Problems of Discipline Program to Continue

ASA Council has approved the continuation of the Problems of the Discipline Grants Program and has authorized $2,500 for awards during this calendar year plus some changes in the Program.

Council took the action during its January meeting after Richard J. Hill, Chair, Committee on Problems of the Discipline, reported that all grants which the Committee had recommended were approved by the Board of Directors. He also noted that the total amount of money available for the Program had been increased from $2,000 to $2,500.

Non-Academic Settings:
Breadth & Depth Needed in Graduate Training

Graduate training in sociology does provide technical skills and a personal orientation toward work in non-academic positions, but it frequently lacks the breadth and depth of training and experience required by these positions. Employment in non-academic settings is facilitated by contacts within these settings, their personnel, and their missions either through internships or employment while still in training or through study and visitations at some later point.

These statements summarize the range of responses received from 35 sociologists employed in non-academic settings who responded to the inquiry from FOOTNOTES last fall.

The responding sociologists are employed in federal and state government agencies, public and private research institutes, private foundations, religious organizations, corporate and government laboratories, and newspapers.

This article is limited to the range of responses that were received to the following two questions: Does graduate training prepare a person to meet the requirements of your position? What are the best methods to follow in seeking employment in your type of institution?

GRADUATE TRAINING

Sociologists in non-academic settings generally found their graduate training in sociology useful on the job, especially the conceptual frameworks, research methodology and data analysis techniques.

The sociologists, however, noted several deficiencies in graduate training as preparation for careers in non-academic settings.

FACILITATING CONDITIONS

Data received by the Committee suggest that two conditions facilitate successful Program activity: (1) the support of professional organizations in at least four cases, and facilitated the organization of a new section of the ASA.

Hill further pointed out that several programs have operated as “seed grants” in at least four instances.

Three groups received additional support from universities and one has obtained funds from the National Science Foundation, he reported.

Southern States Special Sessions

Several special sessions, including a report by Fred Hollows, on his restudy of Atlanta, are scheduled for the Annual Meeting of the Southern Sociological Society, March 29-April 1, at the Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans.


Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., ASA President-elect, will participate in a session on the methodological issues of the 1960s along with Henry Landsberger and Gideon Sjoberg.

Amos Hawley, ASA President, will join Gerhard Lenski, SSS President, in the Presidential Session.

Charles Smith, a former SSS President, has organized a couple of sessions on sociology at historically black colleges that feature views of administrators and faculty.

Election Edition

This issue of FOOTNOTES contains the biographical information on candidates for election to ASA office. (See page 11.) In order to acquaint the entire membership of the Association with the slate of candidates, we are including it in this publication. However, only voting members will receive ballots for the election.

Voting members are requested to refer to this issue for reference when they receive their ballots later this month. This material will not be reissued in the ballot mailing.

Midwest Examinations Structural Paradigm

Structural-functionalism will be re-examined in a series of thematic sessions scheduled for the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Sociological Society, April 12-15, in the Hilton Hotel, Omaha.

Scott Greer, UW-Milwaukee, President-elect, organized the sessions around the theme: “The Sociology of Usefulness and the Usefulness of Sociology.”

Greer chose this theme because of the impact structural-functionalism has had on modern society, the changes that have been made of it, and the failure of an alternative paradigm to gain credibility. “Thus it seems useful to revisit functionalism to probe the tacit
J. Victor Baldridge, David V. Curtis, George Ecker & Gary L. Riley

POLICY MAKING AND EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP
A National Study of Academic Management

Those participating in higher education governance must today reckon with many complicated and often threatening trends, including declining faculty morale, disabling campus bureaucracy, inadequate financial support, state and federal intervention, and faculty unionization. Yet until now no comprehensive and authoritative study of these diverse trends and their implications for academic governance has been available. This new book — the conclusion of a six-year study by the Stanford Center for Research and Development in Teaching — remedies that deficiency. On the basis of a survey of 10,000 administrators and faculty members at 250 institutions of higher education and a follow-up survey of presidents and union leaders at 500 institutions, this book provides concrete and frequently surprising answers to a broad range of important governance questions: How accurate and effective are theories of management in an academic setting? Who gains and who loses power when institutions face diminishing resources? What differences exist between male and female participation in governance? What is the relationship between campus bureaucracy and faculty autonomy? In what ways can faculty morale and faculty confidence in administrators be improved? How is unionization affecting academic governance? Is institutional diversity dying? In response to this last question, the authors show that colleges and universities continue to be remarkably diverse organizations and that — although they are beset by changing and conflicting patterns of governance participation — they have specific areas of stability. By identifying these and other trends, the book provides a foundation on which policy makers can formulate plans with confidence.

$12.95

Clyde Z. Nunn, Harry J. Crockett, Jr., & J. Allen Williams, Jr.

TOLERANCE FOR NONCONFORMITY
A National Survey of Americans’ Changing Commitment to Civil Liberties

Tolerance for nonconformist ideas and actions underpins many principles of democracy and frequently determines the course of nation’s social and political development. Yet not since 1954 — when Samuel Stouffer conducted his classic survey at the height of the intolerant McCarthy era — has there been a major study of tolerance in America. The void has been filled by the findings presented in this new and informative book. On the basis of over 4,000 interviews, the authors report on current American attitudes about how society should deal with potentially subversive groups and individuals, when (and to what degree) civil liberties should be limited, and which ideological movements and social conditions constitute the most serious threats to the United States. Besides examining the present American commitment to political tolerance, the book offers broad, dynamic, and revealing perspectives on the social-historical context in which tolerance attitudes have developed. Using Stouffer’s study as a baseline for changes, the authors pinpoint long-term trends in American tolerance attitudes and identify the social, economic, and religious forces that have contributed to those trends. They evaluate how tolerance is affected by education, age, geographical region, size of residential area, sex, religious affiliation, and political involvement. By employing a sample design and questions nearly identical to those used by Stouffer in 1954, the book provides an accurate and revealing assessment of how American attitudes have been modified during two decades of social and political change.

$10.95

Leona E. Tyler

INDIVIDUALITY
Human Possibilities and Personal Choice in the Psychological Development of Men and Women

Assessment of individual differences has traditionally been limited to narrow quantitative comparisons — how much individuals are above or below an average in intelligence or in other such measurable abilities. Although professionals have increasingly realized that such comparisons are incomplete, until now no coherent framework has been available to scientifically analyze the qualitative and unique aspects of individuality. This new book provides that needed framework — one that organizes psychology around individual uniqueness. As the basis for this framework, Leona Tyler presents three central ideas: (1) Individuality is the product of a lifelong, structured process in which each person selects and actualizes a unique fraction of the innumerable possibilities for development open to human beings. (2) The structure of this process varies from individual to individual according to which habits, value systems, styles of conceptualization, and other "mental screens" are used to simplify and order everyday experience. (3) The task of the psychologist is to discover each person’s own distinctive patterns of individuality — to assess how multiple possibilities are dealt with, which mental screens are used in the process experience, and what direction the individual’s development has taken as a result. Tyler expands and verifies these ideas by synthesizing recent research on perception, intelligence, creativity, heredity, child development, and cognitive styles. She outlines research strategies that hold particular promise in assessing individuality, and she points out technological advances that permit scientific analysis of qualitative and single-case data.

$12.95

Mildred George Goertzel, Victor Goertzel & Ted George Goertzel

THREE HUNDRED EMINENT PERSONALITIES
A Psychosocial Analysis of the Famous

In their new book, the authors analyze the lives of three hundred famous men and women by describing them as children, indicating the kinds of adults they became, and pointing out some of the factors that influenced their development. The contemporary personalities included in the work were selected from a survey of biographies available in public libraries — the criteria were that the personalities lived in the twentieth century, had at least two biographies published since 1962 (only one if the person were born outside the United States), and were not subjects of earlier study concluded by the senior Goertzel in 1962. Over 3,000 volumes were examined in order to gather original data about child development, education, creativity, birth order, marriage, divorce, sexuality, and significant personality differences in writers, politicians, and artists. The authors discovered that famous people are generally born in the county or in small towns and cities, that their parents usually have strong physical and intellectual drives, that creativity and concernment are often not compatible in their lives, and that as children the eminent — although impatient with the classroom — love learning and are largely self-taught. Among the personalities included are Robert Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Simone de Beauvoir, Anais Nin, Corlett, T.S. Eliot, Ché Guevara, Carl Jung, Edgar Cayce, Cesare Chavez, Hermann Hesse, and Ezra Pound. Analysis of the three hundred famous people studied provides original insights into recent social change — particularly when the group is compared with the subjects of the Goertze’s earlier study — and offers new and valuable information on the development of personality. About $15.00

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is trying to move its procurement program more toward unskilled goods and services, and is focusing on improving grant procedures will be issued later this year.

