still others are still unfashionably performed, although demands for them have increased. These services require the following areas: (a) the flow of information to the members about research opportuni- ties, sources for support for research, emerging areas of research needs; (b) the representation of sociological concerns and viewpoints regarding increasing number of regulations and policies which affect the con- duct of research; (c) the representa- tion of sociological concerns and viewpoints regarding increasing number of regulations and policies which affect the con- duct of research; (d) the representa- tion of sociological concerns and viewpoint regarding the increasing number of regulations and policies which affect the con- duct of research; (e) the representa- tion of sociological concerns and viewpoint regarding the increasing number of regulations and policies which affect the con- duct of research; (f) the representa- tion of sociological concerns and viewpoint regarding the increasing number of regulations and policies which affect the con- duct of research; (g) the representa- tion of sociological concerns and viewpoint regarding the increasing number of regulations and policies which affect the con-duct of research.

The information about scholarship during this last year, a column

called "Funding Opportunities" was added as a regular feature in FOOTNOTES, thereby expanding an existing service. This service is being perceived in the complex network of the Washington- scene, information-gathering opportunities are so widely dis- tributed that it is not possible to collect and distribute these potential opportunities to the extent that the committee has been aware that a significant amount of NIMH money previously allocated for research training support had been shifted into a category designated for the support of clinical training and to the support of practic- ing hospital personnel. For all practical purposes, this shift elim- inated all funding which could be used to support new research training programs. Over forty doctoral programs in sociology currently receive support from these funds. Several of us from the ASA office attempted to interpret existing categorical funding to and distributing it through FOOTNOTES will continue to set limits on the effectiveness on this informational device. Getting this information to the membership is an important service, particularly to those who are underfunded and less eminent institutions. Those universities which are deeply involved in research and teaching can escape the burden through their own contacts, ways of finding out about opportuni- ties through informal and direct channels.

Government Regulations of Research. As has been reported in FOOTNOTES, the Executive Office has had to deal with half of the Association before various governmental bodies in response to research activities affecting the conduct of research. The Privacy Protection Study Commission and the Commission to the White House, the two subjects are among those to whom the ASA Executive Office has carried the concerns of the discipline during the last regular year. Regulatory policies seem fre- quently guided by research models from the biological or the physical sciences (field). Methodological and conceptual approaches are far from being used to develop guidelines which are usually not to be considered and frequently understood. The importance of interpreting changing social and ethical research to these regulatory bodies cannot be overstated. There is a growing possibility that we may well reside in current and contemplated policies because sociologists and other social sci- ence professionals are not adequately situated in the Washington scene. "To be heard, you have to be present, visible, available, and ready to produce brief, cogent supporting evidence." Support for Sociology. It has been a good year of our two-year renovation project regarding increasing number of regulations and policies which affect the con- duct of research.

In Industry, the process of interpreting budgets, partly during the legisla- tive building process and partly in meetings with various offices of the executive branch, involves a variety of decisions and, as such, need considerable time and effort that must be guided by precedent, their best judgment, and respond to those voices which are most frequently and loudly heard. Recently, the Appropria- tions Committees of the House and Senate debated legislation in response to the budget presented by President Carter. Only through informal communica- tions by collected colleagues did I become aware that a significant amount of NIMH money previously allocated for research training support had been shifted into a category designated for the support of clinical training and to the support of practic- ing hospital personnel. For all practical purposes, this shift elim- inated all funding which could be used to support new research training programs. Over forty doctoral programs in sociology currently receive support from these funds. Several of us from the ASA office attempted to interpret existing categorical funding to and distributing it through FOOTNOTES will continue to set limits on the effectiveness on this informational device. Getting this information to the membership is an important service, particularly to those who are underfunded and less eminent institutions. Those universities which are deeply involved in research and teaching can escape the burden through their own contacts, ways of finding out about opportuni- ties through informal and direct channels.

Racial and Ethnic Minorities

All Associations face dilemmas inherent in the special sociological problems of some of its members. The membership of over four million of us includes a substantial number of minority groups. The efforts of the Association as a whole to address these issues are further complicated by the fact that the Association has a large number of meetings and committees which are devoted to focusing on these issues.

The following are some of the key developments in recent years: The Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, published as a special supplement to this August issue of FOOTNOTES. The editors of this report deserve credit and the gratitude of their role in the development of this report. Among the programs con- ducted through the Executive Office, the ASA Minority Fellowship Program has been a markedly successful effort to increase the pool of minority scholars in sociology. Originally, the grant funded by NIMH with additional support by the National Institute for Education provided funds for a cycle of three trainees. At the writing of this report we have reason to be optimistic that it will be continued and that the approval for continuing this pro- gram by accepting a fourth cohort of new trainees.

Responding to the opportunity to participate, ASA also applied for a training grant designed to provide opportunities for minority scholars in the application of sociological knowledge in the mental health field. The ASA proposal argued that, particularly in the state of Washington, there is a need for racial and ethnic minorities, sociological research and the sociologists involved in this field. It is important to understand the relevance to understanding the dynamics of emotions and social stress and that sociologists should be appropriate members of teams designed to address these problems. Recently, Paul Williams, Director of the ASA MFP pro- grams, was informed that this proposal was recommended for funding.

