Sociological Inventory: Ready for Reviews

Sociology Inventory is ready for reviews.

Sample copies of a journal that seeks to promote the quality and cumulative ability of the discipline by publishing articles that accent exposition, interpretation, synthesis, assimilation, and critical appraisal.

Content of this journal will be limited to material previously published in numerous journals in sociology and other sciences and in publications which generally do not come to the attention of sociologists.

Articles will be selected on the basis of (1) scholarly significance, (2) breadth or range of problems treated; and (3) usefulness to teachers, students, specialists ranging beyond their fields, and laymen.

The selected articles, however, will not be simply reprinted in this new journal. Instead, the materials will be extensively rewritten with these ends in mind: accuracy, clarity, and brevity.

SAMPLE COPY

The content of the sample issue reflects these objectives: 1) contributions and four commentaries. Only one article is more than seven pages long.

Original sources include journals in sociology and other fields, government publications, research institute newsletters, magazines, and private research reports. Tables and figures call attention to major points; significant statements are highlighted by boldface.

Articles in the issue (1) reinterpret findings; (2) critically appraise models; (3) evaluate a line of research; (4) attempt to resolve conflicting findings; (5) question fundamental assumptions; (6) trace the evolution of an important concept; (7) call attention to overlooked consequences of reform;

(8) assess research on the quality of life; (9) caution researchers on the use of census data; and (10) cite an aspect of research on the influence of television on children that has been neglected.

The sample copy was produced by a committee composed of Jefrey Hadden, chair; Everett Wilson and Herbert Costner. The committee was assisted by Russell R. Dynes, Lawrence J. Thomas and Jo Ann Ruckel of the ASA Executive Office.

Spivack Fellowships, Awards Continue

The cornerstone Fund has given the ASA two grants totaling $31,000 to continue the Sydney Spivack Fellowships and Awards through this year.

A grant of $15,000 will support the Sydney Spivack Fellowships which are given for significant contributions to the area of intergroup relations. A grant of $16,000 will provide Sydney Spivack Dissertation Awards to minority PhD candidates in sociology through the ASA Minority Fellowship Program.

Application procedures for the fellowships are announced in this issue. Information on past recipients has been published in the May and November 1976 issues of FOOTNOTES.

For information on application procedures for the dissertation awards contact: ASA Minority Fellowship Program, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
THE JOSSEY-BASS SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES SERIES

Gerald Grant, Peter Elbow, Thomas Ewens, Zelda Gamson, Wendy Kohli, William Neumann, Virginia Olesen, David Riesman

ON COMPETENCE
A Critical Analysis of Competence-Based Reforms in Higher Education

This new 600-page book provides the first comprehensive examination of the movement in higher education—a nationwide effort to base the awarding of degrees, credentials, and professional licenses on demonstrated performance in a given job or role, rather than on the number of courses completed or the amount of time spent in school. Grounded in three years of field work on various programs at nine different colleges and universities, this book comprises a three-level analysis of competence-based postsecondary education: detailed case studies of outcome-oriented programs at five diverse institutions; a thorough examination of the effects of this orientation on teaching, curriculum design, academic standards, and student learning; and a discussion of the wider social implications of the movement in general.


Where can we turn when available funding proves insufficient for our human services needs? As the funds that once seemed unlimited dry up, we must look within ourselves and learn to make the best possible use of our vast human resource potential. This new book explores one promising way to do that — the resource exchange network — an informal association of representatives from various organizations (schools, colleges, welfare agencies, hospitals, counseling agencies, businesses, and so on) who voluntarily join together to exchange knowledge, services, products, personnel, and other resources to accomplish some common goal. These exchanges are made barter-style, trading available resources for needed resources without relying primarily on outside funding or agency support for the mutual benefit and growth of all network members. In their earlier work, Human Services and Resource Networks (Jossey-Bass, 1977), the authors followed the development of one such resource exchange network (the Essex network). This book goes beyond that volume by offering step-by-step guidelines for overcoming the obstacles to network development and operation, as well as numerous case examples of such networks in action. The authors explain what a resource exchange network is and how it emerges; examine the crucial role of the network facilitator and identify his or her essential leadership characteristics; and point out opportunities for network growth. They suggest ways to stop the wasting of human resource potential caused by professionalism and job specialization. They investigate self-defeating competition for federal money among human service agencies and show how resource exchange might instead help such agencies achieve service coordination. And they outline a way to introduce the resource exchange rationale into governmental organizations.


The educational use of television, film, and related media has increased in recent years, but our fundamental understanding of how these media communicate information and which instructional purposes they serve best has grown very little. Basic questions remain: Do the various media differ in significant ways, apart from their technologies? How are media symbol systems — those patterns of picture and sound used to convey meaning — related to other common symbol systems, such as alphabets and musical notation? How do these media symbol systems stimulate learning and mental skill development? More generally, how can the media be made to serve education better?

In his new book, Gabriel Salomon presents the outlines of an empirically based theory relating media's most basic modes of presentation — their symbol systems — to common thought processes and to learning. He advances a number of propositions concerning the particular kinds of thought processes required by and the specific mental skills enhanced by different symbol systems, and he describes a series of controlled experiments and field and cross-cultural studies designed to test these propositions. Based primarily on the symbol system elements of television and film, these studies illustrate under what circumstances and with what types of learners particular kinds of learning and mental skill development occur. Salomon incorporates these findings into a general scheme of reciprocal interactions among symbol systems, learners' cognitions, and their mental activities; and he examines the design and use of instructional materials.