Gauthier further indicated that the new budget is focused on two primary goals: furthering educational equity and improving local educational practice.

She said, “As an intrinsic part of all our educational and training programs, we will find ways to eliminate the effect of a student’s race, sex, culture, or income on whether they receive and on the achievement level attained.”

Gauthier continued, “In addition to increasing education equity, we must also improve education. That means we must examine the role and problems of teachers, the ways students learn and develop basic skills, the reasons for decline in test scores, the relationship between what is learned in school and what is needed in life, and the means by which education is managed and financed. Most of all we must understand the role that research can play in improving education.”

NEW INITIATIVES

The student achievement and testing initiative will explore the conditions related to student success and failure, both inside and outside the classroom, while investigating test score trends, developing tests that are free from cultural and linguistic bias, and addressing the basic skills problems of different social and cultural groups.

Particular activities will include expanding research and standardizing tests to find out why students fail to perform well on tests; developing tests for students from various backgrounds and tests that measure work-related skills of adults. Establishing a clearinghouse to improve the understanding and use of tests; increasing research in all areas of basic skills; studying the learning experiences of disadvantaged groups, including minority women and students with limited abilities to speak English.

Exploratory studies of the impact of TV and other technological

NIE Outlines Program For Fiscal Year 1979

continued from page 1

Dear Editor, I must reply To last month’s note to Boston. The syntax almost made me cry. The rhymes were simply tossed.

If readers’ feelings must be writ In verse form of poetic Then let a rule be made: to wit, It must have meaning.

I have no quarrel with the plaint Or content, which was lawful. I simply do not find it quaint That the structure was so awful.

Suzanne Fleming
University of Pennsylvania

Notre Dame States Research Convention

The Third Annual Sociology Undergraduate and Graduate Research will be held at the University of Notre Dame on April 7-8. The convention is sponsored by the Sociology Club and the Alpha Kappa Delta Honor Society to encourage students in order to promote graduate and undergraduate research.

Sessions will include the presentation of empirical, theoretical and review papers by undergraduate and graduate students. Faculty members accompanying the students will participate in the discussion of the papers.

Robert R. Dynes, ASA Executive, will be a presentation during the convention.

For more information contact: Thomas G. Landry III, Chair, Sociology Convention, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Midwest Sessions

assumptions behind the generalization of what is general and valuable today,” he said.

Also scheduled for the meeting are integrated, roundtable, didactic and general sessions. Integrated sessions will focus on selected papers that speak to a common sociological problem or issue. The didactic sessions will concentrate on recent research techniques, new substantive theories and other topics.

Roundtables will feature the discussion of new ideas, bearing theoretical developments, or unique formulations of existing ideas. The general sessions will be concerned with brief reports on recent research and summary presentations of new developments.

A one-day workshop for training teaching assistants in sociology will be held on April 15-16 in the hotel convention hotel as a cooperative venture of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology and the Midwest Sociological Society.

ON VERSUS VERSUS BOSTON

A Program for Optimizing Women’s Leadership Skills is in monograph form and is available for $5.00 from National Association for Women Deans, Administrators, and Conference, 1208 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 922, Washington, D.C. 20006. The monograph contains an extensive annotated bibliography of addenda resources.

Continuous Career Education Models for Examining the Theme of a Women’s Conference to be held March 9-10 at the Delta Plaza Hotel. For information please contact Mrs. Joyce C. Williams, American Association of State Colleges and Universities, Conference Career Education Office, Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Honore H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies of the University of Michigan announces the Alice and Edith Hamilton Fund for Research in Women in order to promote graduate and undergraduate research.

Sessions will include the presentation of empirical, theoretical and review papers by undergraduate and graduate students. Faculty members accompanying the students will participate in the discussion of the papers.

Robert R. Dynes, ASA Executive, will be a presentation during the convention.

For more information contact: Thomas G. Landry III, Chair, Sociology Convention, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Employment Workshop Held

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A Workshop generated considerable discussion and interest and will be followed up by a series of related projects and programs: workshops at national meetings on government and other types of non-academic employment; information to the membership on the leadership opportunities, maintenance of a file of materials from the work; training in leadership positions for which sociologists are eligible; eligibility for national societies and allied sociological organizations to sponsor at their own meetings scientific sessions and the contrary, and continued evaluation of the Position Classification Series for Sociologists as well as the Research Grade Evaluation Criteria as these pertain to sociologists.

In addition, each participant in the Workshop is able to disseminate information acquired to their faculty and graduate students.

Persons attending the first Professional Workshop were: James Cowgill, NSF; Sara Fein, Co-Chair, D.C. Metro Women’s Caucus; Joan Fenyes, Johns Hopkins University; Matthew Greenwald, Chair, Eastern Sociological Society Employment Program; David Jentz, Director, Social Research, American Council of Life Insurance; C. Margaret Hall, President of the American Association of Sociology, Georgetown University; Joseph Lengermer, Acting Chair, Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles; Robert Reynolds, Employment Protection Agency; and Sue Dynes.

Staff who participated were Russell Dynes, Kathy Bond, Paul Williams, and Doris Wilkinson.

A Guide to Filling a Title IX Complaint, a guidebook on how to write a Title IX complaint, is available from the Equal Educational Rights, 1292 Avenue, NW, Suite 806, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Library of Living American Ethnic Women

Women’s Rights Library is invited for inclusion in a biographical directory of American women. American women, Hispanic, American Indian, and Black women who have made significant contributions to society, politics, education, community, state, nation, and/or in such areas as arts, social reform, education, politics, etc., are candidates. For more information contact Nancy Kiewietzke Schirrm, 3001 Pine Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, to arrange for its distribution or sale at the meetings.


Freeing Sex Roles for New Careers includes material from a conference-workshop devoted to the premise that more and better chances are needed to expand the career options of men and women. Issued by the American Council on Education’s Office of Women in Higher Education, the booklet is available from the Publica

Division, American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Wash-ington, D.C. 20004, for $4.00.

American Indian Women and Minorities in Health Care: A Statistical Overview are two recent publications released by the Department of Labor’s Women’s Bureau. The Women’s Bureau’s “Women Workers” is a revision of the 1975 “Women’s Work and Minority Races.” This first fact sheet on American Indian Women ever published provides information on labor force participation, income, education, and marital status of Native American women. Single copies are available free from the Women’s Bureau, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Depart-
Seeks More Effective Organization of Sociologists

Wade H. Andrews
Utah State University

There have been recent changes acknowledged in the ASA FOOTNOTES as to sociology’s condition and future. professional. There are some important indicators as to our condition. The stable or decreasing number of sociologists in important programs, funding for significant programs and the growing competition from other social sciences that are doing the same things we have been doing are some of these. For example, the last few years there has been rapid becoming political sociology, geography and there is also becoming a practice environment under a number of contexts unrecorded by our theory, and anthropological methods used in survey research and attitude analysis sciences. Meanwhile economics is attempting to speak to people with a value in its limited and narrow framework for human behavior. Another indicator of our condition is that the large foundations who are looking to resolve social problems are not longer giving funding to the sociology of this, but gave up over 15 years ago and shifted to economics, biology and others to solve social problems. Yes, some sociology, particularly community development and demography are still included, but what has happened to the hope for understanding some systems that would bring about improving living standards, reduce conflict, improve and develop the individual of our capabilities, enhance humanism, etc.? One wonders whether the heyday of general sociology of the past 20 years or so is about to shrink back to its previous role of ivory tower conjecture and theoretical modeling, out of touch with reality. Years ago, rural sociology was almost alone with a basic interest in people to maintain contact with practical problems. Has society lost faith in us? Do we have something to give man? Or are we leaving it to the Marxists, the Marxists, the sociologists, the politicians, the physicists, the sociologists, or some other group? Do we have anything to contribute that is vital to this part of the whole? If we do, there must be a more effective way to achieve our part than we have. It seems that there must be a more effective role that we should be playing and a better way to do it. The upper of the upper hand of the brain power is poor and unnecessarily used. The present system is dependent upon handouts to do this or that little thing. Does something they want done with not doing it, taxes, that A’s and B’s in large problems, few lifetime commitments to an indefinite pursuit, no one or a few manipulate mandating ideophary on large problems. While we supposed understand human systems are perhaps the most poorly structured of all fields to deal with the problems of society. elite of this profession are subsidized in a few rich institutions, but they are not providing leadership that their status implies to bring about a system or structure that will implement the process of bringing the discipline to bear upon the problems of this society and this world. We honor these few as our positions, totaling, in veneration, et. al., but we get little leadership from them. They are clustered inside the walls of university buildings and go back and look down upon the little world outside. It seems that we have lost our great professional society, the ASA, would provide a compass to bring us out of the wilderness. What are the improvements has it led to? Mainly we see it perpetuating a system that is no better than individual limited projects, and a better, broader use of manpower? Can we develop a system of researchers for particular issues, can we begin the development of a systematic conceptual system? When we are working on solving societal problems or are we but a minor classroom part of it? With human society rapidly encountering the physical limits of the planet and human society’s future now obviously and inescapably, world society is moving with extreme rapidity with explosions every few meters along the way. Without a construct and contribution to all of this? It is time to take a look at our society and what is going on in the scheme of things around us and attempt to determine whether the slide can be stopped or should we plan and whether we can bring about solution to the problems of society so that there can be more effective scientists.
Suggestions on Giving Non-Academic Employment