Undergraduate Education

In the August 1976 Report of the Executive Officer, I reported on the grants awarded by ASA in support of increased services to teachers and teaching. I reported on the grants awarded in support of the improvement of Post-Second- ary Education and by Lフィndy Mann and directed by Charles Goldsmith, will continue for at least one more year.

The original project supported by FIPSE is in its third year and is scheduled to continue through the end of 1977. I am pleased to report that the outlook is very favorable for obtaining funding from the Fund for the Improvement of Post- Secondary Education for an 18- month follow-up project. I shall again serve as Project Director and plan to devote a significant proportion of my time to this endeavor upon my return to the University of Michigan. Ulti- mately, the test of the effective- ness of these efforts will be the extent to which we can improve conditions for teachers of sociology at the time when project support has ceased to provide a foundation of personal and organizational leverage.

Closely linked to this emphasis on personal and professional development is the Fourth Report on Teaching issued in June 1977 by Change magazine. These special reports, which highlight examples of outstanding teaching for various disciplines, always cover three fields in each of their reports. The submissions of examples of outstanding teaching in sociology were of such quality that the editors selected for this fourth report, a supple- mentary booklet "Approaches to Undergraduate Sociology" has been published and made available for distribution.

Among twelve disciplines, sociology ranks second in the second time that this was done. To all those who came forth to report on their improvements in teaching, whether those whose efforts were rewarded by having their program described in the Fourth Report or not, and to Larry Rhoades who co-ordinated the submissions, my thanks.

During recent meetings of the ASA Council, emphasis was placed on the need to increase the
Section Programs

The persons responsible for the sessions organized by ASA Sections are authorized to provide you with information. As the Section plans develop during the next few months, some of these names may change and an announcement will be made as it becomes available.

Section programs are under the complete jurisdiction of the individual Sections in regard to format and content. They are not required to consider contributed papers and a number of Sections limit their programs to invited papers and panel discussions. Potential authors might wish to contact the organizers as to the Sections’ plans before submitting papers for consideration.

All rules covering participation in the general ASA program also apply to Section sponsored sessions.

Community: Charles M. Bonjean, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

Criminology: Richard Quinney, Department of Sociology, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

Sociology of Education: Wilbur Brockove, Department of Education and Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

Environmental Sociology: William R. Burch, Yale University, 205 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06511.

Family: To be announced.

Marxist Sociology: Immmanuel Wallerstein, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Binghamton, NY 13901.

Medical Sociology: Peter K. New, Department of Behavioural Sciences, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Methodology: George Bohstedt, Department of Sociology, Ballentine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401.

Organizations and Occupations: Michael Aiken, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

Population: To be announced.

Social Psychology: Herbert Kelman, Department of Psychology and Social Relations, Williams School of Commerce, Williams College, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Sociological Practice: To be announced.

Sociology of Sex Roles: Nona Glazer Maltin, Department of Sociology, Portland State University, Portland, OR 97207.

Theoretical Sociology: Ronat Hakim, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210.

Undergraduate Education: Michael Malec, Department of Sociology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.

World Conflicts: To be announced.

Hospitality Room for Teachers

At ASA Meeting

A hospitality room will be available at the ASA Annual Meeting in Chicago for all sociologists interested in teaching. Sponsored by the Section on Undergraduate Education, the hospitality room will be under the supervision of Ross S. Chant, Chabot, Macomb Community College. At its April meeting, the Section on Undergraduate Education authorized funds for the establishment of the hospitality room in order to provide teachers of sociology with an informal atmosphere in which they can get acquainted with their colleagues, discuss ideas and research, and perhaps network and maybe create some professional obligations.

Syllabi Set Available for Introductory Sociology

A set of introductory sociology syllabi containing more than 150 pages of material, sample exercises, assignments, handouts, and tests is now available. The set is the result of a cooperative effort between the ASA, the Section on Undergraduate Sociology, and the ASA Project on Teaching of Undergraduate Sociology but does not carry the endorsement of either.

We are not saying this is the way you should teach introductory sociology and Betty Green, Sections Chair.

"We see the syllabi set as a service to teachers who are seeking information on a variety of ways introductory sociology is being taught in this country, and if the introductory set is favorably received, we also think it should be expanded to other courses," Charles Goldberg, ASA President.

The syllabi set contains about 15 syllabi and each syllabus contains enough detail to give another sociologist a good idea of the structure, content and operation of the course. The set represents the diverse approaches used to teach introductory sociology in a variety of institutional settings in this country and is compiled from material collected from more than 150 sociologists.

The syllabi set is available to Section on Undergraduate Education members for $4.99 and to non-members for $6.00. Send checks payable to "ASA Section on Undergraduate Education, P.O. Box 72, Chelsea, MI 48118. Only prepaid orders will be accepted. Prices are subject to change after January 1, 1979.

Sociologists outside the United States should add 50 cents to the above prices for surface mail delivery, and $5.00 for air mail delivery.

Massachusetts Sociological Association Has Meeting on Teaching Sociology

"Teaching Sociology" was the theme of the Massachusetts Sociological Association’s two-day annual meeting early in June. The meeting, held at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts, was attended by approximately 136 sociologists who were co-sponsored by Program Chair.