The Challenge of the Resource Exchange Network
From Concept to Action

INTERACTION OF MEDIA, COGNITION, AND LEARNING
An Exploration of How Symbolic Forms Cultivate Mental Skills and Affect Knowledge Acquisition

Ready April 25, 1979

Gabriel Salomon

$13.95

Free copies are not available. Order from Dept. ASA. (Note new address below.)

433 California Street  •  JOSSEY-BASS INC., PUBLISHERS  •  San Francisco 94104
Cancer Institute Seeks Proposals

Counseling techniques for cancer patients and the care of terminally ill cancer patients are the subjects of two requests for research grant applications (RFAs) from the National Cancer Institute. Each prospective applicant should submit a letter of intent containing a brief description of the proposed project. The next deadline for letters of intent is June 1. The application deadline is July 1.

Applications addressing counseling techniques for cancer patients should, at least, (1) identify and describe the patient populations to be studied; (2) identify the specific emotional and psychological problems that require counseling; (3) analyze the relations of specific emotional and psychological problems to specific counseling techniques; (4) cover the methodology for testing and evaluating selected counseling techniques as well as the method of data collection and data analysis, and (5) establish a timetable for accomplishing objectives and presentation of findings.

The RFA is aimed at the "need for patient directed counseling" rather than family counseling. Proposals dealing with the care of terminally ill patients may select a single aspect of terminal care in concert with that service further study or address terminal care in cancer more comprehensively. Practical and effective methods for better understanding and ameliorating specific problems common to terminal disease are an objective of this RFA.

Natl. Archives Offers Courses

A four-day introductory course on archives research will be offered by the National Archives and Records Service at two locations in the spring.

"Going to the Source: An Introduction to Research in Archives," will be given at the National Archives Building in Washington, May 29 to June 1 and in the Chicago Historical Society building, North Avenue and Clark Street, from June 12-15.

The lecture-workshop course is designed to fit the needs of the general researcher, historian, social scientist, college or university instructor, graduate students, and research librarians who work with clients likely to use primary sources.

Sessions in both cities will deal with locating and gaining access to primary sources, and with the process that describes records, and with the process of research in archives and manuscript depositories. Workshops will provide experience with documents, microfilm and finding aids. One afternoon is provided for independent research.

The Washington course will emphasize the holdings of the National Archives. The Chicago course will center on the resources of the Chicago Historical Society, Newberry Library, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle, and the National Archives regional center in that city.

Enrollment is limited to 25 persons in each city. The cost, including all materials, is $60. To register for either course, write to: Elise Freivogel, Education Division, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

For further information, call Ms. Freivogel at (202) 532-3398. For information related to the Chicago session, contact Lawrence Burke, Chicago Historical Society, (312) 624-4600.

ASA Awards

Sonnein Award and Lectureship

This Award is given for any work which, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, has made a contribution to the progress of sociology. Such works include book length monographs published within the last five years, if the last article was published within the last two years. The Award will be announced at the Annual Meeting in Boston. The Award will be given to pay travel expenses for the recipient to deliver a public lecture at a regional association, interdisciplinary association or appropriate scholarly audience.

Any member can send nominations for the Sonnein Award to the Selection Committee, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. Deadline is May 1, 1979.

Jessie Bernard Award

This Award is given in recognition of work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology unusually the role of women in society. For guidelines see the October 1978 issue of FOOTNOTES.

Nominations should be sent to: Ruth Wallace, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Washington, D.C. 20036. Deadline is April 1, 1979.

Privacy Research Award

This award funds research proposals designed to investigate invasion of privacy problems associated with research. For guidelines see the October 1978 or January 1979 issues of FOOTNOTES.

Entries should be sent to the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. Deadline is April 1, 1979.

by Doris Wilkinson

Introduction

Using data derived from the National Research Council’s Survey of Doctorate Recipients, this report focuses on the population of 1934-1976 sociology doctorates residing in the United States in February, 1977. Emphasis is on the status of women sociologists. The NRC questionnaire elicited data on the following variables selected for examination: employing status, type of employer, academic rank, tenure, and median salary. Each of these is cross-tabulated with graduation cohorts: 1970-76, 1971-74, 1965-69, 1955-64, and 1934-54. One rationale for these subdivisions is that they facilitate a concise and meaningful profile of Sociology PhDs. Moreover, the National Research Council found that in their 1934-49 cohort, for most fields, the numbers for women were too small to permit comparison (NRC, 1978: 20). Thus a more inclusive graduation set seemed warranted. In addition, the cohort categories reflect time periods of significant social and institutional changes and new educational policies. These changes have resulted in an increase in the representation of women (Wilkinson, 1977) and racial/ethnic minorities (Wilkinson, 1978a) in the field.

Different response rates are noted for variables appearing on the tables and should be taken into account when interpreting data. Further, cells with three or fewer persons are in the sample are marked and shown with a double asterisk. Statistics presented are estimates of the total population of Sociology PhDs. Responses were weighted so that statistics represent as closely as possible results which would have been obtained if the entire population had been surveyed (NRC, 1977: 79). All estimates are subject to sampling error.

