Footnotes

Undergrad. Teaching Receives Funds for Follow-Up Project

An 18-month project designed to expand and institutionalize the efforts of the initial ASA Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology has been supported by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education. The new project, which began September 1, 1977, continues until February 28, 1979. The original project, also funded by the Fund, completed the assessment of undergraduate teaching, the creation of a teaching specialist position, the Nickerson Fellowship in Teaching Sociology, the establishment of formal communication channels for teachers, the beginning of a data base on undergraduate sociology, and the start of a community of colleagues based on this work.

NEw PROJECT

Hans O. Mauksch, Project Director, University of Missouri, Columbia, said, "The new project assumes that the impact of the first project, its products and services cannot be sustained and applied without a deliberately structured follow-up project designed to transfer, to train, and to provide for the acceptance of the participants in the project. Our expectations are that the impact of the project will be maximized if the fundamental processes of the discipline are to be affected."

See Undergrad. Back Page

ASA Committee Makes Recommendations For Expanding Employment Opportunities

This article is intended to stimulate discussion of an issue causing concern to a growing number of sociologists, one that vitally affects the health of the sociological enterprise. The academic job market has been undergoing rapid change in recent years, along the lines forecast a decade ago by the late Allen Carter for college teachers and scientific manpower as a whole, and by McGinnis, Finnbergh, and others for sociology specifically. Briefly put, it is a case of an excess of supply over demand for academic manpower. The PhD glut (an international trend signaled by the term "academic over-supply" used for it in Japan), has arisen as a byproduct of shrinking (or stable) student enrollments and a concomitant tenuring-in of departments on a nationwide basis, while the production of PhDs continued to grow based on greatly expanded enrollments of an earlier period. It is not yet clear that these trends have produced substantial unemployment among the ranks of PhDs in sociology. The most recent NSF and NARRC sample surveys for 1974-75 show unemployment rates of less than 2% for all disciplines in sociology and engineering. But these concerns should not be dismissed. See Expanding Employment Opportunities

Council Sets Guidelines for ASA Journals

In response to concerns expressed by the membership and the Association’s journal editors, ASA Council has prepared an official statement on the scope and mission of ASA publications. The original drafting was assigned to a Task Group of Council in consultation with past and current editors and the Committee on Publications. The mandate, as approved by Council, appears below. This overall statement is intended as clarification to authors, subscribers, and editors, but does not impinge in any way on the prerogatives of editors for selection of articles deemed appropriate for publication in their journals. The scope and mission statements will be published in each journal and will be used in promotional materials for the publications.

The American Sociological Review publishes work of interest to the discipline in general; new theoretical developments, results of research that advances our understanding of the most fun

damental social processes, important methodological innovations. Like other publications of the Association, emphasis is given to exceptional quality. Unlike the more specialized journals of the Association, The American Sociological Review’s primary focus is on whatever has the most general bearing on the knowledge of society. See Guidelines Page 3

Council Approves Processing Fees For Journal Articles

After three years of deliberations and with great reluctance, ASA Council has established a processing fee for articles submitted to ASA journal editors. This processing fee will be $10.00 for everyone, but will be waived for students who are members of ASA. The effective date for implementation of this policy is January 1, 1978, with the stipulation that manuscripts not accompanied by the fee will not be processed until the funds are received by the journal. Considerations were given to increases in membership dues and subscription rates, both being viewed as potential loss of members and subscribers might offset any gain, but all these bodies recognized that inflationary costs in the

Lists Program Changes for 1978

The following changes and additions have been made in the listing of session topics and organizers published in the August issue of FOOTNOTES:

SUB-SYSTEMS

Death and Its Institutions: Jeffrey P. Rosenfield, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92039.

POLITICAL-ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Informal Discussions: Gary Marx, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92039.

THe LIFe CYCLE

Cohort Analysis: George Farkas, Department of Sociology, Yale University, Box 465 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06530.

Section on Family: John Scanzoni, 2115 Winstead Lane, Bloomington, IN 47401.

Section on Population: Charles B. Nash, Institute for Social Research, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32310.

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

Luncheon Roundtable Discussions: Melvin L. DeRear, Department of Sociology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

Spivak Fellowships Available for 1977: Deadline Set for December 1

Three Sydney Spivak Fellowships in intergroup relations will be awarded to ASA members during 1977 through a grant to the Association from the Converse/Quo Fund which may continue the program on a funds-available basis in future years. The grants of about $5,000 each are intended (1) to recognize major contributions to inter racial, inter ethnic, and inter religious relations and (2) to support continuing research and action projects in intergroup relations. A Fund spokesman said the Fellowships are to serve simultaneously as recognition for past accomplishments and as stimulus for future productivity. Competition for the 1977 Spivak Fellowships will be limited to the following areas:

(1) For recognition of significant applications of sociological knowledge to actual prevailing social conditions and to encourage future applications.

(2) For recognition of sustained scholarly contributions throughout the recipient’s sociological career and to encourage further contributions.

(3) For recognition of a significant sociological work that has appeared during the previous five year period and to encourage future contributions.

Nominations for the fellowships must be received by December 1, 1977 in the ASA Executive Office. Winners will be announced in FOOTNOTES in early 1978 and formal presentations will be made during the ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

In submitting a nomination, a nominator should specify the category for which a person is being nominated. Nominators are also asked to provide information concerning one or more of the following when appropriate: (1) nominee’s publications; (2) present or past positions of sociological knowledge in action programs, e.g., housing, health, employment; (3) service to local communities, organizations, and government agencies; and (4) current activities.