The group was officially welcomed by David B. Truman, President at Mount Holyoke College. Michael A. Malec, Boston College, who served as Program Co-Chairperson as well as presenting the ASA Projects, Robert H. Bobbe, Antioch College, and James Bobbe, Mount Holyoke College, who was in charge of Local Arrangements. Other members of the

Continuing Education Institute

ANNOUNCES A SPECIAL SHORT COURSE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDENTS WHO PLAN TO ATTEND THE A.A.A.S NATIONAL MEETING

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Conrad Hilton Hotel

Champaign, Illinois

September 5-4, 1977

Here's a last, easy to penetrate theme with the newest applications of regression analysis in social science research and data analysis.

CFA Regression Analyses Short Course focuses on interpretation and understanding of procedures by using computer printouts from an SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) run of a complex computer formular. The Course includes many examples designed to expand your knowledge and understanding of regression analysis in the social sciences and will be presented simply, clearly, and without any other Jargon.

You'll know what's going on throughout the entire course, even if you have little or no experience. Also, don't feel left out in the right price. The course fee is $100.

In order to use the regression analysis as effectively as possible, you should have a solid understanding of how to use and interpret regression analysis more extensively for your work. You'll also enjoy the informal atmosphere of CFA's evening optional consultant services.

Course topics include:

- Review of basic statistical concepts
- Analysis of variance and correlation
- Multiple regression and correlation procedures for social phenomena
- Multiple regression using computer programs
- Model building using interactive regression
- Multiple regression output SPSS
- Interaction and standardized regression (partial) coefficients
- Use and interpretation of dummy variables in a regression model

Instructor: Dr. Alan Alpert

Social Sciences, University of Florida

Tuition: $175

Full-Time Student Tuition: $195

To Register, call or write:

Continuing Education Institute

P.O. Box 12897

Gainesville, FL 32604

904-375-2346

Texas Receives Teaching Award

James M. Palmer, Chair of the Sociology Department at Texas A&M University, College Station, has been named one of the finalists for the Society for Research on Teaching Award.

The Piper Foundation annually recognizes outstanding teachers and teaching programs. Teachers who receive a certificate and a cash honorarium of $150.00.

According to the Foundation, "the purpose of these awards is to give recognition to the teaching profession and to encourage, recognize, or other related activity, although these criteria will also be considered by the Selection Council.

The Award Committee consists of Marilyn M. Denny, Westfield State College, Co-Chairperson, and Frank Sinclair, Harvard University, Chairperson.
DOROTHY SWAINES THOMAS
(1900-1977)

Dorothy Swaine Thomas died on May 1, 1977, aged 77. Here was a big career, over 50 years of innovative work. Originally she had planned to prepare publications of sources of English, but as an undergraduate at Colgate University she came under the influence of William F. Ogburn and with him wrote two important articles on the nature of social change and "The Influence of Business Cycles on Certain Social Conditions", both published in 1927, which set the stage for her later career. To the last she was preoccupied with cycles and trends, and had always been ever searching for the ways in which social and economic processes were interlinked.

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

From Columbia she went to the London School of Economics, an institution which required rigid, high standards and a level of intellectual attainment, and there she was able, to professor of Sociology at Yale. Not until she went to Berkeley in 1942 as a full professor. Here for the first time she had the opportunity to begin to publish, with them, her intellectual and academic interests. In 1926, she published a book on "The Social Order of the Sociologist". Her major work in this area was "The New Horizons of Sociology", which she published in 1933, serving for several years also as a Carnegie Corporation Fellow (mainly on leave of absence after about 1937) until 1947.

Dorothy Thomas held research positions at Teachers College, Columbia University and at Yale until 1933. Here she was a research assistant and was able to continue her work on race and ethnic economic change. Here was a woman who was able to combine the various skills and knowledge which formed the basis for a synthesis that has not yet been made.

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Department of Labor offers a maximum grant of $30,000 for dissertation research in areas which relate to labor force problems. The deadline dates are March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1 for work to be conducted on or initiated during the 12-month period following the deadline date. Details may be obtained from: Of Labor and Research, and Development, Department of Labor, 601 D Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20210 (202) 377-7225.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. ADAMHA does not have a special program for the support of dissertation research. However, some predoctoral research is supported through its National Research Service Awards, which are geared particularly toward preparing individuals for postdoctoral training. A doctoral candidate must have completed two years of postgraduate study and a doctoral prospectus. The annual stipend is $5,900. Application deadlines fall nine times from three years from January 1, June 1, and October 15. For details contact a university office of sponsored research programs or the Grants Management Officer (National Institute of Mental Health, National Institute of Nursing Research, and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism), 560 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

The National Science Foundation's Program in Sociology supports about 15 dissertation projects each year. The average size of NSF dissertation grants is $3,000-$6,000; in 1976 the range was $2,700-$11,000. The grants cover all costs of research except computer time; they do not include tuition, but may cover the cost of typing the manuscript.

There are no special application forms, and annual reports which require about six months for review, may be submitted at any time. Further information may be obtained from a university office of sponsored research programs.