Sampling Frame

Three groups comprised the larger universe for the NRC survey: (1) persons recorded in the NRC’s Doctorate Record File, a cumulative record of doctorate recipients from U.S. institutions who earned their degrees in the sciences, engineering, or the humanities; (2) persons recorded in the File who received their degrees from U.S. institutions in education or professional fields and who were employed, according to the National Science Foundation’s 1968-70 National Register of Scientific Personnel, the 1965-79 Engineer: Register, and the 1971 Employment Survey as scientists or social scientists. While no American Indian females are in this distribution, data from 1973-76 doctorate recipients in the field reveal that of the eight awarded to American Indians, three were women (Gifford & Snyder, 1977: 152, 157). Current data also show an increase in racial/ethnic minorities in Sociology and other behavioral sciences (Conyers, 1968; Wilkinson, 1978b; Blackwell, et al., 1977).

Demography of the Profession

Table 1 shows the sex ratios of doctorate recipients in the U.S. Ninety percent of this pool of social scientists are White, three percent Asian, two percent African Americans with American Indians and Hispanics representing less than one percent. Propor- tionately more African American women are doctorate holders in Sociology than White American women. Significantly greater proportions of males than females are represented among American Indian, Asian and Hispanic sociologists. MA in the field. Forty-five percent of those who held the doctorate in 1977 received their MA in sociology and nearly seventy-seven percent received the MA in the same field. Of the total, 79.6% were employed full-time in the disciplines. The majority (52.5%) were employed in universities, other than medical schools and twenty-two percent were in four year colleges. Teaching was the primary activity of nearly fifty-four percent of those employed. Few were engaged in basic (9.2%) or applied (7.2%) research. Of those in academic institutions, nearly three-fifths were tenured.

**Sample Ns too small to estimate.

Table 1: Number of PhD Sociologists in the U.S. by Race and Sex 1934-1976

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American/Black</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/Caucasian</td>
<td>1601</td>
<td>5944</td>
<td>7512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Report</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1776</td>
<td>6136</td>
<td>7912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Employment Status of Doctoral Sociologists in U.S. by Cohort and Sex, 1977

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1934-49</td>
<td>1362</td>
<td>1267</td>
<td>1356</td>
<td>2988</td>
<td>1091</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample Ns too small to estimate.

Table 3: Type of Employer of Doctoral Sociologists in U.S. by Cohort and Sex, 1977

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1934-49</td>
<td>1071</td>
<td>1090</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample Ns too small to estimate.
most doctoral sociologists were concentrated in academic institutions. Few worked in business or industry, non-profit organizations, or the U.S. government. Interestingly in the earlier cohorts, a much greater percentage of women than men were employed in non-profit agencies. However, among recent PhDs a much greater percentage of men than women were employed in such organizations. In each cohort, the percentages of these not employed are greater for women than men.

Tenure and Academic Rank

Table 4 presents the distribution of those who worked in U.S.
colleges and universities in 1977 by cohort, sex, and tenure status. In all graduate cohorts, the percentages of those who have tenure are higher for males than females. The greater disparity occurs for 1934–54 doctorate recipients, where 94 percent of the men were tenured, compared with 73 percent of the women. A noticeable difference in tenure status also occurs in each of the other cohorts. For those granted tenure between 1950–54, the numbers of women in the earliest cohort are too small to generate figures for comparisons. An exception occurs in this group of PhDs where 43.6 percent of women who earned their doctorates between 1934–54 were granted tenure between 1965–69. Aside from the job security afforded by tenure, an earlier study disclosed that tenure status was correlated with level of student taught and that untenured women were more likely than men to teach undergraduates only (Patterson, 1971: 23). In fact, proportionately twice as many women as men taught undergraduates only (Rossi, 1970: 11).

During the early 70s, "women made up only 12 percent of the total faculty and only 5 percent of the full-time professors, although they constituted 36 percent of the research assistants, lecturers, and instructors" (Hughes, 1973: 18). Table 5 presents current data on sociologists by cohort, academic rank, and sex. Predictably, the majority of men and women in the 1934-54 group of PhDs held full professorships. In all other cohorts, excluding the most recent, the percentages holding full professorships are much higher for males than females. The greatest inequity occurs for 1965-69 PhDs where 42 percent of the men and only 16.5 percent of the women held this rank! However, 65.2 percent of women, compared with nearly 51 percent of men in this cohort, held the rank of associate professor. Within the group of 1970-74 PhDs, the most populous, nearly 47 percent of the men and 58 percent of the women held the rank of assistant professor.

Salary

Nearly a decade ago, salary differences between men and women in academia were found to be greater in Sociology than in Mathematics, Chemistry, Psychology, and the biological sciences (La Sorte, 1971: 305). The largest disparity by sex during the 1967-68 period was at the full professor level. While there are no current data to indicate that this holds true today, within Sociology the largest disparity is still at that rank.

Full-time employed Sociology PhDs earned a median annual (adjusted) salary of $22,705 in 1977. Nearly one-fourth of them earned salaries between $16,950-$20,949. Data showing median annual salary for all cohorts by sex appear in Table 6. Those employed in the U.S. military are excluded from the distribution. Recent PhDs (1970-76) of both sexes earned virtually the same salary. The most noticeable difference occurs for those who received the doctorate between 1954-57. Examination of the data in Table 6 indicates that salaries increase with age and years of experience and that up until recently men earned significantly higher salaries than women. It should also be noted that wages vary by a number of other factors including type of employer, field of employment, and salary base. Approximately 71% of the population of sociologists had salaries based on a 9-10 month period, with 27% on an 11-12 month period.