The ASA has established the following eligibility requirements for the Fellowships: (1) No person may receive more than one such Fellowship; (2) No one who has prepared manuscripts on commission from the Converse House Fund or received substantial support from the Fund shall be eligible. (3) Fellowships are made only to ASA members. See Awards & Back Page

Awards Honor 4 At Annual Meeting

Four sociologists were honored during the ASA Annual Meeting in Chicago as recipients of the Sorokin, the Bernard, and the Stouffer Awards. Kai T. Erikson, Yale University, and Perry Anderson, New Left Review, London, England, shared the Sorokin Award. Mitra Komarovsky, Barnard College, received the first Jessie Bernard Award and Otis Dudley Duncan, University of Arizona, received the Stouffer Award.

Erikson received his award for Everything in Its Path, published by Simon & Schuster. Anderson was honored for Considerations on Western Marxism, published by NBL, London.

The citation honoring Erikson states “his analysis of the Buffalo Creek disaster enhances our understanding of the conditions”. See Awards & Back Page
Urges Revision of Ethical Code to Include Teaching & Student Rights

John F. Gallihed
Univ. of Missouri, Columbia

Approximately two years ago, 1 (The American Sociologist, 1975) recommended a few modest alterations in the wording of the ASA Code of Ethics to extend its explicit coverage to instructional activities. Although the recommendations were limited to one or two paragraphs, mainly adding the words students to each rule, to date I know of no formal action on this issue. The title of the article was: "The ASA Code of Ethics on the Protection of Human Beings: Are Students Human Too?" Since publication of the article, as before, the ASA has taken no formal action on the issue, and one can assume that the answer to the question of students' humanity is something other than a resounding yes.

Instructional activity was included in the report of the first ASA Ethics Committee headed by Robert Angell. Mention was also made of the need to extend coverage to teaching in the introductory statement to the Code when it was published (The American Sociologist, 1968). Moreover, in its short history the ASA Ethics Committee has frequently received complaints from students even though these presumably are not in their jurisdiction. In 1974 FOOTNOTES the ASA Ethics Committee chair, Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, noted that few cases had been brought before the Committee and issued a call for additional cases. However, one type of abuse that had been brought to the attention of the Committee was the denial of graduate student access to data which they helped collect (FOOTNOTES, 1974, 1975). Epstein (FOOT- NOTES, 1975) issued the following statement on students' rights:

"There were a number of cases regarding students' rights which came to the Committee. These cases involved the issues of due credit, and personal exploitation of students, including both professional and emotional dimensions. The former type of personal exploitation involved issues such as fair treatment in the decisions regarding qualifications for candidacy for the PhD in graduate departments. Exploitation of the latter type involved threats to graduate students who reject overtures to the establishment of intimate relationships. One since the original Ethics Committee, as well as those which followed, have discussed this issue, the inactivity of the ASA in the area of the ethics of teaching cannot be attributed to lack of knowledge of any abuses of the teaching role. Perhaps the inactivity of the ASA in the area of professional ethics, especially regarding the ethics of teaching, is because the suggestions I made were too cursory, as one critic, Kenneth Trellembly (The American Sociologist, 1975) has alleged. The writer concludes: 'The objection that I have of the article is the lack of practical advice on applying the Code in one's research and teaching, other possible limitation to my earlier modest proposal was discussed by an anonymous reviewer who argued against publication of the essay. The reviewer had 'reservations' about the paper because it did not explicitly discuss abuses that might be corrected by the kind of safeguards envisioned.' "What practices known to the author would a revised code sanction?" 'It does not stand to reason for me that students should be protected by the code simply because they are human too.' The purpose of this essay is to address these concerns by sketching some of the teaching abuses possibly necessitating Code revisions as well as to offer some practical advice on options for such a revised Code.

In developing a more comprehensive set of alterations in the Association's Code regarding instructional responsibility, three main sources of information are available for information on abuses of the teaching role as well as possible corrective measures: (1) the experiences of other discipli- lines, (2) the experiences of the ASA Ethics Committee, and (3) alleged abuses of the teaching role by sociologists.

The American Political Science Association's Ethics Committee operates on a case method and generates rules as advisory opinions as a result of hearing complaints rather than attempting to implement a complete code as ratified by the association membership as does the ASA Ethics Committee. The Political Science Ethics Committee's most recent advisory opinion (1976) deals with procedural rights of graduate students. No new section of the Code provides this opinion deals with students or teaching. The American Anthropological Association's "Principles of Professional Responsibility" contains a major section dealing with responsibility to students (1971). And the American Psychological Association's "Ethical Standards for Psychologists" (1972) has a number of provisions regarding teaching. Several portions of the American Historical Association's "Statement of Professional Standards" (1974) deal with students and instructional activity.

Finally the AAAU has issued a "Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students" (1966).

A survey of the Codes indicates that the political science code addresses procedural problems in evaluation of graduate students. The anthropology code deals with granting credit for research, fair evaluation procedures, compensation, admissions policies, and realistic counseling for career opportunities. The psychology code prohibits improper disclosure of personal information about students. The historical code deals mainly with fair evaluation of students but also attempts to control some forms of sexual exploitation by other faculty dishonesty. The AAUP code deals with fair admissions policies, fair evaluation, freedom of student expression, and improper disclosure of student records.

The ASA Ethics Committee has reported complaints falling into three categories:

A. Full professional credit for and access to research information gathered by graduate students (FOOTNOTES, 1973, 1974, 1975).
B. Fair evaluation for PhD candidates (FOOTNOTES, 1975).
C. Sexual exploitation (FOOTNOTES, 1975).