Winch, from page 12

Financial reasons, he did not complete his doctorate until 1942. During World War II, Winch served with the British and U.S. Navy. Following his military service, Dr. Winch returned to the University of Chicago to complete his dissertation. Throughout this period he developed a strong intellectual commitment, which was to last over the rest of his life, in the social structure of the family in contemporary society. His work up to 1960 was primarily social to the social, with concentration on mate selection and husband-wife relations. Beginning in 1961, Winch formulated a total agenda extended to a consideration of the broader structure of the family and its relationship to larger social institutions. In the latter half of the 1960s and continuing to his death, Winch worked with many among the most widely read texts in undergraduate and graduate courses in the family. Throughout his life, Dr. Winch was completing another major work, Familial Organization: A Study of Differentiation, which represents a synthesis and extension of his singular contributions to the study of the family.

Among the many honors received by Dr. Winch during his rich career, most significant were two Guggenheim Fellowships, and the Rutgers Award in 1968. But beyond these research endeavors, Professor Winch's students have gone on to distinguish careers throughout North America. Although he was two years away from retirement at the time of his death, Dr. Winch was completing another major work, Familial Organization: A Study of Differentiation, which represents a synthesis and extension of his singular contributions to the study of the family.

FELLOWSHIPS FROM THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

ACLS Fellowships provide opportunities for scholars to engage in research in a number of basic fields, including sociological research which has a utilitarian emphasis. Scholarships which total no more than $3,000, are intended primarily for the provision of free time, although amounts for travel, for clerical or research assistance, for reproduction or purchase of materials are allowable. The ACLS allows recipients of Fellowships to use awards within a period of one, two, or three years. Fellowships are awarded to individuals who have shown promise for future distinguished mi

SOCIOCIAL INQUIRY

A Publication of United Chapters of Alpha Kappa Delta (National Sociology Honor Society)

Each annual volume consists of three issues: two single issues of theoretical, empirical, and/or critical articles, each professionally refereed; and one double issue, devoted to a special topic and put together by a special editor. Among titles published in the current year (1977, Volume 47) are the following from the first single issue: "The Hobbesian Microcosm: On the Dialectics of the Self in Social Theory," by Donald L. Carver; "Driving and Symbolic Interaction," by W. Dale Dinsmore; "What the Other Half Thinks: The Implications of Female Perceptions for Work Demands," by Ruth Braito and Edward A. Powers. The second single issue contains articles on equity theory (Karen S. Cook and Toby L. Parcel), Multidimensional enduring. (L. Young, and S.R. Ford), leadership in social movements (Margrit Eichler), Skill Set (James F. Rooney). Maritime decision making (Sharin Price-Bonham), Max Weber (Thomas Burgoyne, Kenneth Burke (Michael A. Overton), and will end with "Hubert Dreyfuss's pathbreaking "Black and White""). The second double issue will have a collection of articles on Law and Society: Comparative Perspectives and Special Studies.

Subscription rates:

Individual subscribers: $9.00 per year
Academic and AUH members: $4.00 per year
Libraries: $13.00 per year
Single issue: $3.00 each

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- Volume 48 (1978)

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Please make checks payable in U.S. currency to Sociological Inquiry and send to: Professor Harry M. Johnson (Editor), sociology, 714 Lincoln Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801. (Please submit articles to the same place; three copies, please.)
December 1977

1. Approval of the Agenda. With the addition of an agenda item for the second day of the meeting, the agenda was approved.

2. Report of the Executive Officer. Management reported that the Executive Officer had met with the Committee on Research and had been informed that the Committee on Research had decided to continue to support the major research programs in the field of personality psychology.

3. Meetings of the 1977 Council meetings. The third meeting of the 1977 Council was held on November 30, 1977, at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel in Washington, D.C. The meeting was attended by the following members:

- William V. R. C. Blau, president of the APA
- Donald A. Black, director of the APA
- Edward J. Kelly, director of the APA
- Robert F. Bowers, executive director of the APA
- John J. Connelly, senior fellow of the APA
- Howard A. Dethlefsen, executive director of the APA
- John E. Flaherty, executive director of the APA
- Robert S. Furlong, executive director of the APA
- James A. Garfield, executive director of the APA
- Donald A. Hilsenrath, executive director of the APA
- Robert L. Hurlbert, executive director of the APA
- Robert E. Jones, executive director of the APA
- Charles L. Koch, executive director of the APA
- Robert J. Langer, executive director of the APA
- David B. Leaf, executive director of the APA
- Donald J. Miller, executive director of the APA
- Ira N. Mintz, executive director of the APA
- Donald B. Mueser, executive director of the APA
- Robert C. Nelson, executive director of the APA
- William R. Proctor, executive director of the APA
- David B. Stack, executive director of the APA
- Edward H. Taylor, executive director of the APA
- John R. Wherry, executive director of the APA
- James A. Young, executive director of the APA

The meeting was opened by the Executive Officer, who welcomed the members and introduced the agenda items for the day. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved, followed by the discussion of the current business items. The meeting adjourned at 3:00 PM.