Summary

Data elicited from the 1977 NRC survey instrument point to differences in employment status, academic rank, tenure, and salary between men and women doctoral sociologists in most of the graduate cohorts. It was found that with the exception of the most recent PhDs, greater percentages of men than women in all other cohorts worked full-time in the field. Excluding medical school posts, greater percentages of men than women sociologists who graduated between 1934-1976 were employed in universities. However, significantly greater percentages of women than men in the 1955-64 and 1959-74 graduation cohorts were not working at the time of the survey. For those in academic settings, the sex of tenure is more characteristic of women than men, with the exception of the most recent PhDs. The percentages of women in the earlier cohorts, 1934-54 and 1955-64, who had not been granted tenure are striking. While all of the women in the 1959-74 cohort were full professors, in all others significantly greater percentages of men than women were full professors. Moreover, salaries vary by sex in each of the cohorts between 1934-69, with the difference being greatest among the earliest group of graduates.

Research on women sociologists and other behavioral scientists to assess the relative impact of educational policies and programs, behavioral commitment, as well as social changes would permit examining patterns of correlation and the impact of these on the professional statuses of women. Current at a major concern is the profeminist is with graduate training, employment opportunities (Wilkinson, 1978b), utilization and marketability of all sociologists (NRC, 1977; Collin, 1978).

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**Table 4:** Tenure Statuses of Academically Employed Doctoral Sociologists in U.S. by Cohort and Sex, 1977

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex and Tenure/Year Granted</th>
<th>1934-54</th>
<th>1955-64</th>
<th>1965-69</th>
<th>1974-76</th>
<th>1976-77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, Males &amp; Females</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>1301</td>
<td>1151</td>
<td>2349</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenured, Year Granted</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-54</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-59</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-64</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-69</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-74</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-77</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Not Reported</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Tenured</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Report</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 5:** Tenure Statuses of Academically Employed Doctoral Sociologists in U.S. by Cohort and Sex, 1977

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex and Academic Rank</th>
<th>1934-54</th>
<th>1955-64</th>
<th>1965-69</th>
<th>1974-76</th>
<th>1976-77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, Males &amp; Females</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>1140</td>
<td>2155</td>
<td>758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>94.6</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>37.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructor</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturer</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Report</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 6:** Median Annual Salary of Doctoral Sociologists in the U.S. by Cohort and Sex, 1934-76

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>1934-54</th>
<th>1955-64</th>
<th>1965-69</th>
<th>1974-76</th>
<th>1976-77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>53,442</td>
<td>29,234</td>
<td>25,705</td>
<td>22,064</td>
<td>17,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>25,763</td>
<td>24,429</td>
<td>23,851</td>
<td>20,322</td>
<td>15,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Males &amp; Females</td>
<td>79,205</td>
<td>53,663</td>
<td>49,556</td>
<td>42,386</td>
<td>32,556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample N's too small to estimate**
Abt Associates Workshops
on State-of-the-Art Methodology

LOG-LINEAR MODELS for Qualitative/Categorical Data
LEO A. GOODMAN University of Chicago
JAMES A. DAVIS Harvard University
June 21-24, 1979

STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELS
KARL G. JÖRESKOG
DAG SÖRBOM
University of Uppsala, Sweden
June 28-July 1, 1979

These workshops will provide a conceptually understanding of recent advances in the analysis of categorical cross-tabulated data, latent structure analysis, factor analysis, and structural equation (causal) models using numerous examples and rigorous mathematical statistics. They will also provide hands-on experience in the application of recently developed computer programs. Social scientists, college professors, and other researchers completing the courses will be able to apply these innovative methods knowledgeably to their own data, and to teach the methods to colleagues and students.

For further information contact:
Claudia Kelly, Workshop Coordinator or Jay Magidson, Director
IAS Workshop Series
Abt Associates Inc.
55 Wheeler Street
Cambridge, MA 02139 (617) 492-7100

Footnotes

FOOTNOTES has initiated a new feature that will enable you to express your concern to our readers at a greatly reduced rate. The fee for a "Classified Ad" will be based on length of material submitted. A charge of $10 per inch of typeset material will be required. Generally, one typewritten line equals 2 typeset lines and there are 6 typeset lines per column inch.

If you would like to take advantage of this method of reaching 14,000 interested readers, place your "Classified Ad" for publication in the next available issue. 20% charge for your ad will be invoiced subsequent to publication.

Workshop Begins Development of Network For Training Graduate Students to Teach

A network of sociologists concerned with training graduate students in the fields of sociology in order to develop their capabilities as teachers and to involve them in the development of the field is being formed in a workshop held in Sacramento, CA, under the auspices of the ASA Committee on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. The workshop began on February 25th and concluded on March 2nd.

The major concern expressed by the workshop participants was the low level of training in pre-service training programs at their departments. Several other participants informed the group about their ideas for improving pre-service training in their departments. Maurice Garrier, Indiana University; Mimi Goldman, University of Oregon; Gabino Rendon, New Mexico Highlands University; Michael Sparks and Fred Thalheimer, San Francisco State University; and Monte Easterly, California State University-Los Angeles.

Overall, the workshop participants were optimistic about what they could do to improve their pre-service training in their departments. Several participants mentioned initiatives they had already been working on, such as organizing regular meetings and workshops. However, most agreed that more coordination and collaboration are needed to truly improve pre-service training in sociology.

Humanists Report Election Results; New Office Location

Thomas Ford Houl, Arizona State University, is the new president-elect of the Association for Humanist Sociology. On the occasion of the election results, AHS announced a new office for the association. AHS, headquartered in Washington, D.C., has moved its office to 20100 University Dr., College Station, TX 77845. The new office is expected to provide better services to the association's members.