Recently allegations from two large PhD-granting sociology departments have been reported. One is a book about the University of Minnesota by Professor Don Martindale (1976) containing claims of both shifting and prejudiced evaluations of graduate students and their sexual exploitation. (See the charges concern the University of Missouri and are in an open letter Continued to Page 4)

THE JOSSEY-BASS BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES

Dennis C. Foss
THE VALUE CONTROVERSY IN SOCIOLOGY
A New Orientation for the Discipline

Sponsored by the American Sociological Association, this new volume deals with perennial problems in sociology, including predicting the future, allocating causal influence, allowing for measurement error, making the best of criminology, and constructing a credible theoretical model. For example, contributors present a method for assessing world forecasts; consider the problem of assigning weights to the multiple causes and multiple indicators of political participation; discuss estimating the correlation between interval variables when ordinal data are available for the independent variable; offer a formula for estimating the reliability of the number of events (for instance, racial disturbances) that occur in a specific time interval; and formulate a model of time-sharing (the allocation of time among persons).

Sociological Methodology 1978 reveals the variety of influences currently at work in sociology, such as psychometrics, mathematical economics, and set theory. The book presents the work of diverse specialists including econometricians, who are considering the relevance of their methods for sociological and data analysis — and confirms the growing emphasis in the field on time series and longitudinal data, as well as on the trend toward dynamic models and methods of testing them. Collectively, the ten chapters in this volume substantially extend previous work on recurring problems in sociological research, accurately reflect the state of method in sociology today — particularly its sociometric aspects — and testify to the importance of methodology in examining sociological knowledge.

615 Montgomery Street • JOSSEY-BASS INC., PUBLISHERS • San Francisco, California 94111

$10.95

Karl F. Schuessler, Editor
SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY 1978

$15.00
Guidelines Announced for ASA Publications

Continued from Page 2

Contemporary Sociology publishes articles, reviews, and discussions of recent works in sociology and in related disciplines which merit the attention of sociologists. Since all sociological publications cannot be reviewed, a selection is made to reflect important trends and issues in the field.

The American Sociologist publishes papers on such professional concerns as: the use of sociological knowledge and skills in academic and non-academic settings; the conditions of work and maintenance of professional standards; the ethical, practical, and intellectual issues related to research; practical problems affecting sociologists as professionals; and research, publication, copyright, and ideological issues related to the development of new perspectives.

Social Psychology (formerly Sociometry) publishes articles concerning the effects of group structures and cultural forces on the development of group attitudes and values. It also contains research concerning the effects of social interaction. This includes the study of the primary relations of individuals to one another, or to groups, collectivities, or institutions, and also the study of intra-individual processes in so far as they substantially influence, or are influenced by, social forces.

The editors seek manuscripts which give theoretical structure to sociological psychology or report significant research that is clearly focused, well designed, and competently conducted and presented. The journal is intended to reflect both the theoretical and methodological diversity of social psychology. Its emphasis is on quality, whatever the data and the mode of analysis. Editors are receptive to original ideas on the growing edge of science. Contributions are invited from any sector of the scientific community oriented to the objectives of this journal.

Sociology of Education publishes papers on educational processes, and on human development. The research may focus on the individual, institutional, and structural arrangements among institutions bearing on education and human development. The editors invite papers that deal with all stages of schooling, all stages of the life cycle, and all types of education. The journal invites contributions from scholars in any discipline.

The Journal of Health and Social Behavior publishes reports of empirical studies, theoretical analyses, and synthesizing reviews that employ a sociological perspective to clarify aspects of social life bearing on human health and illness, both physical and mental. Its scope includes studies of the institutions, organizations, and occupations devoted to health services as well as studies of the behavior of actual and potential recipients of these services.

The ASA Rose Monograph Series publishes manuscripts which contribute significantly to sociological knowledge. Manuscripts, which should be between 100 and 300 double-spaced typed pages, are not restricted to journal articles or to any approach or method.

Sociological Methodology publishes new work, comprehensive reviews, and expository essays. Methodology is conceived broadly as ranging from philosophy and methodology to analytic procedures and to the collection of scientific data. The publication is intended to serve a pedagogical as well as a substantive function. Manuscript mathematical proofs should be accompanied by explanatory text.

Psia L. Goldmian is the Co-Director of a National Science Foundation grant to Oberlin College in support of a Women in Science Careers Workshop, in early 1978. She is Associate Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Sociological Anthropology Department. The purpose of the workshop and its follow-up activities is to attract young women into careers in the sciences by providing information on opportunities and how to improve career counseling in the sciences.

Jesie Bernard, Washington, D.C., noted sociologist and plower in the Women’s Movement, has recently been honored for her outstanding contributions as a sociologist and author. Bernard received the Degree of Doctor of Human Letters at the June 18 commencement of Northwestern University. She was honored, along with ten other people, including John Paul Stevens, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. The National Council of Women of Washington, Local Chapter of the Association for Women in Science honored Bernard and two outstanding women scientists at a reception on May 6 at the National Museum of History and Technology. Bernard has received numerous awards and grants for her research and writing in the area of women, marriage, family, and racial quality. She is the author of numerous books and articles. She has been the recipient of several national awards, elected to numerous offices in professional organizations, and served on many professional committees and boards.

ASA News

4 Sociologists Named to Academy

Amos Hawley, President of the American Sociological Association and Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of North Carolina, and Herbert Hyman of Wesleyan University, New York City, were among the 108 scholars, scientists, public figures and writers elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at the Academy’s 179th annual meeting in May. The new members are nominated by the Fellows of the Academy for prominence in their respective fields. The Academy is a national honorary society with a membership of 2,300. Its membership includes representatives from the mathematical, physical and biological sciences, as well as law, administration, public affairs, theology, fine arts, and the humanities. It carries on an active program of study and publication on major national and international problems which require the expertise of several disciplines, and it recognizes outstanding contributions through a series of prizes which include the Humanistic Studies Award, the Jefferson-Thurmond Medal for Literature, a Social Science Prize, the Rumford Medal and the Amory Prize for Medicine.