7. Report of the Committee on Publications. The Committee on Publications reported that the editorial board of the Journal of Personality Psychology had met and discussed the following issues:

- The future of the Journal of Personality Psychology
- The need for a new journal in the field of personality psychology
- The role of the Committee on Publications in the editorial process

The Committee recommended that the editorial board of the Journal of Personality Psychology be expanded and that the journal be given greater autonomy in making editorial decisions.

8. Motion to adjourn. The meeting adjourned at 3:00 PM.
letter from his master, and a recommendation for the same. The question was referred to the Sociological Association of the University of Pennsylvania, as a member of the American Sociological Association, for further consideration. The report of the Committee is enclosed for your information. The conclusion of the case will be based on the report of the Committee and the decision of the Executive Committee of the University of Pennsylvania.

MOTION: That the Executive Secretary be directed to forward this letter to the Secretary of the American Sociological Association, and that the Executive Committee of the University of Pennsylvania be requested to consider the matter and to report their decision to the next regular meeting of the Association.

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A new translation of Das Kapital in the Vintage Marx Library

Capital Volume One by Karl Marx translated by Ben Fowles

One of Marx’s major, most influential works and the only volume to be completed and edited by the author himself. The introduction is by Ernst Mandel, editor of Late Capitalism. $7.95, paperbound. A Vintage Original.

In the Executive Office I receive inquiries and correspondence pertaining to a number of opportunities for sociologists in various sectors of our economy. It has been difficult to make appropriate connections between opportunities and those who wish to pursue them because of the competition for jobs and inadequate communications between job seekers and those who are interested.

Examination of ASA members indicates an increasing number of states and smaller regions are forming sociological societies. This trend, of course, is only a few years away from terminating my responsibility as ASA Executive Officer. As I prepare to leave this office I want to extend my very best wishes to my associates, Sue Titus Reid, Lucy Sells, Paul Williams, and the capable and devoted staff of the Executive Office. To all of them, for their thanks for the services which they have rendered the Association and its membership. To my successor, Russell Dynes, I wish in future in tact, to turn to an increasingly responsible and capable office. I feel confident that he will bring to this office a wealth of experience and personal qualities, and that he will continue these recent weeks, when we have jointly worked on smooth transition, to be increasingly impressed with his thoughtfulness, his concerns, and with his resolve. He is starting his new responsibilities with two superbly qualified Associates, Doris Wilkinson and Larry Rhoades, to whom and to all those who will remain at the Executive Office to serve the Association, I leave my hopes for continued and improved services to our membership.

Winfree, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX 76129. Sponsored by the College of Liberal and Fine Arts, Texas Christian University.

October 19–21, 1977. Southern Regional Demographic Group, Virginia Beach, VA. The SRDG, organized in 1970 at the University of Virginia’s Richmond Hill Associated Universities, a consortium of 40 colleges and universities in the South, is an annual meeting of special interest in demography and related fields. The meeting consists of a mix of professional and academic activities of the ASA to join. Does $6 for regular members and $2 for students and may be attended free of charge. The social scientist, Secretary-Treasurer. SRDG, c/o Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. 2526 Axiom Square West (301), Chapel Hill, NC 27514. Members receive a newsletter and discounts on publications and registration fees.

October 20–22, 1977. The National Historic Community Societies Association, Fourth Annual Historic Community Societies Conference, Aurora, Illinois, sponsored by the Aurora County Historical Society. The conference will cover the history of a group of historic communities and their historical developments. The conference will be held at the Aurora Community Center, 1200 S. 4th Avenue, Portland, OR 97212.

October 21, 1977. The Regional Conference on Economic Change in the Chesapeake Colonies, Glen Porter, Director, Historical and Military Research Center, Blueberry Mills-Hagley Foundation, Greenville, Delaware. The conference will cover the economic change in the Chesapeake Colonies, with a focus on the economic development of the region. The conference will be held at the Hagley Museum, P.O. Box 6119, Wilmington, DE 19899. 2520 Axiom Square East (301), Chapel Hill, NC 27514. Members receive a newsletter and discounts on publications and registration fees.


September 5–9, 1977. International Conference on Labor and Agriculture, University College of Swansea, Swansea, Wales.

September 7–9, 1977. Society for the Study of Marx’s Writings, Annual Meeting, Roosevelt University, Chicago, IL. Program held on September 7 and 9, business meeting September 8 and Ann Groves, Program Chair, 620 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60605.

September 14-16, 1977. The Association for the Study of Prejudice and Discrimination, Capital Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C. The conference will focus on the process of stereotyping, the psychology of prejudice, the impact of prejudice on behavior, and the relationship between prejudice and discrimination.


INTRODUCTION

The Committee on the Status of Ra-
cial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology presents this as a base-
line statement of the status of soci-
ologists who are members of the minor-
cities, and those who are members of the minority
in the larger society. The minorities here consid-
ered: Blacks, Mexican Amer-
cans, Puerto Ricans, Asian Americans and American Indians, constitute about twenty percent of the U.S. pop-
ation. We are not aware of any similar effort at the present time to
study the social status of these groups.

The Report is designed to inform members of the American So-
ciologists Association about the social and economic status of
those who are members of the minorities, and to give the minority
members of our society an opportunity to express their views on
the status of minorities in sociology.