AHS is a member of the American Society of Humanistic Sociology, which is based at the University of New Mexico. The new office will be used by AHS to organize its annual meeting, which is scheduled to take place in College Station in 2018.

CAPITALIST SOCIETY: Readings for a Critical Sociology

Richard Quiney, Brown University

This paperback of readings is written from a Marxist perspective, indicating that sociology, particularly in the United States, is a capitalist society. The traditional dimensions of introductory sociology are covered along with the latest Marxist writings on capitalist society.

Available Now

A SOCIOLOGY OF AMERICAN CORRECTIONS

Neal Shaver, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Paperback text provides an overview of what sociologists have learned about corrections and how to improve it. The text also covers the history of corrections, including the role of corrections in American society.

Available Now

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY INTERACTION, Fifth Edition

Robert R. Bell, Temple University

Although primarily a functional text for marriage and family courses, the orientation of this text is not functional in the "how-to-do-it" sense. The author maintains his role as a sociologist of the family and not as a prescriptive behavior. Teacher's Manual, Study Guide, and Workbook by Dr. Arnold Kahn of Burlington County College, New Jersey.

Available Now

Examination copies for adoption consideration available on request. Please indicate course title and text presently used.

The Dorsey Press

Homewood, Illinois 60460
Acta Sociologica, the journal of the Scandinavian Sociological Association, will publish a special issue on the Nordic welfare states in conjunction with the Nordic Welfare States Conference in Copenhagen. The conference will be held at the University of Copenhagen on September 3-5, 2009. More information can be found at http://www.scand-welfare.org.

The Nordic Welfare States Conference will bring together scholars from around the world to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the Nordic welfare states. The conference will feature keynote addresses by leading scholars in the field, as well as panel discussions and workshops. The conference will provide a unique opportunity to engage with leading scholars from around the world and to participate in important debates about the future of the Nordic welfare states.

The conference will be held at the University of Copenhagen from September 3-5, 2009. Registration is now open, and more information can be found at http://www.scand-welfare.org.

The conference will be a valuable opportunity for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners to engage with leading scholars from around the world and to participate in important debates about the future of the Nordic welfare states. We hope to see you there!
Constitutional
CLASSIFICATION
Thanks to the efficient work of the ASA staff, only one appeal has been referred to the Classification Committee on October 31, 1978. This appeal pertains to a student who wished to be classified instead as a Student Member. The Chair of the Committee had considered the necessary information for processing this appeal through correspondence and discussions with the student and was not able to resolve satisfactorily without recourse to formal action by the Committee.

David O. Moberg, Chair

Standing
FREEDOM OF RESEARCH AND TEACHING
Linda Bouque and Jack Laddovy assumed chair responsibilities for this Committee in 1977-78, replacing the outgoing chairpersons, William V. D'Antonio.

The activities of the Committee are presented in Freedom of Teaching and Research from September 1977 to September 1979. There are three general areas: (1) cases handled by the Committee; (2) educational activities of the Committee; and (3) the continuing effort to specify the policies and procedures under which the Committee works.

The Committee has handled eight cases during the past year, four of which remain active. Since the issues of policy and procedure which concern the Committee are quite varied, the cases during the past year have often emanated from specific cases, the substantive issues of the cases will be reviewed. Six of the eight cases involved, at least in part, the procedures under which committee actions and promotion and reappointment were made. One case involved a dispute over a textbook case. One of those cases involved a charge that reappointment was denied on political grounds. Two cases involved consideration of suspension and termination. Five cases involved the question of whether the ground rules by which candidates were judged for promotion or reappointment were changed in the name of "financial exigency" or in the interest of "upgrading the faculty".

Of the four cases closed, formal reports were filed for two with COPRAT and with ASA Council. The remaining two were informally resolved by COPRAT in cooperation with local grie- vance organizations or other national organizations. Subcommittee investigations are still ongoing for four cases, and will report at the midyear meeting.

Two schools remain on censure: Trenton State College as a result of the Kienin case; and Illinois Institute of Technology as a result of the Tawges case. Weida State College was retracted from censure but that case remains under investigation with the ASA Executive office and will be reported at the midyear meeting.

Historically, most of COPRAT's cases have involved promotion and tenure decisions. In approximately half of these cases, the individual has had the right to appeal or be heard, and the complaint was against university administration. However, cases have also involved disputes over choice of textbook, racial and sexual discrimination, reverse discrimination, authorship rights, rights to re-sources, and complaints that political activities outside the academic area were being used in making academic judgments.

Linda Bouquer, Co-Chair
Jack Laddovy, Co-Chair
William V. D'Antonio, Chair

WORLD SOCIOLOGY
The mission of the Committee on World Sociology is to advise the Council of its in-genuity with respect to international or global issues of importance to sociologists, as well as to foster the development of world/cumparative/international sociology. Reflecting the growing complexity of these tasks in a rapidly changing and often conflictive world and American scene, the Committee has developed an intricate series of networks for accomplishing its mission.

At its first review of the structure of this Committee, the CWS reported to the ASA Council that it was carrying out the functions of the Committee, and that in the future the Committee would be chartered to provide a means for coordinating the activities of ASA's international members and the nation's sociological organizations. The Committee has developed a series of activities with these objectives in mind.

Let us review the structure of this Committee. The CWS reports to the ASA Council through the Executive Officer. Russell Dykes, having had, past experience on this Committee, is cognizant of its complexity and has been quite successful in representing its interests to the Council and other organizations concerned with international sociology.