continued from page 1

going on to provide students with the research experience that one should expect. Very few departments provide incentives for interdisciplinary experience or for experience in applied research (in distinction to basic theoretical work). The real issue is not on the collection of primary data rather than satisfying graduate requirements with secondary data analysis or providing some sort of internship in state agencies to get some handle on the inter- and intra-disciplinary experience or to say secondary data analysis is not important, since any large organization can put together any substantial files of data which a skillful sociologist can often make good use of. Furthermore, the selection of the best students for academic work cannot be made over the telephone, but it must be able to show the importance of theory and careful methods to governmental policy agencies.

President of a private institute: What the best of sociology training should do is to train the discipline, the critical thinking, and hard work. It should not so extensively construct the occupational socialization of grad students as to make them useless for anything more exciting than teaching sociology to successive waves of new students. To the extent that sociologists don’t think of themselves in any other terms but Big Ten football, then the sociology profession is a shameful waste of good talent. To the extent that sociologists are not exposed to all the major skills, applications, policies and extension of their skills, grad training is criminally weak.

Data analyst in federal bureau: Yes and no. Yes—I fulfill U.S. Civil Service requirements and technical requirements to perform social research. My training does prepare me for an academic career, but the federal bureaucracy does not work the same way as a university.

Staff sociologist in a national laboratory: Publication in refereed journals is not usually a prerequisite for advancement in the government. In the non-academic setting one has to be a leader in one’s field, to have good social contacts. Many of the contacts are with the academics, not with the research organizations.

Braverman Session

Miriam Braverman is seek- ing information on the social and political contexts. All are part of an informal ses- sion presented in honor of her late husband, Harry Braverman, during the ASA Annual Meeting in Chicago. Please send copies of the papers and/or the text to Ms. Miriam Braverman, 415 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10025.

Sociological Formalism and Structural-Functional Analysis

The Nature of the Social Order: Generis Forma System

Daniel de Sousa, PH.D.

What is the precise field of sociology and what legitimizes the methods of inquiry practiced by the sociologist? In answering these questions, Dr. de Sousa makes it quite clear that, for sociology, any other aspect to be effective, it is not enough to create and develop a scientific knowledge on the basis of such a discipline. It is essential, and a matter of priority, to develop a conceptual reference standard which is an organizational weapon to correct the injustices which affect members of the Association and members of the larger community.

Many of the indignant letters as well as the less frequent positive suggestions we get in the Executive Office are based on quite different images of the role of the Association. A unified direction demands the skills required to orchestrate the Boston Symphony, Kiss, Count Basie, and the Mormon Tabernacle Choir in what some would hear only as a requiem. On the other hand, it may be that the only clear role for the Association is ambiguity. In hoping for a synthesis, we may only wait for Godot.—R.D.
HARRY ALPERT (1912-1977)

During nearly two decades of ser-
vice to the University of Oregon, Harry Alpert was a dedicated university administrator. He looked forward to the different role he would play in retirement, to be that of a professor of philosophy. He was looking forward to a career in social science and political philosophy and had already published several books on these topics. He was in the midst of a major research project on the roots of political philosophy when he died in 1977.

Harry Alpert was born in New York City on October 12, 1912. He received his education at the College of the City of New York and Columbia University (A.M. 1935; Ph.D. 1938) and he earned his certificates at the University of Paris and the University of Bordeaux in 1932-33. This latter experience and Harry’s fluency in French were to influence his career in intellectual research. A Social Science Research Council post-
doc toral fellowship enabled him to study urban sociological methods at the University of Chicago in 1940-41.

One index of Harry’s stature can be seen in the number of persons to whom he was elected by his professional peers. He was elected an Associate in 1949 in the American Association for Public Opinion Research, the Sociological Research Association, and the Pacific Sociological Association. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Population Association of America in 1953, the Council of the American Sociological Association, and in 1959 he was elected to its Board of Governors. He served on a number of other committees of our Association. From 1960 to 1962, Harry served as editor of the American Journal of Sociology. During 1963-64, he held a Senior Award for Research on Governmental Affairs from the SSRC and was also a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. While Harry was perhaps best known for his work on Douglas, he wrote on a variety of other matters. He care-

ally and methodologically attempted to construct sociological systems, and to consider the methodology of public opinion research. An important part of Harry’s career was the government and it was here that he was elected in 1958 and appointed to the position of chairman of the Social Sciences Board. Beginning in 1943 in the Office of War Information, he retired in 1958 with the exception of two years as chairman of the Department of Social Science at Oregon State College. In 1953, he joined the staff of the National Science Foundation. At that time, Foundation sup-
port to the social sciences was minimal and any attempt to expand it met with strong opposition from within. People within the Foundation and from members of Congress. Harry left the Foundation in 1968 after having established a separate Program for Social Science Research and serving as its first director. To the significant degree, NSF support for his sci-
ciences rests upon the philosophy and policies established by Harry Alpert during his tenure. Harry Alpert also made an impor-
tant contribution to the development of social science in his capacity of Direc-
tor of the Department of Social Sci-
cences at the University of Oregon from 1968 to 1977. Despite the actual and potential difficul-
ties inherent in that position, Harry was able to get things done and many of the cooperative efforts that he helped to engineer, and under whose auspices national social science could be raised to activities established during his tour of duty.

Despite these national and inter-
national accomplishments, Harry Alpert always claimed that he was re-
ned at Oregon as an administrator. He arrived in 1958 as the institution’s first full-time Dean of the Graduate School and was a key figure in creating a climate which facilitated the ability of the university to become a major university. From 1964 to 1971 he served as Dean of Faculty and Professor of Sociology as Vice Presi-
dent for Academic Affairs and Provost of the University. Harry was an inveterately committed to the idea of the University as an intellectual enterprise and was unswervingly determined to attract the finest faculty and develop sound academic programs. The skill, energy and persistence that he exhibited over the critical two decades in the Univer-
sity’s history made him a major influ-
ence in shaping the future of this institution.

So much more needs to be said about Harry’s personal life and he cared about people—his family, those with whom he worked and under whom he taught. He was truly a learned man, a great intellectual and a helpful, delightful companion. At Oregon we are proud to have chosen to make his home with us.

HARRY B. AYMOND (1903-1977)

Professor Harry B. Aymond, one of the leaders in the field of marriage and family education, died December 16, 1977, after a short illness. Professor B.

aymond was Emeritus Professor of Sociology at the University of Texas at Austin. He died in Crockett County, Texas, where he had lived since his retirement in 1969. He is survived by his wife, Lucy; a son, Charles K. B. Aymond of Frederick, Maryland; a daughter, Anna B. B. Aymond; and a brother, Robert B. Aymond of Cleveland, Ohio.

Harry B. Aymond was on the faculty at Stephens College from 1931 to 1935, and was on the faculty of Texas from 1935 until his retirement in 1969. He was one of the most influential sociologists on marriage and family relations in the United States. He was a leader in the field of sociology and was the editor of the journal, Marriage and Family Living, for many years. He was a frequent contributor to the sociology literature and his work has been widely cited in the literature. Aymond’s work has been influential in the development of social science.

He was the author of several books, including "Marriage and Family Relations," which was published in 1960. His work has been widely cited in the literature and his contributions to the field of sociology have been recognized by his colleagues and by his students.