Guggenheims Awarded to 8 Sociologists

Eight sociologists are among the winners of this year’s competition for fellowships from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. In its 53rd annual competition, the Guggenheim Foundation awarded $40,000 to 323 fellows. The fellowships were selected from among 3,050 applicants for their “demonstrated accomplishments in the past and strong promise for the future.”

The eight sociologists who received awards and their proposed studies appear below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dan Archer</td>
<td>Associate Professor of Sociology, University of California at Santa Barbara</td>
<td>Studies on the origins of homicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Caplovitz</td>
<td>Professor of Sociology, Graduate School and University Center of City University of New York</td>
<td>The impact of inflation on American families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbert L. Gans</td>
<td>Professor of Sociology, Columbia University</td>
<td>Senior Research Associate, Center for Policy Research, New York public policy for culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Coffman</td>
<td>Professor of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>A study of casino gambling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William J. Goode</td>
<td>Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago</td>
<td>Prestige as a social control system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alan Inkeles</td>
<td>Professor of Education and Professor of Sociology, Stanford University</td>
<td>Studies in individual modernity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Shlonsky Bird</td>
<td>Associate Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill</td>
<td>The Anglo-Catholic revival as a social movement</td>
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FOOTNOTE Guidelines

New guidelines for contributions to FOOTNOTES will become effective with the November issue.

The guidelines limit contributions to “Open Forum” to 800 words; obituaries to 600 words; and letters to the editor to 400 words.


A Workshop on Implementing Title IV will be held November 10-11 in Alexandria, Virginia. For application and registration information write: WEAL Title IX Project, 733 15th Street, N.W., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Please send notices on career opportunities for sociologists and announcements about programs and awards of interest to women and minority sociologists to Donna Wilkinson, Executive Associate, Women, American, ASA, 7722 North Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

World Congress Set For Uppsala in August

1978 is the year of the World Congress of Sociology. August 14-19 in Uppsala, Sweden. Decisions about the number of sections, their themes and their organizational structure have now been made and are available in the Summer issue of the ISA Bulletin. Potential section organizers should note that the program is highly decentralized so that they should decide on the program best suited for their own contribution before writing to the section organizer.

Registration forms will be distributed to all ISA members in the Fall issue of the ISA Bulletin. Non-members may obtain them by writing the ISA Secretariat, P.O. Box 719, Station A, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3C 2V2.

The ISA, through the Executive Office, is seeking to obtain funding to assist travel for those officially on the program. It is anticipated, however, that these funds will be limited. Details concerning the availability of travel assistance will be published in the program as the Executive Office is in the process of exploring group flights from the United States to reduce overall travel costs. Final details will be published in FOOTNOTES later. Any questions concerning program details should be addressed to the ISA Secretariat in Montreal.

The Marriage & Family Review is a quarterly publication designed to help you meet your educational and career goals in the marriage and family field.

Each comprehensive issue provides you with over 100 "hard-hitting" abstracts of recent journal articles in the fields of marriage and family, family development, family relationships, family counseling, human service delivery, family socialization, and family medical health care.

This special issue includes:
- "Families and the Family" by John Shlonsky Bird (guest editor) and colleagues: An emphasis on the family as a social institution.
- "Families and the Family Environment" by John Shlonsky Bird (guest editor) and colleagues: An emphasis on the family as a social institution.

FOOTNOTE: Guidelines for contributors to FOOTNOTES will become effective with the November issue.

NEW

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FOOTNOTE: Guidelines for contributors to FOOTNOTES will become effective with the November issue.
Undergraduate Project Adds More Resources; Revised Annotated Bibliography & Books

A major revision of the annotated bibliography Teaching Sociology is now available from the ASA Projects on Teaching Sociology. Additionally, the ASA Project is now able to sell interested sociologists and students copies of the different books on teaching and teacher development published by Jossi-Bass, Inc., Publishers.

The completely annotated bibliographies are estimated at 30 to 50 citations specifically on the teaching of sociology, organized under 13 subject headings including, Introductory Sociology, Teaching Research Methods and Statistics and applications of the Computer in Teaching, Innovative approaches to Course Formats, Sociology Curricula, Simulation and Gaming, Personalized Systems of Instruction, Audio-Visual Media and Teaching Sociology, Student Evaluation of Teaching, Graduate student evaluations of Teaching, Assessment of Student Learning.

The Teaching Sociology bibliography was authored by Ethelyn Davis, Texas Woman’s University, Charles Goldfarb, Oberlin College, and Nils-Henrik Leppegard, Cleveland State University, and includes more than double the citations contained in the first edition and is available from the ASA Office at $10.00.

Through a special arrangement with Jossi-Bass, Inc., Publishers, the ASA Project can sell at a discount single copies of each of four major works on teaching.

Kenneth E. Bibee, Professor of Sociology (1979). Described in Choice as “the most comprehensive available in the subject of college teaching.” Title treated evaluative techniques and learning to teach, rewards in teaching, the teaching environment, attitude and status which are in the way of effective teaching. Price: $22.75.

Kenneth E. Bibee, The Craft of Teaching (1979). In this volume, Bibee discusses specifically the skills required for effective teaching: lecture, discussion, seminars, tutorials and advising, selecting with students, outside the classroom, tutorials, assign- ments, grading, problematic teaching situations and the preparation of college teaching. Price: $20.00.


Jerry G. Call, Toward Faculty Excellence (1979). Described in Choice as one of ten volumes judged to be “essential reading for college faculty concerned with improving the quality of teaching.” This book provides a thorough overview of faculty development activities in U.S. colleges offering two-year and four-year professional and occupational development, organizational development, faculty development, and policy of faculty development efforts. Price: $15.95.