We begin with an overview of the historical development of the concept of minority status and the evolution of the social scientific study of minorities. We then consider the current status of minority members in sociology and the challenges they face.

We also discuss the challenges faced by minority members in the field of sociology and the obstacles they face in accessing opportunities for professional development and advancement.

Finally, we examine the future of minority sociologists in sociology and the steps that can be taken to ensure their continued success and inclusion in the field.

Chapter I
PARTICIPATION OF MINORITIES IN THE ASA

Throughout most of its history, minorities have been underrepresented in sociology. Despite this, there have been some successes in increasing minority participation in the ASA.

Minority sociologists have made significant contributions to the field of sociology, and their work has been recognized through awards and other honors.

However, there are still challenges that minority sociologists face in terms of representation and recognition within the ASA and the broader academic community.

The challenges faced by minority sociologists in sociology are complex and multifaceted, and require continued attention and support to ensure their continued success and inclusion in the field.
Caucus of Black Sociologists, then led by James Blackwell, was passed. The major thrust of these resolutions was toward fortifying the voice of minorities. In fact, some of the 1970 resolutions were immediately implementable, as for instance the establishment of the Dubois-Jenner-Trotter Award, to be given either to a sociologist or to an institution for accomplishments in the tradition of these three Black scholars.

The Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in the Profession was established as an ad hoc group in 1971 by action of President William Sewall, who suggested what steps could be taken toward improving the status of minorities both within the Association and the discipline itself. A Chicano and an Asian American were appointed to the committee in addition to several Blacks. One of the only two Puerto Rican and American Indian Ph.D.'s was appointed a year later. In that same year, 1972, this Committee became a standing committee. When the Committee was established, its first task was seen as the development of systematic data on the status of all minorities in academic sociology. To that end, the Committee began two basic strategies.

The first entailed a set of visits to selected universities. Following the pattern of the ASA Committee on the Status of Women, the Council authorized site visits to "describe the problems of minority students and faculty in graduate departments of sociology, review the programs and policies of the departments which admit minority students and faculty, and recommend ways in which departments can improve the status and participation of minorities in the departments and in the profession." (Committee Minutes, October 15-16, 1971.) The results of the site visits are elaborated in Chapter III.

Site visits were made in 1971 and 1972 by five members of the Committee to six departments of sociology where they might expect to encounter varied experiences. We visited two schools ranking among the top ten universities in the production of doctoral degrees, two that are highly ranked in the nation, and two unranked universities (including one predominantly Black university in the South). Because of budget limitations, the Committee made no effort to get a systematic representation of all types of departments and assigned one person to each visit. In one case, two persons visited one campus at different times. In each department, minority faculty persons were interviewed, as were also directors of ethnic studies programs and administrative officials whose views were likely to influence departmental policy.

A separate report was prepared of each campus visited. The reports are subject to the limitations set by using a single observer on a short visit, but all possible precautions were taken to assure veracity. In several cases the visitors or other members of the Committee were previously familiar with the departments, they were asked to check the data against personal knowledge. Each visitor was also instructed to make contacts as varied as possible at each site to insure that no single perspective dominated the report. Each department was given assurance of confidentiality.

In some of the Committee visits met with cooperation. In others, despite advance notice on ASA letterhead, they met outright hostility and no advance preparations were made for the visit. In the latter instance, special care was taken to represent a wide range of views and to probe surface appearances of various participants. The second strategy in collecting data on minority status was to amplify the Association's annual "audit" of graduate departments of sociology. We felt that the questionnaire sent to departments provided a major opportunity for the collection of data, for example, special experiences of both of graduate students and faculty at a wide range of universities. To the 1972 questionnaire, 154 departments responded (74% of those surveyed, including 94% of the departments granting Ph.D.'s and 60% of those granting M.A.'s). To the 1973 "ASA Employment, Minority and Women Questionnaire," 171 departments responded; 265 departments responded to the 1975 survey.

These data constitute the basis of this report. Published and special studies were also drawn upon.

There were yet other measures signaling concern for the minorities within the Association. One of these was the appointment of an Executive Specialist for Minorities, an idea originally suggested by the Black Caucus in 1969. In 1972 Maurice Jackson, as the first Executive Specialist, assumed the responsibility for working on professional and academic problems of minorities. The jurisdiction of this position was later extended to women in sociology.

Also as a result of prompting from the Black Caucus, the ASA acquired in 1973 outside funds to establish the Minority Fellowship Program, to increase the opportunities of minority graduate students to earn the doctorate. Over 50 minority graduate students, including Black, Indian, Asian, and Spanish-American, are currently (1977) being assisted by the Program.

It is a fact, then, that minorities have made important progress within the ASA in the last several years. Nowhere is this better illustrated than in the figures on their involvement in the elected and appointive positions. These figures show quite clearly where dilemmas remain and improvement should be sought. Between 1970 and 1975 (Table 1-1), there were increases of minorities in the number of elected officials, both general and sectional, elected section officers, and members of editorial boards. Indian American and Spanish-American minority sociologists were represented only as Council or presidential appointees in 1974 and 1975: Asian American representation is better, being represented as Council or presidential appointees, as members of editorial boards, and as elected section officers.