He was a member of the editorial board of "The American Sociologist," a journal published by the American Sociological Association, and was a frequent contributor to the journal. He was also a member of the editorial board of "The Journal of Marriage and Family," a journal published by the National Council on Family Relations.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

In the interval between my last and first report and this my last report as chairman, the Committee on Publications has been in session in February and the other in September. There was considerable overlap in the agenda of these meetings, and I had the excitement of dealing with some very big issues, sometimes we had the sense of being in some way consciously. I shall report momentarily on our deliberations concerning several major changes and possible new journals. Meanwhile, let me briefly summarize other actions and developments.

The question of “submission fees” for ASA members offers a reflection of the relationship between the Committee and the Council. The concept has been a handy perennial in our discussions. It took a born this year because of the ASA’s continuing policy of maintaining an expensive publication system without raising dues. The Committee, after debate, the Committee charged subscription fees. This is a variable rate structure depending upon membership category, and, of course, the amount charged could be whatever on scholarly principle. In February the Committee developed a proposal for a series of meetings with the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (a group which now includes representatives from the ASA Committee on Publications as an ex-officio member) and in turn to Council. Committee members are good in this respect and from the previous committees. In fact, the Committee on Publication charges the Committee on its September meeting and requested that they be C and Council do the same. After further deliberation, a decision-making, a new policy emerged to take effect January 1. Thus, there is to be a $50 submission fee for all papers except those by ASA students working on good standing.

Another Committee concern involved the implications of the new Federal copyright law. Revisions in this area concerning grants to various institutions for duplicating rights to articles have been extended (and Council adopted) a new requirement that all authors must assign copyright to their articles. As a condition of publication, a policy which will apply retroactively to past authors at such time as reprint rights are requested. This will allow the ASA to continue to negotiate reprint permission and split reprint fees with authors; otherwise, publishers would simply abandon many reprint requests because of the difficulty of tracking down individuals in each case. A concern often heard, especially in the area of medical journals, is that the ASA have brought about a situation in which the ASA has the only way to get articles into ASA journals. In this case, the Committee has recommended that the Executive Office be empowered to negotiate these agreements, which would require a fee with inquiring libraries, research labs, etc. Since these monies apply to all publishers, the Committee generally allow to begin, all revenues will be retained by the ASA.

Still another Committee item has to do with indexing polities. Indexes now occur almost immediately after an article moves from one journal to the next, and the indexing categories vary widely. The prospect is that the Committee on Publications will be in the lap of a subcommittee with a report due in early 1978. The subcommittee hopes to produce not only a common indexing schedule but also a basic subject categorization which will apply to all these indexes, but with subcategory amplification in each case.

more a new possible “journal of soci- ology for the non-specialist” — not “a Sociology Today” for the layman at the newsstand but a journal devoted to distilling current sociological research for the benefit of other sociologists in other areas and primarily devoted to teaching. The Committee has already invested considerable time in exploring the financial and intellectual feasibility of this project. After noting that such a journal could not survive with subscription in- deed and that subtle variations in its basic conception carry enormous implications for production and marketing, I asked the Committee to fund a subcommittee in preparing a mock-up to be considerate of the proposal.

In concluding this report, I am concluding three years on the Committee, two as chairman. The experience has been positive on every count. No ASA Committee is more gratifying to work on or with. This is partly because the issues are so important, but also because the people share a mutual dedication to sociology at its best. As its last action in September, the Committee took the further step of asking Professor K. Hadden as the new chairman. I wish him well and even try him a bit.

N. L. Denziner III

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW

The two most notable things about the ASR in 1976 were the increase in the number of submissions and the rejection rate. In the fifteen months from June 1, 1975, to December 31, 1976, the ASR received an average of 57 manuscripts a month. On a twelve-month basis that would have been 672 manuscripts. In 1977 this increased by 17% to 85 manuscripts submitted. (These figures count both articles and comments.) At the same time, the sharp decrease in the rejection rate in 1976, which was not maintained into the following year. The percent of manuscripts accepted for publication was 46% in 1975, 40% in 1976, but had been in 1975 but had risen to 16% in 1977, dropped to its more usual 9% in 1977.

Because of the shift in ASR accounting periods, this report includes a brief head report. In the case of actually published manuscripts, it covers exactly the period of a year. In the case of editors and the contents of my last volume, volume 42. In the case of submissions, evaluation and decision times the report covers six months of my last year as editor and six months of Rita Simon’s new editorship.

Table 1: Statistical Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6/7/73-12/31/77</th>
<th>6/7/74-12/31/76</th>
<th>6/7/74-1/31/75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts Submitted</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>1065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Referred</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referred</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluations Received</td>
<td>1066</td>
<td>1720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Editor</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial Consultants</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>1090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decisions</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accept</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reject</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Decision Time (weeks)</td>
<td>9.75</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items Published</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Includes both articles and comments.
b. Not referred or rejected as of the last date of the reporting period.

I would like to repeat here my thanks to the many people who have contributed to the December issue of ASR, to the people who have been so crucial to the quality of the ASR in the last three years. First, to the deputy editors of the ASR, Barry Edgell, Mike Mossman, and Barbara Rosenblum. Now how far back the institution of the deputy editors goes, their volume of manuscripts increases so does the importance of the deputy editor to the editor. To the deputy editors who assign most of the manuscripts submitted to referees. Hence, I am grateful to my deputy editors for the final content of the Review. I am not sure that the authors and readers of the ASR have quite grasped how crucial the deputy editors are; but I have, and I am grateful to Edmonton, Hanman, and Rosenblum for the high quality of their contribution. Second, to the editorial board. Despite the increasing use of special editorial consultants by the ASR, its associate editors continue to play a central role in determining quality. They certainly contribute about a third or less of the evaluations used by the ASR, but the associate editors read an average of 36 manuscripts per editor per year while the number of manuscripts submitted is distributed so widely that the typical editorial consultant reads five or fewer manuscripts in a year. Since there is coherence to the ASR’s evaluation process, therefore, it lies with the editorial board to decide about their contributions, particularly the extra members. I believe that the editors on the board, Richard A. Berk, Edna Bono, Jonathan R. Cole, Robert M. Hauser, George McCall, Jeffrey E. Paige, and Andrea Tyree. Third, the editorial consultants of the ASR. Increasingly, the ASR is more and more specialized consultants, chosen for their knowledge of specific methods or subjects. So many specialized consultants contribute about two-thirds or more of the evaluations used by the ASR. None of them, obviously, has the effect of a member of the editorial board, but in the aggregate they are of great importance as members of the Review. They are particularly difficult because of a work on the ASR, because essentially one is thanking a list (see page 91) of the December issue of the people who have served as associate editors. I suggest the importance of their contribution is to note the hours spent building and con- sulting with file cabinets containing their names and specialties. Finally, the editorial staff, that I rely on for help me if I was to give it up. Virtually everyone
REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY

In August of 1977 the editorial offices of the journal were moved from LaJolla, California, to Austin, Texas and the new staff took over responsibility for all editorial and production issues of the journal. The transition was smooth, thanks in large measure to Sondra Buffet, an editorial assistant chosen especially to meet the demands of the new office. She had been recommended to us by her alert and conscientious predecessor, Alice Myers for all they have to do make the transition possible.

Morris Zelditch, Jr., Editor

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW

While we are not yet able to give you a word about the books which appear in this issue, we are able to give you a word about this much of the comments on the current issue of Sociometry. We have received very few papers on these topics. Papers submitted were principally of the "methods" kind; nearly two-thirds of all papers submitted were on theory or theoretical issues, and of these, the large number of submissions for the special issue. We continued to receive a substantial number of papers on publishing, expressing concern with both journalistic standards, and on political issues within the profession, and on issues of sexism, racism, and so on. There were smaller numbers of papers on the continuing problem of professional employment, including proposals for changes in teaching programs, for applied sociology, and for collective bargaining. These, too, were quite rare, except for papers on problems. In short, we have been receiving papers addressing a quite comprehensive range of issues.

Over 200 external referees (many reading more than one paper, or more than one version) and with 15 editorial board members reading an average of nine papers each. Our editorial board members on the 138 articles sent out last year, in addition, more than 100 evaluations of solicited responses, letters, and positive comments, including: thoughts, prompt, conscious, judicious, and helpful; many are extensive critiques which suggest that the editors do not always agree—with either the comments of reviewers or with our editorial staff. The referees have expressed appreciation for the care with which their papers have been read, and the style in which their journal is generous to the general audience.