Orders for the bibliography or books can be made by sending a check made payable to the “ASA Projects on Teaching Sociology.” Price: $10.00. Price includes shipping.

Students, faculty, and staff from a graduate student (Johnson, 1977) it also deals with unimproverd and expedient evaluation and sexual exploitation, as well as economic exploitation of graduate students. The reason for seeking non- erary is that it is a variety of sources that is related to the routine problems that arise in instructional activity, not the usual sexual scandal. Routine instructional problems are similar to the routine racial segregation of neighborhoods and schools, often called institutional racism, as opposed to the unusual lynching. Our concern here is with the more pervasive, even if often less dramatic problems. From these sources the following routine problems that are seems to be addressed by many ASA Code revi- sions.

A. Students from sexual exploitation, and other physical threats. Freedom from physical threats and exploitation for faculty, students and society. Freedom from physical threats and exploitation for faculty, students and society. Freedom from physical threats and exploitation for faculty, students and society.

B. Fair and nonprejudiced evaluation. Graduate student oral examina- tions at times take on the quality of what Garfinkle calls degradation ceremonies and would seem to be better suited to certain religious orders than to academic disciplines.

C. Credit for and access to research information gathered by students. Of course, receipt of credit for work and ideas is a widely acknowledged right both in and outside of academe.

D. Improper disclosure of personal attributes, and privacy. It is surprising that psychology with its clinical traditions would be more sensitive to this issue than other disciplines.

E. Economic exploitation. Economic exploitation includes the employment of research assistants at miserly wages, as well as using one’s faculty status as leverage to coerce students to do work on one’s home or other personal property at very low wages.

F. Fair admissions and recruitment policies. Fair recruitment of students not only requires a lack of prejudice toward race, sex, and religion, but it also requires that potential graduate students be ware of the shrinkage professional job opportunities. At that point the graduate department may be required to reduce or close admissions when it is apparent that no professional opportuni- ties are available even though this drives away cheap instructors for future generations. They choose seminar teaching opportunities. Clearly, without sufficient opportunities (or perhaps without it), admission to graduate programs is an implicit contract for future professional placement. Once professional training is completed.

Yet this list of recommendations is not complete without some suggestion for implementa- tion of the Code. As Tremblay (The American Sociologist, 1976) correctly observes much of the discussion of professional ethics is cursory and pays only “lip service” to a professional Code of Ethics. The question then is how can we begin to take a Code of Ethics for teaching sociology seriously? At a minimum, use of such a revised code would require that students in sociology.

INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY

Kath Harriet Jacobs Boston University

Functionaries can only function at functions. Empty rooms exert no influence on functions. Tiredly they function to create functions. Functions thus are functional when empty. Functionaries function efficiently, thoroughly. Functionaries deserve pity for their work. Who today is not a functionary? Functioning is after all functional.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has announced that November 7, 1977 will be the application deadline for its program of fellowships in Residence for College Teachers for the academic year 1977- 78. These fellowships, which range from $3,000 to $8,500, are designed to enable college teachers who are not commuting from their own homes.

The purpose of the program is to provide opportunities for faculty members of undergraduate and two- year colleges to work with distinguished scholars in their fields at institutions with library facilities suitable for the development of research. Through research, reflection, and discussion with the seminar director and their colleagues, participants will sharpen their understanding of the subject they teach and improve their ability to convey these understandings to their students. The seminar director and faculty will be conducted by Professors Donald N. Levine, at the University of Chicago, and Charles W.重重的. Historical Foundations of the Social Sciences.

Application materials, including descriptions of the seminars for 1977-78, are available from the Divi- sion of Fellowships, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 17th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20506; (202) 352-9507.

NEH SET-X Deadline for Teacher Fellowships

Planning is underway for the Third Annual Northeast Conference for Graduate and Undergraduate Sociological Research with the theme “The Cultural Roots of Social Inequality.” Departments and individuals wishing to participate in the con- ference are requested to contact Edward Singer, Mark Smolczynsky, or Professor Donald N. Barrett, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Twenty-eight colleges and universities were represented by the participants in the second annual conference held last spring. Thirty-eight papers, equally distributed between graduate and undergraduate students, were presented. One undergraduate paper has been accepted for publication in journal faculty. Participating institutions served as discussion leaders and chairs.

Hans O. Maulsch, ASA Execu- tive Officer, spoke on “Sociology: Discipline or Profession.”
For sale: 9 hardbound volumes of the works of Nobel laureate dated 1896 in reasonably good condition (text excellent, covers damaged on several). Price: $25 plus postage to best offer. Carolyn Perucchi, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Utah State University, Water 11 apt, 1N 47907.

Compiling bibliography on sociological aspects of cooking, foods, and restaurants. Send statements of interest for bibliography to: Richard P. Gale, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

Two new papers are available from the Red Feather Institute (Box 97, Red Feather, CO 80652): "Critical Dimension in Social Psychology: Mead and Harener," by Valerie Malhotra-Hammond and a syllabus on "The Sociology of Fascism," by Fred Clarke. The papers are part of the Transforming Sociology Series; $5 postage would be appreciated.

Massachusetts Assn. Celebrates Anniversary

The Massachusetts Sociological Association will celebrate its tenth anniversary by honoring its past presidents during a dinner scheduled for its fall meeting November 5 at Wellesley College Science Center.

Past-presidents of MA are Peter J. Rose, Smith College; Edwin M. Schur, New York University; Louis B. Hose, Psychomotor Institute of Boston; John M. Mogey, Boston University; Gratt

See Mass. Cont. Page 7

Human Studies, a journal for philosophy and the social sciences in press, will be published for the first time this year. The journal is devoted to publishing, the dialogue between philosophy and the social sciences: in particular, between phenomenological and analytic philosophy, and between the one hand and phenomenological existential, and ethnomethodological approaches to the other. The journal is project-oriented rather than discipline-oriented. In addition to theoretical and philosophical analyses of social issues, the journal will welcome speculative studies of the world of everyday life. Manuscripts should be sent to: George Frederick, Department of Sociology, Boston University, Boston, MA 02153.