The Committee has been able to establish a number of important objectives of this Committee. Some of these have had to "abstraction it"—some mutualistic efforts to bring together sociologists from around the world (by organizing networks of persons interested in the development of sociological knowledge, or in the field of sociology and/or in anthropology, for the hosting of foreign sociologists in the United States, by presenting papers at both world congresses and science conventions, etc.) in concert with a joint task.

The CWS experimented with having a symposium or a paper at the annual meeting of the North Central Sociological Association Annual Meeting. This enabled the Committee to participate in sessions relevant to world sociology, to hear from persons in that region whose work could be comparatively easily obtained by the institutional organization. The CWS also considered the extent of travel to Washington, D.C. to monitor relevant developments in Washington-based organizations, our work would be accelerated.

The ASA Council also appoints a representative to the Committee on World Sociology. Why, not only participate actively in the Committee's functions but also expand the number of potential participants to involve sociologists in planning the 1979 UN Conference on Science, Technology, and Development. In the 1979 standing Committee council of Janet Abu-Lughod, background for this.

The 1979 standing Committee consisted of Janet Abu-Lughod, Rose Les- bleu Blomberg, Bogdan Danisch, Ronald Eadi, Krishna Kumar, Hansa Papamakos, David Wiley, Ruth Hill Uzum, and Roger Yoshio. Each has made major contributions by bringing to the Committee their expertise on various aspects of world sociology, by trying the Committee into other organizations and groups, by their scholarly output and by their participation in the Committee's Liaison and Working Groups (about which we shall ex- pand later).

This being the year of the meeting of the International Sociological Association, the CWS will participate in the two meetings at Uppsala where they put on sessions, interacted with their collea- gues, and stayed on to pursue substantive work. There are three ex officio members on the committee: the ISN representatives, who sit through whom the Committee expresses its concerns: the ASA Dilegato to the International Sociological Association (Ralph Turner); the ASA Delegate to the Consortium of the Affiliates for Professional Sociological Association (John Uosem), and the ASA Delegate to UNESCO (Joseph W. Elder).

As if this were not complicated enough, there are a series of Liaison and Working Groups who are semi- autonomous in operation but whose coordinators must be members of the American Sociological Association. They report yearly on their activities, attend the open and regular meetings of the CWS at the annual meetings, and, when convenient, the interim meet- ing.

The Liaison Groups with particular areas and their coordinators are: East- ern Europe—Bogdan Danisch; West- ern Europe—Editorial Assistant James Usser—Allan H. Kasof; Latin America—Louis Goodman; Asia—William T. Liu; Scandinavian—Namnik; Africa—Mark Wiley; and the Middle East—Janet Abu-Lughod. Working Groups are: Drug Abuse in Africa; Faith and Values; Race Lesser Blomberg and Hanna Papamakos; for the Trans- national Transmission of Knowledge—William A. Brandt, Jr.

Occasionally the ASA has allocated funds to initiate such groups but, for the most part, they have sought sup- port from other sources (including their own pockets). We are grateful for all of them for being so enthusiastic in carrying forward the work of development. We would like to suggest the CWS to the various Liaisons to Council about the provision of child care at the Annual Meetings.

The Committee's interest and future action, it is essential that we have data on the status of women in sociolog- y. Not only does the status of women in sociology. Not only has there been a concern of the Committee since its inception. Until last year, we relied primarily on several surveys by the ASA Audit of Departments of Sociolog- y. The response rate on those sur- veys have been high, those who re- ceived the data left much to be desired. Con- sequently, the Committee has been collecting information on women in sociology by the Executive Associate for Career, Minorities and Women, in seeking other sources. One of the recent surveys looks very promising in the National Research Council's An- nual Survey of Earned Doctorates. The Executive Associate has requested a special tabulation of the NCR data on sociologists. We urge all sociologists to fill out the questionnaire. Those data will be published in FOOTNOTES. The Committee is also reviewing the status of women in sociology. We urge all members to fill out the questionnaire. Those data will be published in FOOTNOTES. The Committee is also reviewing the status of women in sociology. We urge all members to fill out the questionnaire. Those data will be published in FOOTNOTES. The Committee is also reviewing the status of women in sociology. We urge all members to fill out the questionnaire. Those data will be published in FOOTNOTES. The Committee is also reviewing the status of women in sociology. We urge all members to fill out the questionnaire. Those data will be published in FOOTNOTES. The Committee is also reviewing the status of women in sociology. We urge all members to fill out the questionnaire. Those data will be published in FOOTNOTES.
Ministry Representation on the ASA Council: Following up on Council's action to invite the Chair of CSERDs to sit with Council without vote but with full voice, the Committee decided to reject this invitation but to ask the Chair of CSERDs to attend any upcoming ASA Council meeting as an observer—a privilege available to all ASA members. The Committee has been requested to be represented on the Ad Hoc Committee on Election Procedures to help develop procedures for increasing minority representation on Council.

The Chair discussed new activities for CSERDs including: inservice efforts at affirmative action, non-tenure track, junior faculty, professional post-doctoral opportunities for minorities, expanding employment opportunities for minorities, and increased support for minority students and faculty. Several members agreed to take responsibility for looking into the role that CSERDs could play in this area.

The second meeting of the Committee was held during the ASA Annual Meetings in Chicago. Following the open meeting for interested members of ASA who discussed relevant issues, there was a question period. The Chair reported on his attendance at the June ASA Council meeting and the one upcoming meeting that the Chair and former Chair of CSERDS to join the Committee on Election Procedures. The Committee also heard presentations on the sessions organized by CSERDS at the annual meetings noting their high attendance and positive feedback. It was also noted that the Program Chair had refused CSERDS request to be listed on the program as a sponsor of those sessions.