Special thanks are due to Robert Faberstein, Patrick Horan, Rosabeth Kanter, and David Miller for their valued and timeconsuming labor. The referees of the editorial board who have not received any recent feedback, is an encouraging one, but this is not always the case. The quality of the manuscripts that we have received from our referees is outstanding. The referees have provided, as usual, the most valuable service to the journal. We are grateful for the generosity of the referees who have provided such a valuable service. We are also grateful to the referees who have provided such a valuable service.

Many thanks to all those who have contributed to the success of the journal. We are grateful for the generous support of the American Sociological Association.

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REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

In 1977 SOE has developed along lines forecast in 1976 and earlier—the quality of published papers has been maintained and improving time for papers has continued to be short. Wa-We have, by design, no substantial back-log of papers to pass along to the next editor. The variety of topics during the current year has not reflected as much diversity as we would like.

We have had several papers elaborating on the process of status attainment, especially with respect to black-white differences, sex differences, and the affects of class involvement. As always there has been attention to issues in higher education space devoted to this topic this year has increased. Some pieces of commentary, in fact, are of length and quality comparable to the best and touch upon issues central to the discipline. The current interchange about the "correct" functional form of models (Sorensen and Hallinan vs. Hackett) is an excellent example of this.

The total number of submissions is down from 1977, 307 compared to 1976 but the number of acceptances has held steady. The percent of articles published relative to total submissions is 10.4% this year compared to 10.3% last year.

We have received from a group of highly qualified and responsible referees. The reports they furnish authors are generally rigorous and critical even when papers are rejected. The number of pages assigned is equal to the number needed.

Doris R. Entwistle, Editor

Summary of SOE Activity Through November 1977

Activity

Manuscripts Received 164
New 2
Revised 16
Withdrawn 1
Mean Turnaround Time (weeks)
January 30 9.63
July 31-October 31 7.81
Mean Publication Lag—1977 (months) 3.1

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL BENEFITS

From September 1, 1976 through August 31, 1977, the Journal received 280 manuscripts for publication consideration (Table 1). This number is close to that reported for the preceding year (294 ms. in 1975-76), and even closer to the number submitted the year before that (273 ms. in 1974-75). Of the 280 decisions about publication made during the year, 95 percent concerned articles and 5 percent concerned book reviews and editorials. Among the 265 articles whose disposition was decided, the journal accepted 17 percent, rejected 53 percent, and referred 39 percent to journals more appropriate for their content. Decision time for manuscripts received during 1976-77 averaged 74 days, compared to 68 days for the previous year. By some measures of quality, this 1977 list of papers equals or exceeds the best the Journal has ever received. We are particularly pleased with the high-quality papers by young scholars.

Table 1. Summary of JHSB Activity: September 1, 1976-August 31, 1977

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Manuscripts Received</th>
<th>Revised</th>
<th>Comments &amp; Replies</th>
<th>Review Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts Rejected</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written down before Review</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Decision Time (weeks)</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>Accept</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Reject 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refer to other journal</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Letters

Piener Ruges 4
Reform Spelling

Dear DeLo Sociology:

As Editor, I am informed by our Editor Emeritus John L. S. Klein, Department of History, Columbia University, that the 1977 AAPPSC is to be held in Baltimore, Maryland. Our theme is "Revolution and the Rebirth of Inequality.

Jonathan Kelley, Center for Social Development, State University of New York at Buffalo, Herbert S. Klein, Department of History, Columbia University, wrote the 1977 AAPPSC Program. This Program calls for a paper on "Revolution and the Rebirth of Inequality." I am writing to inform you of this call for papers.

Howard M. Hummerman has moved from Cornell's Department of City and Regional Planning to the Office of Policy Development and Research at HUD, where he is a social science analyst.

People

David French is serving as a field director for the International Voluntary Services, Inc., in Bangladesh.

Richard D. Moran, Mount Holyoke College is among the 104 scholars who received a grant-in-aid from the American Council of Learned Societies for post-doctoral research in the humanities and related social sciences. His work will be on "Political Crime and Criminal Insanity: The Case of Daniel M. 'Natchez.'" The program is funded by the Ford Foundation and NEH.

Benjamin Pasamanick, Albany Medical College and University, has been awarded the Lapouse Gold Medal during the annual convention of the American Public Health Association for his research on mental health.

Marilyn C. Collins, Director, Behavior Management Consultants, Chicago, has been named Illinois' Outstanding Young Woman of the Year for 1977.

Gerrard L. Lewis, Brooklyn College, has received a Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowship for her study, "Division of Labor: Historical Development of the Differentiation of Classifications." She is also the first Ameri
can scholar to be selected by the London School of Economics to give the Auguste Comte Memorial Lecture.

Hayner Obituary

continued from Page 7

never allowed him to pull himself up or to become too enamored of his own importance in spite of his truly impor
tant work in criminology. It kept him to the end a seeker of knowledge and a student eager to learn from others who could teach him, his contemporaries, his own students, and even colleagues and colleagues he respected. Cloning his human, I valued immensely my association with Norman Hayner and his influence on my development. His family and friends have truly suffered a loss. His passing is also a grave loss to sociology.

Ronald L. Akers

University of Iowa

requests fewer Letters of Reference

F.C. Roche put it well: Applicants are asked to give more and more time to applications and pay more and more expense by way of samples of writing in print, and more and more letters of reference—originals or copies. I suggest that ASA FOOTNOTES refuse to request of applicants the usual "three original letters of reference." Time enough for that once the hundreds of candidates for the job are reduced to ten or fewer. Why must one be humiliated before one's friends and teachers, by being forced to ask time and money for the letters of referral? Other people do not have an unlimited amount of time to write letters of referral. We must keep on with the business of the job and not worry about them.

When competition is so fierce for the more desirable jobs, we can expect to write many applications before acquiring a position. We should not, however, be made to exhaust our contingent of friends and possible intercessors by having to ask them to write these letters of reference which are never even considered because they consider the candidate who iseliminated at the first

Cerelia E. Soudia Research Assistant Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Request Fewer Letters of Reference

Paul Roman of Tulane University has written to you commenting about publishing pictures of candidates for office because he does not think appearance has any relevance to ability to execute the duties of an elec
tive office of ASA. He questions whether we should call attention to such ascriptive characteristics as cannot be discerned from reading the name and biographical information. One assumes that by this he means we can and will discriminate among candidates who are white and candidates who are black and ethnicity provided we can tease it out of the written data, but that photographs do not help us in providing pictorial clues.

I would like to point out that we are a visually oriented species. It is a need to know people and all candi
dates for public office spend the largest amount of time on TV. Why not give us a little familiarity for ASA offices which are so frequently unknown to the broader membership? I would also be in favor of TV spots, if the budget can accommodate.

In my experience, all people nominated for ASA office are probably fully competent to carry out the duties of the office. One is thus free to vote alphabetically, for ones friends and acquaintances, for all minority group members, or if birth
dates are provided, those who died according to their horoscope.

My own voting is a matter of balancing my ticket: one woman, one man, one Black, one Chicano, one young, one older, one from the West coast, one from the East coast, one from a balancing of geographical locations, or major universities. For president, I usually vote for the first name; for all these positions of all these are a matter of taking your turn at having the honor, and the younger candidate has another opportunity. I suspect that I am fairly representative of the general membership, and we need all the more opportunity we can get in figuring out how to dis
criminate intelligently.

Cerelia E. Soudia Research Assistant Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

People

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Ronald L. Akers

University of Iowa
1978 Candidate Biographies

ASA CANDIDATES

The information published below was supplied by the candidates and each was informed that the submission of a photo was optional. Several petition candidates have declined the nomination, and therefore do not appear below.

JOSEPH H. FICHTER


PETER H. ROSSI

Present Position: Professor of Sociology and Director of Social and Demographic Research Institute, University of Massachusetts, Amherst (1974-). Former Positions Held: Professor, Department of Social Relations, John Hopkins University (1967-74); Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago (1965-67); Director, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago (1960-67). Degrees: PhD 1963, Columbia University. Publications: Roots of Urban Discontent (1974); Reforming Public Welfare (1976); Evaluating Social Programs (1973); Who Benefits? (1972); "Disenfranchised, Poorly Educated, and Earned Income" (article, 1977). Professional Honors and Awards: Elected Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science; Reflective Year Fellowship, Carnegie Corporation. Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: President, Evaluation, Research Society (1975-76); Committees on Nominations (1969-67); Committee on Publications (1969-73); ASA Council (1965-67); Secretary (1975-76); Committee on Methodology (1971); Methodology Section (1966-75); Sociology and Education Section (Chair, 1973).