Sociology of Work and Occupations invites submissions for a special issue on the social impact of computer technology, to be edited by Ronald Anderson and John Lyons, Mortimer, Department of Sociology, 114 Social Science Building, 267th Avenue South, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55414. The following topics are not all-inclusive, but illustrate the scope of concern: The emergence of computerized occupations; the impact of the computer on change in occupations; the "computer worker." Editors are particularly interested in research-based papers and encouraging re-examination of already collected data which contain information concerning computer and occupations. Send 200 word abstracts by December 1, 1977 to edit ensured. Complete manuscripts are due April 1, 1978 for possible publication in Winter, 1978-79. Final articles should not exceed 30 typewritten, double-spaced pages, or 60 double-spaced pages (abstract up to 200 words), the author's biographical sketch (including institutional affiliation), and current specialization/interest, and separate footnotes and bibliographies of all references to be included in the text.

Symposia and Colloquia on Max Weber to be resumed by the University of California Press, any who are interested to prepare and present papers for the second series are invited to send a synopsis of their papers to the University of California Press, 2245 Addison St, Berkeley, CA 94703. The symposium is designed to receive a limited number of papers. Some funding may be available for travel. Instead of the traditional topics connected with Weber, emphasis will be placed on those works of Weber which have been neglected. Due to oversubscription in American scholarship, The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism are excluded from our plans. Two-day colloquia dealing with clusters of papers with common themes are planned. We are inviting scholars to consider clusters listed below and other.

1. Weber's theory of political power and religion/ideological legitimation
2. Weber's intellectual predecessors: Kant, Hegel, Marx, Nietzsche, Schumpeter, Jevons, Sombart, one of the biographers of Weber, Dilthey, Sinagolous and others
3. Weber's epistemological images: History, abstract whirlpool, tradition, and the self-identical practitioner of the natural and social sciences and the professors as well as the foundations and institutions conventionally identified with "the humanities"
4. Weber's Theory of Nationalism, Quebec, Ecuador, Brazil, Scotland and Wales, Russia, China, and Baltic Nations, Christianity, Macau, Malaysia, Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, Kurdistan, Azerbaijan, Turkistan, Tajikistan, and other culture case studies
5. Charisma and Revolution
6. Ratio and Revolution
8. India, China, and Japan: Power Structure and Legitimation

Please send suggestions and choices as well as an indication of your interest in sponsoring the symposium to: MARY WEISER, P.O. Box 285, Brookfield, WI 53005. If you have questions, you may call Mary Munoz, Jane Moore, or Jose Hernandez, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53201, (414)-843-4288, 4295.

Toward a New Sociology
Third Edition
By the late Charles H. Anderson and Jeffrey Gibson, Tufts University (Paperbound)

The Structure of Sociological Theory
Revised Edition
By Jonathan H. Turner, University of California-Irvine

American Delinquency: Its Meaning and Construction
By Lenny T. Emery, University of Southern California

Reflections of Society for 73
Crime, Correction, and Society: Introduction to Criminology
4th Edition
By Elmer J. Johnson, Southern Illinois University

Toward a New Sociology
Third Edition
By the late Charles H. Anderson and Jeffrey Gibson, Tufts University (Paperbound)

The International Network for Social Network Analysis has been reorganized to serve as a clearinghouse for network analysts and information. INSNA has about 200 members, most of whom are from North America. It publishes a directory and a three-annual newsletter. Sessions are being arranged at the 1972 World Congress of the International Network for Social Network Analysis, held in Uppsala World Congress next summer. Dues are $50. For more information contact: Barry Wellman, Department of Sociology, INSNA, Center for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto, 150 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada MS51A1.

Princeton Seminar on History of the Professions
The History of the Professions will be the subject of the 1978 Princeton Seminar for Historical Studies. The seminar is being held at Princeton University for two years, 1978-79 and 1979-80. The seminar will be limited to a number of one- or two-semester Research Fellows and a number of younger scholars as well as for senior scholars with established reputations. Candidates must have completed their PhD's and at least one full year of teaching experience elsewhere. It will also be interested in candidates for fellowship for the whole year, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Inquiries and requests for fellowships for application forms should be addressed to: The Secretary, Davis Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544. The application deadline is December 11, 1977.

Scholars who are not applicants for fellowships are invited to submit interesting papers to the Seminar. Interested writers are asked to write to Lawrence Stone, Director, at Princeton University. All papers should be received by the application deadline.

Law and Social Sciences
The National Science Foundation’s Law and Social Sciences Program, which supports the development of new research programs and methods of delivery of social science research on the operation, impact, and role of legal and law-like systems of social control, is eager to increase the participation of sociologists. For further information contact: L. Lawrence Ross, Program Director, Law and Social Sciences Program, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550, (202) 352-5616.

1978-79 Judicial Fellows Program

The National Endowment for the Arts is now inviting young professional artists to apply for the 1978-79 Judicial Fellows Program. The Program is designed to provide artists in the United States with new perspectives and techniques for political and social action. The Fellows will be chosen to spend 1978-79 working with judges, lawmakers, and civic leaders in various capacities related to projects attempting to improve judicial administration. An additional goal of the Program is to generate interest among artists, and among artists, those individuals who will not only make a contribution during their year at the Judicial Fellows, but who will continue to make a contribution to judicial administration in the future. For further information contact: The National Endowment for the Arts, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20501. The Program is described in detail in the National Endowment for the Arts, 1978-79 Judicial Fellows Program Guide. The application deadline is November 4, 1977.