Evelyn Glenn reported that she had drafted a report summarizing information from the editors of the major sociological journals on minorities in the discipline and the criteria for selection of board members. The report will be published in the forthcoming issue of the Newsletter. The Chair also reported on the efforts being made to sponsor a professional workshopping series intended to improve early career development skills. Clark Roddiger presented a draft of a paper on gender and race, discussing the barriers for African American women.

Minority Status and the Accreditation of Graduate Programs: The Committee met in San Francisco and decided that future efforts should be directed toward the development of positions for presentation to Council regarding: (1) the content of the 1965 Census and (2) the shift in federal funding away from grants and toward RD$ and contracts. The committee decided to hold a meeting for further work on these issues.

Robert Parker, Chair

EXPANDING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The work of the ExCo Committee has two directions: data-gathering and monitoring of trends in the job market; and development of action plans to improve nonacademic employment prospects. During the past year, we have worked with the ASA Employment Committee to develop concrete action plans to improve nonacademic employment prospects.

We recommend the following action plans:

1. Collect and disseminate data on nonacademic employment opportunities in a variety of fields, with emphasis on information about jobs in the public sector.
2. Develop and disseminate information about nonacademic employment opportunities, including workshops and seminars.
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PROBLEMS OF THE DISCIPLINE

The major task of the Committee on Problems of the Discipline continues to be that of overseeing the small grant program that the Committee administers. During the past year, the budget of this program's guidelines making them more specific. The deadlines for proposals were changed from once to twice a year.

Despite these changes, the Committee continued to carry out the program. The program has received good coverage in FOOTNOTES. The Committee intended to clarify program objectives and expedite the review process. Nevertheless, a report on the program was submitted to the Committee for an evaluation.

At the suggestion of President Blakely, the Committee is reviewing its current mandate and activities. Recommendations regarding the Committee's objectives and functions will be made to Council following this review.

Richard J. Hill, Chair

TRAVEL GRANTS

In anticipation of travel fund support for the World Congress for the Sociology of Utopias, and in accordance with authority delegated by Council, the World Congress of Sociology Planning Committee was appointed by President Hawley in November 1977. Subsequently, three proposals were submitted to the Committee. All three proposals were accepted in principle, along with the deadline for approval of March 15. One of the proposals, in Sociologistics, was accepted for the purpose of the Association. The other, the ASB program supported by a $12,000 dollar grant from the American Sociological Association and two (later increased to seven) travel stipends from the American Council of Learned Societies, were the honor of the Committee.

At its meeting in Washington on April 27-29, the Committee considered a total of 21 applications. The Committee included 185 applicants eligible for NSF support, 140 whose applications were rated by the ASB, and 15 who had been declared ineligible by the ASB. The applications were reduced to 454 by the NSF. Considering the committee to the NSF support, the 448 eligible for publicly funded one-half salary and the 2,000 eligible and applying at the 2,000 eligible and applying in the United States. In some cases there was evidence of alternative funding available for the applicants, but applications for the ASB were reduced to 15.

The Committee's principal criterion for evaluating the applications was the scholarly quality of the projects. A committee member was evaluated against the following criteria:城市, who were given high marks. The applications were rated by divisional units, some of which are generally less abstract, of the proposals. The committee, which was composed of sociologists at the Congress, held other such evaluations as organizing sessions, chairing meetings, and participating in the committee. In general, the Committee was over-enthusiastic. The criteria included (1) conformity with the standards of the field, (2) the quality of the proposal, and (3) the expertise of the investigator.

The report was reviewed by the Committee of the Board of Directors of the American Sociological Association, in April an issue of the Federal Grants and Contracts Weekly. The report states that 82% of the proposals were rejected by the Committee. The remaining 18% were awarded three months within three months. Agencies allowing the least amount of time for proposal preparation. Agencies allowing the least amount of time for proposal preparation were the Department of Commerce, the Federal Energy Administration, and the General Services Administration. Agencies taking the most time to award contracts included the Environmental Protection Agency, the Accounting Office, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Housing and Urban Development, State, and Transportation.

The meetings called attention to the notorious late arrival of the Commerce Business Daily which contains the RFP announcements and the frequent announcements of RFPs before they are available from the agencies.

A review of some 1,200 requests for proposal (RFPs) issued in fiscal 1977 indicates that federal agencies generally allow "adequate" time for proposal preparation and award contracts in a "reasonable" time, but qualify these conclusions with two warnings.

The RFP Performance of Agencies Assessed

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The review was reported by the Committee of the Board of Directors of the American Sociological Association, in April an issue of the Federal Grants and Contracts Weekly. The report states that 82% of the RFPs gave the bidder at least a month to write a proposal, and nearly 70% of the RFPs were awarded within three months.

Of the 1202 RFPs studied, 218 received bids between $15,000 and $47,000. The remaining 983 contracts were awarded within three months. Of the 981 contracts awarded, 587 were made within 3 months and 394 took longer.