S.M. MILLER

Present Position: Professor of Sociology and Education, Boston University (1973-74); Chair, 1973-74; Former Positions Held: Professor of Sociology and Education, Director, Urban Center, New York University; Professor, Department of Sociology, Syracuse University (1961-68); Lecturer to Associate Professor, Department of Economics & Sociology, Brooklyn College (1949-61). Degrees: MA 1945, Columbia University; PhD 1951, Princeton University. Publications: The Future of Inequality (Co-author, 1970); Social Class and Social Policy (Co-author 1968); School Dropout Problem (Co-author, 1963); Max Weber: A Reader (Editor, 1963); Comparative Social Mobility (1968). Professional Honors and Awards: Guggenheim Fellow; Fullbright Lecturer; Vaughan Memorial Lecturer, Balliol College, Oxford University. Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: President, Society for the Study of Social Problems (1975-76); President, Eastern Sociological Society (1970-74); President, DA Research Committee on Poverty, Social Welfare and Social Policy (1967-76); Chair, Committee on Under-Enumeration in the Census, National Academy of Sciences (1968-70); Chair, Social Scientists' Committee on Welfare and Social Policy (1968-70). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on Regional Affiliates (1974-76); Program Committee (1974-75, 1975-76); Committee on Liaison with Eastern Europe (1971-74); Committee on Public Policy (1971); Nominations Committee (1965-66); Committee on Freedom and Responsibilities (1952-53); Associate Editor, American Sociological Review (1966-67).

PETER H. ROSSI

Present Position: Professor of Sociology and Director of Social and Demographic Research Institute, University of Massachusetts, Amherst (1974-). Former Positions Held: Professor, Department of Social Relations, John Hopkins University (1967-74); Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago (1965-67); Director, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago (1960-67). Degrees: PhD 1963, Columbia University. Publications: Roots of Urban Discontent (1974); Reforming Public Welfare (1976); Evaluating Social Programs (1973); Who Benefits? (1972); "Disenfranchised, Poorly Educated, and Earned Income" (article, 1977). Professional Honors and Awards: Elected Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science; Reflective Year Fellowship, Carnegie Corporation. Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: President, Evaluation, Research Society (1975-76); Committees on Nominations (1969-67); Committee on Publications (1969-73); ASA Council (1965-67); Secretary (1975-76); Committee on Methodology (1971); Methodology Section (1966-75); Sociology and Education Section (Chair, 1973).

CHARLES V. WILLIE

Present Position: Professor of Education and Urban Studies, Harvard Graduate School of Education (1974-). Former Positions Held: Professor, Chair, Vice President, Department of Sociology and Office of Student Affairs, Syracuse University (1966-67); Research Director, Washington, D.C. Project, President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime (1962-64). Degrees: MA 1949, Atlanta University; PhD 1957, Syracuse University. Publications: Black-White Relations (Editor, 1977); Race, A Perspective on Marginal Men and Women (1975); The New Look at Black Families (1976); Racism and Mental Health (Co-editor, 1973); Black Students at White Colleges (Co-author, 1972). Professional Honors and Awards: Faculty Service Award, National University Extension Association (1969); Fifty Anniversary Distinguished Alumnus Award of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University (1974); Member, Social and Behavioral Sciences Assembly, National Research Council; Member, President's Commission on Mental Health. Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: President, Eastern Sociological Society (1974-75); Member of Board of Directors (1969-76) and Executive Committee (1969-75); Social Science Research Council. Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on Election Procedures (1976-77); Associate Editor, Journal of Health and Social Behavior (1972-75); Committee on Scientific Section Committee Section on Social Policy (1977-78); Committee on Nominations (1970-71).

JAMES E. BLACKWELL

Present Position: Professor of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Boston (1975-). Former Positions Held: Associate Professor of Sociology, Case Western Reserve University (1969-72); Assistant to Associate Professor of Sociology, San Jose State University (1959-63); Chief, Community Development Division, USAID/American Embassy, Kathmandu, Nepal (1968-69); Deputy Director to Director of U.S. Peace Corps in Tanzania and Malawi (1963-65). Degrees: MA 1949, Case Western Reserve University; PhD 1959, Washington State University. Publications: Black Sociology (1976); Sociology of the Negro: Partisan Perspectives (Co-author, 1974); The Black Community: Diversity and Unity (1975); The Participation of Black Students in Graduate and Professional Schools (1971); Technological Innovation and the Cultural Environment (forthcoming); "The Power Basis of Ethnic Conflict in American Society," chapter in The Uses of Counterrevolution in Sociology (1976); Professional Honors and Awards: Who's Who in the East (1971); Who's Who Among Black Americans (1973); American Man and Woman in Science; Danforth Associate (1973); Outstanding Educator of America (1972); Blue Key Men's Honorary, Alpha Kappa Delta; Sigma Rho Sigma, Social Sciences Honorary. Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: President, Caucus of Black Sociologists (1972-74); Secretary, Society for the Study of Social Problems (1960-62); Research Advisory Committee of the College Entrance Examination Board (1973-78); Four-Year College Review Committee of Massachusetts Board of Higher Education (1975-76); Chair, Program Committee, Massachusetts Sociological Association (1973); Member, Blue Ribbon Panel on Dual Systems of Public Higher Education, DHEW (1977); Assistant Editor, Alpha Kappa Delta (1958-60); Member, DHEW Review Committee (1970-74); Chair, Committee on Minorities, Eastern Sociological Society (1975-76). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Chair, Committee on the Status of Racial & Ethnic Minorities in Sociology (1972-75); ASA Council (1970-71); Program Committee (1973); Committee on Information & Technology (1970-73); Subcommitte on Visiting Scholars in Federal Agencies (1970-73).

HELEN MacGILL HUGHES

SALLY HILLSMANN BAKER


WILLIAM A. GAMSON


Joyce A. Ladner


Hylan Garnet Lewis


RICHARD CAINKEY

Present Position: Adjunct Professor of Sociology, Brown University (1975-). Former Positions Held: Instructor, Social Science, Lawrence University (1960-63); Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Kentucky (1962-63); Professor of Sociology, New York University (1965-73); Associate Professor, Northeastern University (1967-75); University of Wisconsin. Publications: The Social Status of Crime (1977); Criminology and Society (1979). Critical of Legal Order (1974); Criminal Behavior Systems (1973); The Problem of Crime (1977); Crime, State, and Crime (1977). Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: President, Midwest Society of Criminology (1977-78); Member, Juvenile Delinquency Division, Society for the Study of Social Problems (1973-77). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on Research Policy and Practice (1977-78); Member, Executive Council, Criminology Section (1975-78).
LLOYD H. ROGLER

Present Position: Albert Schweitzer University Professor of Sociology and Director, Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research & Development Center, Fordham University (1977-). Former Positions Held: Professor of Sociology, Case Western Reserve University (1968-74); Associate Professor of Sociology, Yale University (1960-68); Assistant Professor of Social Science, University of Puerto Rico (1957-60). Degrees: MA 1957, PhD 1957, University of Minnesota. Publications: Tapped Families and Schizophrenia (1968); Migrant in the City: The Life of a Puerto Rican Action Group (1972); “The Puerto Rican Spiritualist as a Psychiatrist” (1963); “Class and Disordered Speech in the Mentally Ill” (1961); “The Changing Role of a Political Boss in a Puerto Rican Migrant Community” (1974); Professional Honors and Awards: Albert Schweitzer University Service Merit Scholarship, University of Iowa; Distinguished Lecturer, Bay Area University. Fellow of the Hubert Humphrey Chair of Internationally Renowned Scholars, Macalester College. Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: Behavioral Sciences Fellowship Review; National Institute of Health, DPHFS (1970); Committee on Grants to Minority Scholars for Research in Racism & Other Problems in Mental Health, Social Science Research Council (1972-75); National Advisory Mental Health Council of the National Institute of Mental Health, U.S. Public Health Service (1972-76). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Chair, Minority Fellowship Committee.