Application information and literature on the Program are available on request from Mark M. Casmere, Executive Director of the Judicial Fel low Commission, Supreme Court of the United States, Room SC 300, Washington, D.C. 20544, (202) 353-1440.

Postdoctoral Fellowship

An interdisciplinary group of faculty at the University of Pittsburgh is seeking applicants for a postdoctoral fellowship in criminal epidemiology. The Program is based in the Department of Psychiatry (Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic) of the School of Medicine and coordinated with the Master of Science in criminal epidemiology at the Graduate School of Public Health. Program emphasizes research training and the development of a research career in criminal epidemiology. The Fellowship will start Summer 1979, and the application deadline is May 25, 1979.

Application information and literature on the Program are available on request from Dr. John P. Rosen, Director, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.
James McVoy was born on April 16, 1922, inDearborn, Michigan, to Robert, a social scientist, and Helen, a nurse. He spent his childhood in Detroit, where he attended high school and college. McVoy earned his degree in English from the University of Michigan in 1940 and completed his Ph.D. in Sociology at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1957.

In 1957, McVoy joined the faculty of the Department of Sociology at the University of California, Berkeley, where he taught for more than 30 years. He was a prolific author and educator, known for his contributions to the field of social theory. He received numerous awards and honors throughout his career, including the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Achievement Award in 1963 and the Distinguished Service Award in 1979.

McVoy was a true friend to many of us and a prouncee to all those meeting him. Edward I. McClearn

Stephen Schayer (1919-1999) was a prominent sociologist in the United States. He was born on July 28, 1919, in New York City, New York, and died on November 4, 1999, in Berkeley, California. Schayer received his Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1947.

Virlyn A. Boyd (1920-1977) was a professor of Sociology at the University of California, Berkeley, where he taught for more than 20 years. He was a leading scholar in the field of race relations and religious studies. Boyd was born on March 10, 1920, in Washington, D.C., and died on April 1, 1977, in Berkeley, California.

Richard Krofen (1920-1977) was a professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, where he taught for more than 20 years. He was a leading scholar in the field of urban sociology. Krofen was born on August 15, 1920, in Chicago, Illinois, and died on November 15, 1977, in Madison, Wisconsin.

Medical Sociologists in Latin America: Information about or their connection to medical sociologists in Latin America. Information about or their connection to medical sociologists in Latin America. Information about or their connection to medical sociologists in Latin America.

I am writing this chapter on "Science and Social Energy" for Volta: The Encyclopedia of Social Energy. I would like to FOOTNOTES readers to encourage a broader view of how energy is produced and distributed, and to point out the many ways that society and the economy are interconnected. I would also like to acknowledge the contributions of all those who have helped me in the preparation of this chapter, including my editors and reviewers.

Medical Sociologists in Latin America: Information about or their connection to medical sociologists in Latin America. Information about or their connection to medical sociologists in Latin America. Information about or their connection to medical sociologists in Latin America.
2. Report of the President. President Yarger reported that he has planned the program of the 1977 Council meeting to be held at the Sheraton-Carolon Hotel in Washington, D.C. on August 15-17.

The agenda included:
- Introduction of new members into the Council
- Discussion of the American Sociological Association's stance on the revised APA Style Manual
- Presentation of the final report of the Task Group II on Standards of Membership

3. Report of the Secretary-Treasurer. John R. Brown reported that the 1977 Council meeting will be held at the Sheraton-Carolon Hotel in Washington, D.C. on August 15-17.

4. Report of the Executive Officer. Robert E. Bogue reported that the American Sociological Association (ASA) has approved a new task force on diversity and inclusivity, chaired by Donna J. Perry. The task force will focus on issues related to diversity, equity, and inclusion within the discipline.

5. Report of the Committee on Membership. The Committee on Membership has approved the following changes to the membership policies: the requirement for a membership application to be submitted to the Council by the annual meeting date has been eliminated, and the membership year will begin on January 1.

6. Report of the Committee on Education and Training. The Committee on Education and Training recommended the approval of a new graduate program in sociology at the University of California, Berkeley.

7. Report of the Committee on Research. The Committee on Research recommended the awarding of a new grant to support research on the impact of technology on society.

8. Report of the Committee on Professional Ethics. The Committee on Professional Ethics has approved the new code of ethics for sociologists, which includes provisions on confidentiality, informed consent, and research integrity.


10. Report of the Task Group II. The Task Group II on Standards of Membership has recommended the adoption of new standards for membership, which will be presented to the Council for approval.

11. Motion: The Council voted to approve the recommendations of the Task Group II on Standards of Membership.

12. Motion: The Council voted to adopt the new code of ethics for sociologists.

13. Motion: The Council voted to approve the new fellowship program to support research on gender equality.

14. Motion: The Council voted to approve the new standards for membership.

15. Motion: The Council voted to establish a new grant program to support research on the impact of technology on society.

16. Motion: The Council voted to approve the new code of ethics for sociologists, which includes provisions on confidentiality, informed consent, and research integrity.

17. Motion: The Council voted to approve the recommendations of the Task Group II on Standards of Membership.
Forging figures in the aggregate are offset by the very troubling ratios of job-seekers to job listings at recent meetings of regional social science associations (which have ranged between 10:1 and 15:1). Clearly, career management (actual or unemployment) are growing, whether in the context of initial placements, mobility opportunities, or in the context of the current surplus of PhDs and other academic departures.