In 1976 minority sociologists comprised 20.5% of the membership of the three elected committees (Publications, Conferences, and Minorities, and Nominations), 14.1% of the appointed committees excluding the three with special mandates, and 18.8% of the official ASA representatives. Yet minorities are still not part of some of the more major committees of involvement: for example, there are currently no journal editors and members of the Council who are from the minorities.

The only minority person to be elected to any ASA post in 1977 was Joan Harris, a Black woman and former Executive Specialist, who defeated a Black man and won a seat on the Committee on Nominations. And, following the habitual pattern, no minority person was elected to Council.

In spite of the fact that some significant changes have been initiated in recent years by ASA on behalf of minorities, then, a basic dilemma has been that the voting members of the Association have not often failed to support minority candidates for key elective positions.
in the success of the monumental study by Cumaia Myrdal, An American Dilemma (1944). This work drew heavily on the macroscopic reports and conclusions of both well-known and unheralded black sociologists. Myrdal acknowledges the work of Ralph J. Bunche and Guy Johnson. In the study itself, separate research tasks were performed by Allison Davis, St. Clair Drake (co-author with Horace H. Cayton of Black Metropolis), the famous study of black Chicago. The work of Franklin Frazier, Charles S. Johnson, and Ira De Ranch and colleagues. The assistants on this project included Kenneth Clark, Lewis W. Jones, and J. Marion Oakley.

An astonishing proportion of early black sociologists either took Ph.D. degrees at the University of Chicago or were trained in the Chicago tradition—or that is, a disciplined but usually holistic approach to the realities of, especially, urban life. The "Chicago school" also educated a number of Asian American sociologists, of whom Rose Hans Lee was one. Her studies of Chinese life in the United States provide a model for what is still in general use, even though she was the target of severe criticism by some Chinese Americans. It was impossible for her to publish her most important work in the United States. Like Frazier's research, her analysis of a minority power structure was unappreciated and is a valuable "insider" view. The Chicago tradition continues among Asian Americans, with others, such as Tomotu Shibusawa, Frank Miyamoto, and Sekino Nishii.

Dissimilar relations, perhaps, particularly clear to those minorities with Chinese and Japanese backgrounds and Asian American. The particular set of issues each group faces is to a considerable extent unique to it, though minorities have in common many problems in their relations with the majority. Minority sociologists tend to demonstrate in their work the effects of life in a transformed world. They are often less romantic, less moralistic, and less normative than are "outsiders," and how often have even more severely criticized by members of their own group than have been white sociologists. There is (as yet) little doubt in general and the sociology of minorities in particular will undergo considerable and accelerated incorporation of minority research workers.

Obviously, the special contributions of Chinese and Japanese American sociologists to the study of population and social progress in this early work (1928, 1931) was sponsored by the Social Science Research Council. Only four years ago was it even in the entire country—let alone that, alone, should justify a concern among sociologists with the status of minorities.

**The Current Situation**

In this section we examine the current status of minority sociology. In a paper delivered to the ASA in 1971, Epps and Howe note that black numbers of minority sociology with Ph.D. degrees are doing well in terms of rank and salary and, in fact, more productive papers and books and articles than a comparable group of white novices. An obvious conclusion,

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**TABLE 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank Year</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Asian</th>
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**1972 the ASA audit of graduate departments sociology included minorities other than Black.**
more Black men received M.A.’s from “distinguished” departments, but Black women, Indian Americans, and Asian American women received far more frequently from “adequate” departments with no Ph.D. programs. American Indians of Spanish ancestry, on the other hand, were far less frequently admitted to any department, let alone “adequate” departments. M.A.’s from “adequate” departments.

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motivation for classroom participation and social interaction. Some of the responsibilities for failure to establish relevancy must be shared by students as well as faculty. Nevertheless, the disparity in reading materials and personal experiences is likely to be greatest for minority students.

The same concern is sometimes expressed in another form. Some minority faculty members feel guilty about not being able to relate to white faculty members. Consequently, pressure increases for the hiring of minority faculty, however defined. The failure of a department to hire a minority candidate tends to be interpreted as membership in a minority group, which in turn leads to criticism of favorable view of minorities in general.

Minority Faculty

It is apparent from the visits of the Committee that many faculty members feel burdened by various types of conflicts. These include, for example, differing expectations of minority and non-minority students, guidance and counseling of students, the importance of advocacy research as well as administration, and the relative importance of teaching, community service and publishing. The Committee has described conflict as between the conventional professional expectations and self-interests and between professional education and personal behavior among the minority faculty members within the larger society.

A brief examination of the perception of the minority faculty members elicited during site visits will illustrate some of the conflicts between the expectations of the minority faculty and those of the department.

In general, the minority faculty interviewed felt that their experiences were not as good as they could be in minority recruitment. They also felt a need for more explicitness and greater clarification of recruitment criteria and policy for equity in weights assigned to traditional criteria, such as grades. Although some departments do move away from excessive weighting of the number of students who have been at a given university, minority faculty did not express skepticism about particular practices.