JOAN ALOUS


DAVID GOLD

Present Position: Professor of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara (1965-). Former Positions Held: Assistant to Professor of Sociology, University of Iowa (1950-63); Visiting Professor of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley (1963-64); Chair, Department of Sociology and Director, Community and Organization Research Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara (1964-67, 1967-70). Degrees: MA 1948, University of Iowa; PhD 1953, University of Chicago. Publications: Social Problem (Editor, 1969-79); articles in The American Sociological Review; American Journal of Sociology; The American Sociologist; Public Opinion Quarterly. Professional Honors and Awards: Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences; Faculty Research Fellow, SSRC. Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: Pacific Sociological Association (President, 1976-77; Representative-at-Large, 1970-72; Vice President, 1966-67); Society for the Study of Social Problems (Executive Council, 1969-75; Chair, W. Mills Award Committee, 1969-78). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on Social Statistics (Chair, 1964-66); Committee on Sessions (1971-72); Committee on Regional Affairs (1969-71); Committee on Committees (1976-77); Committee on Publications (1976); Methodology Section Council.

MAURINES ROSENBERG

Present Position: Professor of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park (1957-). Former Positions Held: Professor of Sociology, State University of New York, New Paltz (1974-75); Chief, Section on Social Structure, Laboratory Socio-Environmental Studies, National Institute of Mental Health (1957-74); Assistant Professor of Sociology, Cornell University (1951-56). Degrees: MA 1950, PhD 1953, Columbia University. Publications: The Logic of Survey Analysis (1968); and The Adolescent Self-Image (1968); Occupancy and Values (1957); Black and White Social Ex Ante: The Urban Black Child (Co-author, 1972); Centuries in the Language of Self Research (1974). Professional Honors and Awards: Co-winner, American Association for Advancement of Science Sociological Psychology Prize (1963); Eastern Sociological Society Falk Medical Fund Lecturer (1974-75); Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences (1956-57); W. T. Thomas Lecturer, University of Tennessee (1956). Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: President, District of Columbia Sociological Society (1967-68). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Chair, Section on Social Psychology (1976-77); Council, Section on Methodology (1969-70); Member, Committee on Certification in Social Psychology (1967-69); Chair, Committee on Certification in Social Psychology (1969-70).

CHARLES M. BONJEAN

Present Position: Hoff Professor of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin (1974-). Former Positions Held: Chair (1972-74), Professor of Sociology (1972-74), and Assistant to Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin (1963-70). Degrees: MA 1959, PhD 1963, University of North Carolina. Publications: Sociological Measurement, (Co-author, 1967); Community Politics: Co-editor and contributor, (1971); Social Science in America: The First Two Hundred Years (Co-editor, 1976); “Community Structure and Leadership Arrangements,” American Sociologi- cal Review (1975); Planned Social Intervention (Co-editor and contributor, 1979). Professional Honors and Awards: Who’s Who in America: American Men and Women of Science, Phi Beta Kappa, University of Texas Students’ Association Teaching Excellence Award. Offices Held in Other Professional Organi- zations: Editor, Social Science Quarterly (1967-); Consulting Editor, American Journal of Sociology (1964-76); Sociology Editor, Chandler Publishing Company (1967-73); Sociology Editor, Thomas Y. Crowell Company (1973-1974); President, Southwestern Sociological Association (1972-73); Council Member, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (1972-79); Editorial and Publications Committee, Society for the Study of Social Problems (1970-73); Southwestern Social Science Association (1973-79); Academy of the Social Sciences in America (1977-79); Social Science Association (1976-79); Social Science Association of America (1976-79); Social Science Research and Development, Chair (1966-77); C. Wright Mills Award Committee (1971). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on Public Information (1969-71); Commit- tee on Regional Affairs (1971-72); Section on Community (Chair, 1976-78; Program Chair, 1972 and 1975; Council, 1974-).

JAMES B. MCKEE


LEO P. CHALL


HYMAN RODMAN


Committee on Publications
District 1

CARL W. BACKMAN
Present Position: Professor of Sociology, University of Nevada, Reno. Previously Academic Appointments: Instructor of Sociology, University of Arkansas (1965-53); Program Director, Sociology and Social Psychology, National Science Foundation (1965-64). PhD Granted 1965, Vanderbilt University. Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: Chairman, Department of Sociology, Northern Illinois University (1972-73). Office and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Chair, Section on Sociology of Education (1977-78); Chair, Session on Family Change, Annual Meeting (1970).

SANDRA J. BALL-ROKEACH
Present Position: Associate Professor of Sociology and Associate Director of the Social Research Center, Washington State University (1972-). Previous Academic Appointments: Assistant Professor, University of Southern California (1967-69); Associate Professor, University of Michigan (1969-72). Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: Pacific Sociological Association (Committee on the Status of Women, 1973; Vice President, Northern Division, 1977-78).

ALBERT SZYMANSKI

District 2

NICHOLAS BARCHUK
Present Position: Professor of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln (1959-). Previous Academic Appointments: Instructor, Assistant Professor, Washington State University (1953-55); Assistant Professor, University of Rochester (1955-59); Associate Professor, University of California, Los Angeles (1959). PhD Granted 1954, Washington University, St. Louis. Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: President, Midwest Sociological Society (1969-70); President, Midwest Council on Research in Aging (1974-75); Board Member, Association of Voluntary Action Scholars (1974-75). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on Classification (1970-73); Chair, 1973; Committee on Nominations (1974-77); Representative, Midwest Sociological Society (1970-73).

PAULINE B. BART
Present Position: Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, Abraham Lincoln School of Medicine, University of Illinois, and Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Illinois, Chicago (1970-). Previous Academic Appointments: Assistant Professor of Sociology and University of California, Berkeley (1968-70); University of Southern California (1967-68). PhD Granted 1964, University of California, Los Angeles. Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: C. Wright Mills Study Committee, Society for the Study of Status (1970); Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Chair, Section on Sociology of Roles (1973).

CAROLYN CUMMINGS FERRUGI
Present Position: Associate Professor of Sociology, Purdue University (1970-). Previous Academic Appointments: Assistant Professor of Sociology, Purdue University (1966-70). Postdoctoral Research Associate, School of Engineering, Purdue University (1964-66). PhD Granted 1965, Purdue University. Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: Chair, Section on Sociology of the Family, North Central Sociological Association Annual Meetings (1973); Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on the Status of Women, North Central Sociological Association (1972-73).

Committee on Nominations

Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on Training and Professional Standards (1969-72); Chair, Nominating Committee, Section on Sociology of Education (1977-78); Chair, Session on Family Change, Annual Meeting (1970).

JOHN MOLAND, JR.
Present Position: Professor of Sociology and Director, Center for Social Research, Southern University (1969-); Chair, Sociology Department (1969-72). Previous Academic Appointments: Professor and Chair, Department of Sociology, Fisk University (1968-69); Associate Professor to Professor of Sociology, Claflin College (1960-68); Assistant Professor of Sociology, Florida A&M University (1953-60). PhD Granted 1967, University of Chicago. Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: Southern Sociological Society (Executive Committee, 1977-78; Chair, Nominations Committee, 1972-73); Louisiana State Sociological Association (President, 1976-77; Executive Council Member, 1972-74). Association of Social and Behavioral Scientists (President, 1972-73; Program Chair, 1971-72; Executive Secretary, 1973); Rural Sociological Society (Committee Member, 1976-77). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities (1972-73); Minority Fellowship Program Committee (1974-75); Committee on Nominations (1974-76).

PEGGY POWELL DORBINS

IDA HARPER SIMPSON

District 3

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON

JEAN LIPMAN-BRUMEN
Present Position: Assistant Professor, West Virginia Institute of Technology (1971). Previous Academic Appointments: Assistant Professor, Wayne State University (1970-75); Assistant Professor, University of Wisconsin, Madison (1968-70). PhD Granted 1970, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Chair, Nominations Committee, Marquis Section.

District 5

REYNOLDS FARLEY
Present Position: Professor of Sociology, Associate Director of the Population Studies Center, University of Michigan (1976-). Previous Academic Appointments: Assistant Professor, Pennsylvania State University (1965-76), Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Michigan (1967-69); Assistant Professor of Sociology, Duke University (1964-67). PhD Granted 1964, University of Chicago. Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: Board of Directors (1973-75); Publications Committee (1975-78). Population Association of America. Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Arnold and Caroline Rose Monograph Series, Editorial Board (1977-80).

STANLEY H. UDY, JR.
Present Position: Professor of Sociology, Dartmouth College (1972-). Previous Academic Appointments: Instructor in Sociology, Yale University (1956-72). PhD Granted 1958, Princeton University. Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Section on Theory Council (1971-72); Committee on Reorganizational Relationships (1966); Committee on Nominations (1965-66); Committee on Committees (1967-68).