PROBLEMS CITED

In recognition of these trends, the need to explore non-academic job opportunities, and the ASA established a Committee on Employment in 1971. During its first five years, with Jack Ribely as its chairperson, the Committee organized sessions on career alternatives at ASA annual meetings and collective information on the supply-demand relationship as a basis for possible future action. It was instituted as the Committee on Expanding Employment Opportunities in 1976, to emphasize its special mission. After meeting several times since then, the ExEO Committee has drafted a set of recommendations for consideration and action by ASA's Council. I want to share these with the membership, so that we may have the benefit of your reactions and recommendations for our future work.

First, we face a real deficit of information on the present or potential demand for sociologists in the nonacademic sector. A 1975 ASA-sponsored study, "Sociologists in Non-Academic Employment" by Sharon Panian and Barbara DeFeo revealed that those now in that sector are generally quite satisfied with their work, earn higher incomes and enjoy more flexibility than academic sociologists, and show broadly comparable levels of professional accomplishment. But by most estimates, they represent a very small slice of PhD-holders, and few indications exist of any growth trend.

Nonetheless, the ASA has received queries from sociologists in government, business, research, etc.—unless special efforts are made to understand their recruitment practices and needs better and then seek to relate sociological training and skills to them more visibly and coherently than has been done in the past. Our first major recommendation, therefore, is for studies of potential employers of sociologists, perhaps on a regional basis, to find out their needs for sociologists, and how they are currently filled. What is the role of sociologists in industry? Are there any other employers of sociologists? The result is the need to develop substantial retraining programs to provide or upgrade skills especially desired by career-enhancing, perhaps through regionally organized short-term institutes. Information from these surveys will have to be drawn up and the plans would be particularly strategic for the planning of such "retrofitting." In this regard, another problem that is not confined to sociology is graduate training programs in business education and evaluation and consideration of non-academic career alternatives with greater force than one.

One department chairperson has written us about the prevailing tendency to "perpetuate the paradigm of the academic job," and has seen excellent students "wanting to go to graduate school and then essentially seduced into academic expectations by their interactions with their advisors." This pattern, which I have referred to as "academic cloning," has been observed in operation elsewhere. Robert Freedman, an academic political scientist, has similarly reminded his colleagues recently that "we socialize our students to look like us." Clearly, if the demand for academic sociologists is declining, then the turning away from, and dysfunctional for equipping new sociologists to compete successfully for nonacademic jobs.

Undergrad Project Receives Additional Funding

SAF Notes: October 1977

Continued from Page 1

"An initial new direction," Mauksch concluded, "is to explore the processes by which individuals become teachers, and by which community of colleagues acknowledges teaching, rewards teachers, and facilitates networks of communication.

Consequently, the follow-up project will address its efforts to (1) measure and compare the inputs of the discipline; (2) academic departments; (3) individual faculty and students; and (5) post-project programs.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Specific objectives of the follow-up project in relation to the original project include: continuing to establish and institutionalize a resource service through the ASA to serve as an information clearinghouse, to continue to develop research on teaching and learning, to support the effort of each sociologist to each other and to sources of assistance within and outside of the discipline.

To assist regional and state associations to establish or strengthen their means for serving teachers of sociology.

To encourage academic departments to develop sensitive and adequate preparation for teaching into their graduate curricula and to provide more adequate resources towards the development of teaching excellence within their faculty.

To increase awareness of the nature of sociology and its level of familiarity with teaching resources and alternate teaching career paths.

To enhance among teachers of sociology particularly those in community colleges and small institutions, the involvement in their discipline, a sense of importance of teaching and a sense of personal and professional worth among teaching.

Linked with this is a need to increase the visibility and enhance the status of the teaching of sociology at the graduate departmental level and in the discipline as a whole. Sociology has for various reasons not risen as high as other social sciences in the recognition and prestige accorded its applied aspects and practitioners. The lower prestige has in the past tended to the more highly motivated away from non-academic institutions. In addition, they have been often a more difficult or permanent part-time appointments; expanded postdoctoral research opportunities; a more flexible tenure system that will combine guarantees of academic freedom and due process with nonacademic employment; and early retirement schemes that will permit continued professional exploration and research and consulting, and provide useful professional services (library, seminars, secretarial services, etc.).

Sociology does not stand alone in its concern with the deteriorating job market opportunities confronting the discipline. Almost all fields with PhD programs are similarly affected. The present picture of this highly skilled segment of the society is one of opportunity shortage, obvious underutilization, and the restrictive job market.

SURVEYS

The ExEO Committee also encouraged annual surveys of the major graduate departments to assess employment of new PhDs or former students; to determine whether and what kind of training and job-finding assistance is offered that is specifically related to nonacademic employment; and to publicize the results for the benefit of departments and the entire profession. As an outgrowth of this, it might be possible to find support for and to coordinate focused surveys of certain categories of sociologists (e.g., new PhDs) to monitor their career contingencies and problems. As an alternative, it is requested that a survey be conducted of the aggregate data on employment of PhDs and patterns available from other sources.

Finally, we made a number of other specific recommendations to enhance the capability of the ASA to deal with employment problems of its members. Several of these related to the problem of shrinking academic demand. In consultation with AGBS President and Director of NSF, and others concerned with the threat to scientific vitality associated with reduced opportunities for younger sociologists, we have suggested that ASA explore the feasibility of a temporary or permanent part-time appointments; expanded postdoctoral research opportunities; a more flexible tenure system that will combine guarantees of academic freedom and due process with nonacademic employment; and early retirement schemes that will permit continued professional exploration and research and consulting, and provide useful professional services (library, seminars, secretarial services, etc.).

Sociology does not stand alone in its concern with the deteriorating job market opportunities confronting the discipline. Almost all fields with PhD programs are similarly affected. The present picture of this highly skilled segment of the society is one of opportunity shortage, obvious underutilization, and the restrictive job market.