Some felt that the committee was not equipped to place minority faculty members on a competitive level. The committee had not been trained in evaluating the academic worth of minority faculty. There were several reasons for the feeling that minority faculty did not have an equal chance to compete. One was that the committee had no experience in this area. Another was that the committee was not trained to evaluate the quality of minority faculty members on a relative level. The committee felt that minority faculty members had an equal chance to compete with white faculty members.

A major problem identified by the committee was that minority faculty members were not given the opportunity to develop their own research projects. This was thought to be due to the lack of research support for minority faculty members. The committee also felt that minority faculty members were not given the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process within the department. This was thought to be due to the lack of representation of minority faculty members on departmental committees and in the decision-making process.

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where the minorities are not heavily represented. Perhaps only those persons who eschew involvement in minority communities or who are uninterested and unex- pectedly prepared to reject their own group. That situation is further complicated by the failure to recognize the political and institutional factors which are often the most important in determining the success or failure of any community program. As a result, the concept of community is often used too narrowly to indicate a single group of people interested in a single issue. In fact, the concept of community should be expanded to include all those who are affected by a particular issue, regardless of their race, religion, or socioeconomic status.

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Chapter IV

NON-TRADITIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Against the background outlined in the preceding chapter, it is easy to see that the drive for minority group participation in the American society is still far from complete. Much work remains to be done to overcome the many obstacles that stand in the way of effective minority group participation. This chapter will focus on three major areas: (1) the preparation and selection of minority students, (2) the development of institutional support systems, and (3) the recruitment and training of minority group members.

In the context of the new minority group participation, this chapter attempts to identify the major obstacles to effective minority group participation and to recommend solutions to these problems. The chapter begins with a discussion of the preparation and selection of minority group members, followed by an examination of the institutional support systems that are necessary to ensure effective minority group participation. Finally, the chapter concludes with a discussion of the recruitment and training of minority group members.

The lack of connection with minority group communities so characteristic of the university and the disciplines meant they were poorly prepared to respond effectively or to interpret the barrage of criticism and the intrasexual de- mands of the community. To some extent this can be seen in the way the faculty members react to the challenges of the new minority group participation. With respect to sociology this is seen in the development of a new kind of intellectual and institutional framework for the study of minority group participation.

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Black Studies programs were full-time. Thus a disproportionate number of part-time sociological faculty, many of whom themselves belong in the minorities, are teaching ethnic studies programs.

This discussion has skated many of the issues that loom large in the day-to-day confrontation over positions, resources and control of departments. A comprehensive area of instruction in colleges and universities—the struggle for faculty, facilities and financial resources. In the future, sociologists must attend to these issues as well. There is no substitute for a realistic appraisal of the problems facing ethnic studies programs. Some are internal, some are external; some are real, some are imagined. Recalling an earlier Black swell on campus, one this in the 1930s, aimed against the pretensions of the industrial growth of Black studies, one may bring help to the challenge of this issue before our society faces this problem in the future today. That rebellion was less militant perhaps more even more riskier than the takeovers of the 60s (Wolters, 1976). But it was a demand for admission to the Civil Rights movement to which the Black studies programs of the 1970s are a direct result. There is a deeper theme to the current drive for ethnic studies programs: a desire for control of resources. Although there is a general concern for social and political change, there is also a specific interest in the control of educational institutions. There is a growing awareness of the need for cultural and educational programs that are responsive to the needs of Black people. This awareness is reflected in the establishment of ethnic studies programs in many universities. These programs are designed to provide an educational environment that is more relevant to the experiences and needs of Black students. They are also intended to address the need for cultural and intellectual development that is responsive to the needs of Black people.

**APPENDIX IV-1**

**Fast and Current Non-Teaching Positions Held by Minority Persons**

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<th>Agency/Type of Position</th>
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**Sociologists who propose alternative approaches and who are clearly making recommendations that are relevant to the university.**

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**APPENDIX IV-1**

**Fast and Current Non-Teaching Positions Held by Minority Persons**

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Affirmative action has also its defenders among sociologists. Many of these are women, who have de- clared that, in the absence of other means to produce parity, affirmative action must continue (Chadde, 1975; Kelley, 1973); others, that it does not discriminate (Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology, 1975; Jorgensen, 1974), and that there is no evidence that it does. Jorgensen (1974) also declares that it is legal for affirmative action to be concerned with racial minorities since the courts approved of color-conscious employment programs as legitimate means of addressing grievances and ending discrimination. He comments:

"I think that the affirmative action program guidelines as written, though not perfect, seem to provide for an individual group discrimination against whites, males or white males. Indeed, such a program would be a necessary condition in any solution for identification and countering past discrimination."

Many of the criticisms of affirmative action stem from an effort to equalize the opportunities and standards and should be reconsidered on whether or not the idea is to achieve what they should (Jorgensen, 1972), and that a professional association needs a policy and sets certain standards for increasing the number of minority women. Indeed, one society, a non-agreed affiliation with affirmative action, states that it is not in its own interest to provide any training or identify with affirmative action (Hussey, 1975). In short, the affirmative action debate has been a discussion that has known a few minority-related issues on which AASA members have taken various stands. Unfortunately, there has been an unspoken idea that the objectives and policies of the association are of no interest, and that the association is concerned with the affairs of minority sociologists only.