ERIK OLIN WRIGHT
Present Position: Assistant Professor, University of Wisconsin, Madison (1977-). PhD Granted 1976, University of California, Berkeley. Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: Coordinating Committee, Union of Marxist Social Scientists (1974-75).
Present Position: Associate Professor of Sociology, Brooklyn College, CUNY (1972-). Previous Academic Appointments: Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Kentucky (1970-72). PhD Granted 1971, New York. 

District 2 
RUE BUCHER 


JOSEPH W. SCOTT 

New Guidelines Cited for Program
continued from Page 1
of misunderstanding of the Program. Some respondents believed that the Program does not allow support for the participation of others who are not directly involved. "While current guidelines make clear that proposals should be initiated and directed by an individual, there is nothing in the past guidelines for or the administration of the Program which would exclude support for non-sociologists," Hill said.

He continued, "Similar misunderstandings of the Program are reflected by the submission of requests for support to conduct specific research projects or to analyze data."

In order to counter the low submission rate in 1977 (only four proposals were received), the Committee recommended that the Program be given greater visibility and that proposals be reviewed four times a year rather than only once a year. The allocation for this year includes an additional $2,200 of unexpended funds from 1977.

These findings have been incorporated into the revised Program description and guidelines which appear below.

NEW DESCRIPTION AND GUIDELINES

The purpose of the Program is to make grants to small groups of social scientists to facilitate intellectual exchange and to move their work towards a more productive future. Proposals may be brief but they should set forth an objective, a modest proposal, the implications of the project for the development of sociology as a discipline, plans for disseminating results, and a budget. The Committee does not wish to suggest theoretical, methodological, or substantive priorities or specific modes of operation, but applicants may be guided by the following considerations.

Preferences will be given to:
1. Proposals that involve theoretical and/or methodological issues of broad interest and that stimulate general interest in the entire profession and beyond a narrowly defined substantive field.
2. Proposals that indicate a concern for drawing together several theoretical and/or methodological approaches, as for example those that cut across several different substantive fields.
3. Proposals that are of a stock-taking, integrating, synthesizing, and evaluative nature, with respect to a given area of sociological knowledge.
4. Groups of scholars who have established effective communication and have a shared focus on the problems they wish to address.
5. Groups that can specify mechanisms for preparing for the proposed conferences by the exchange of material prior to their meeting.
6. Groups that can describe procedures for follow-up of their meetings and present their results and conclusions to an appropriate audience.
7. Groups that can find ways to economize on travel and other expenses.

Grants will generally not exceed $500. Grants will not be given for travel to or related expenses involved in attending the ASA Annual Meeting or travel outside of North America.

Applicants must send five copies of their proposals to the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. Applications should come from small groups of social scientists at least three of whom must be ASA members.

Submission deadlines are February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1. Proposals will be reviewed four times per year, and under normal conditions, decisions will be announced within one month of the receipt of the application.

Under unusual circumstances, grants may be made to previous grantees, demonstrating a continued need for additional support; however, priority will be given to new proposals from those who have not received support under the Program. All groups receiving support will be required to submit a report of progress one year following the date of their award.

Members of the Committee on Programs of the Discipline are Richard J. Hill, Chair; Herbert L. Costner, National Science Foundation; and David Mechanic, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

NEH Fellows

Four sociologists have been awarded National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowships for Independent Study and Research in the past two years. Fellowships for 1977-78 were awarded to Robert N. Bellah, UC-Berkeley, and Harold L. Orbach, Kansas State University. Fellowships for 1977-78 were awarded to Janet Abu-Lughod, Northwestern University, and Aleksander J. Gella, SUNY-Buffalo.

Projects Plan Workshops
For Florida & Colorado

In-service workshops will be held in Florida and Colorado this summer by the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology.

The workshops will be held in Tallahassee, May 31-June 4, and in Colorado Springs, July 23-27. Both workshops will involve participants in course design, assessment of instructional materials, and demonstrations of teaching techniques, and approaches to professional development programming. A variety of exercises, demonstrations and materials will be provided.

Yaneet D’Andrea, University of Michigan, an organizer of the workshops, said, "These workshops are designed to provide faculty with some tools and techniques which they can immediately apply to their teaching as well as to sensitize them to longer-range professional development possibilities."

Other members of the organizing committee are Ethelyn Davis, Texas Woman’s University; Ken Kessin, Omaha, Nebraska; Wilhelmina Perry, Valparaiso State University; and L. Grisham, University of Mississippi; Ronald M. Pavlov, Florida State University; H. Reed Geersten, Utah State University; and Richard L. Dukes, University of Colorado.

Although applications from departmental teams are preferred, individuals are urged to apply. An attempt will be made to have each workshop contain representatives from two-year colleges, four-year colleges, and universities. Each workshop will be limited to 30 persons.

The ASA Projects will pay room and board for the participants. Applicants or their departments will be responsible for their travel costs plus a $10 charge for materials.

Deadline for the Tallahassee workshop is April 10. Applications may be obtained from Grisham, Department of Sociology, University of Mississippi, P.O. Box 167, University, MS 38677. Phone: (601) 232-7428.

Additional information on the Colorado Springs workshop may be obtained from Pavlovich, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, 80309. Phone: (303) 492-1371.

The ASA Projects are funded by the Lilly Endowment Inc., and the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (HIP).

Survey on Ethical Issues
In Evaluation Research

The Ethics Committee of the Evaluation Research Society is soliciting opinions concerning issues in the ethical conduct of evaluation in order to determine (1) whether special ethical problems exist for evaluators, (2) if so, the specific issues involved, and (3) what (if any) the society should play in alleviating any existing dilemmas.

Therefore, the Society would greatly appreciate it if evaluation practitioners would respond to all or some of the questions and send in their responses with specific examples from their own experience. Responses may be signed or unsigned. All information will be held in the strictest confidence.

Responses should be sent to Jonathan A. Morell, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Department of Mental Health Sciences, 314 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

Questions

1. Are ethical problems for evaluators frequent or serious enough to warrant some type of major effort on the part of the Evaluation Research Society, or any other organized group? If so, what actions should be taken?
2. Have you ever encountered an evaluation situation wherein ethical or value concerns were serious enough to make you change a course of action, or at least, to consider changing a contemplated course of action?
3. If you have had pressure to perform evaluation activities which you felt might be unethical, what has been the source of that pressure?
4. Have you had any experience, which you consider likely to generate the most serious types of ethical or value problems?
5. Are evaluators and the users of evaluation sufficiently protected by existing codes of ethics in various social science discipline? Are there situations unique to evaluation which may prove to be inadequately covered by those existing codes of ethics?
6. Are there drawbacks or disadvantages to establishing a code of ethics specifically for evaluators?
7. Can you cite any examples of evaluation studies which incorporate what you believe might be unethical procedures or actions?
8. What responsibility do evaluators have for the consequences of the reports which they author? What is the nature of that responsibility?

COMMITMENT AND COMMITMENT: Religious Plaibility in a Liberal Protestant Church
Wade Clark Roof, University of Massachusetts at Amherst
This timely analysis of why mainstream protestants are abandoning their church, and their history, the author explores the fundamental problems underlying religious plausibility in modern culture: the confrontation of traditionalist and modernist worldviews and the turmoil of both personal and institutional religious commitment.
May, 1978, 320 pages, $12.95 (tent.) 0-444-99039-0

THE SECOND X: Sex Role and Social Role
Judith Long Laws.
This book gives authoritative meaning and content to the term sex role, by concentrating on major roles of women which are constrained by sex role socialization. Both sociological research and feminist literature are utilized to provide comprehensive coverage of work, biological and sex roles of women.
May, 1978, 250 pages, $12.95 (tent.) 0-444-99023-2

THE INNOVATIVE ORGANIZATION Innovation Adoption in High Schools
Richard L. Deft, Queens University, Kingston, Canada, and Selwyn W. Becker, University of Chicago
This new and exciting theory of organization innovation emphasizes the ways in which innovations represent solutions to organizational problems when the goals and values of the society are both relatively uncertain.
May, 1978, 240 pages, $14.95 0-444-99039-9

MAN IN SOCIETY A Biosocial View Revised Edition
Pierre van den Bergh, University of Washington, Seattle
This extensively revised and strengthened second edition argues that human behavior can only be comprehended in the broadest evolutionary argument and comparative perspective, and that genetic, economic human culture and the biosocial perspective are both intensive and the comprehension of the social behavior of our species.
May, 1978, 388 pages, $9.95 (tent.) 0-444-99045-3

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