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1979 Candidate Biographies

President-Elect

ROSE LAUB COSER


VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT

RENEE C. FOX

Present Position: Professor of Sociology in Departments of Sociology, Psychiatry, and Medicine, University of Pennsylvania (1964-). Former Positions Held: Lecturer on Sociology, Harvard University (1967-69); Assistant to Associate Professor of Sociology, Barnard College (1967-68); PhD 1964, Radcliffe College, Harvard University. Publica- tions: Experimental Feminins (1969); The Emerging Physician (co-author, 1968); The Courage to Fail (co-author, 1974); "Is There a 'New Medical Student'?" (Chapter, 1974); "The Medicalization and Desocialization of American Society" (Chapter, 1977). Honors and Awards: Chair, Ann- noberg Professor of the Social Sciences (1978); Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science (elective 1977); Murdoch, Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences (elected 1975); Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences (elected 1971); E. Hazen Harlton Gilbit Teaching Award, Dan- forth Foundation (1973); John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship (1962). Offers Held in Other Professional Organizations: Member, Executive Committee, Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences, National Research Council (1971-76); Member, National Advisory Council, Center for Women in Medicine, Medical College of Pennsylvania (1975); Fellow, Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York (1965); Vice-President (1973-74), President (1975-77), Eastern Sociological Society, Member and Chair, Committee on the Advancement of Social Science Research Council (1971-74); Member, Board of Trustees, Women's Law Project Philadelphia (1974-77); Member, Board of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1977-83), Annual Review of Sociology (Editor, Committee 1975-79, Associate Editor, Sept. 1977-August 1978). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Chair, Sociology Section (1974-75); Chair, American Sociological Review (Associate Editor, 1963-66); Committee on Nominations (1972-73); Committee on Training and Professional Standards (1970).

SECRETARY-ELECT

OTTO N. LARSEN


WILLIAM FORM

Present Position: Professor of Sociology and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois-Chicago (1971- ). Former Positions Held: Professor of Sociology, Michigan State University (1957-71); Associate Professor, Kent State University (1963-65); MA 1960, University of Rochester; PhD 1964, University of Pennsylvania. Publications: Role of the Industrial School in the Development of America (1970); In Microcosm of a Nation: The Early American Industrial School (1976); In The Social Dynamic of Industrial Change (1977). Offers Held in Other Professional Organizations: President, Ohio Valley Industrial School Association (1954); Presi- dent, Michigan Sociological Association (1956); Sociologist Chairman, American Association for the Advancement of Science (1965); Co-Chair, Committee for LSD, UAW, National Research Council. Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: MacArthur Award Committee (1964-65); Publications Committee (1965-66); Council (1966-72); Secretary (1973-78); President-Elect, Community Section (1972); Council of Organizations & Occupations (1972-74).

WILLIAM FOOTE WHYTE


JACQUELINE P. WISEMAN


HERBERT L. COSTNER


ALEJANDRO PORTES

HERMAN TURK
Present Position: Professor of Soci- ology and Director, Department of Sociology's Laboratory for Organiza- tional Research, University of South- ern California (1966-). Former Positions Held: Associate Professor and Director, Bureau of Research, University of Nebraska, Lin- coln (1962-66); Research Associate and Assistant Professor, Duke Uni- versity (1958-62); Social Science Analyst, Laboratory of Socio-Environmental Studies, NIMH (1957-58); Doctoral: MA, 1954, Columbia University; PhD 1959, American University. Publications: Organizations in Modern Life: Cities and Other Large Networks (1977); Interorganizational Activities in Urban Communities: Deductions from the Concept of System (1975); Institutions and Social Exchange: The Sociology of Talcott Parsons and George C. Homans (senior editor and con- tributor, 1971); Clinic Nursing: Work in an Era of Innovation (co-author, 1963); more than 50 other papers, chapters and articles in scholarly and scientific journals. Honors and Awards: National President, Alpha Kappa Delta (1970-72); Health Sci- ence Scholar, NIH-NLM (1968-70). Offices Held in Other Pro- fessional Organizations: Currently on Editorial Board of five non-ASA sociological and other social science journals. Vice President, Pacific Sociological Association (1976-77); Visiting Professor at various times to University of Cologne, University of Wisconsin, Visiting Scholar, German Academic Ex- change Program, Swedish National Building and Planning Institute, National Science Foundation, Executive Committee and Sociology Sub-committee, Advisory Committee for the Social Sciences (1977). Consultant and Chair, Program Element Evalu- ation, Productivity and Advanced Technology (1975-77); Con- sultant, Social Systems and Human Resources (1974-78). Off- fices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Community Section Council (1975-78); Theory Section Council (1972-75). Committee on Nominations

Plateau: Present Position: Visiting Associate Professor, School of Ar- chitecture and Urban Planning, University of California, Los Angeles (1977-). Previous Appointments: Special Assistant to the Division Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census (1975-77); Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, North Texas State University (1975-79); PhD granted, State University. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Popula- tion Association of America, Committee on Participation Chair (1976-77), American Sociological Association, Program Chair, Social Statistics Section (1976-77); Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on Nominations (1974-77); Co-Chair, Committee on Training and Professional Standards (1971-74); Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities (1976-); Committee on Election Procedures (1979-).

PEPPER SCHWARTZ
Present Position: Assistant Profes- sor, University of Washington (1972-73). PhD granted, Yale University. Offices Held in Other Professional Organizations: Inter- national Board, SWS (1971-73); Board Member, YWCA; Chair, NIMH Review Committee for Rape Center Board, Washington State AFL-CIO; Re- feree, ASR, Urban Life, AJS, Social Problems. Charter Member, Interna- tional Academy of Sex Research; Pacific Sociological Association (1978-83); Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Sex Roles Section Council (1975); Committee on the Status of Women (1979-80).

District 4

THEODORE CAPLOW
Present Position: Commonwealth Professor of Sociology, University of Virginia (1972-). Previous Appointments: Member, Chai- t, Department of Sociology, University of Virginia (1970-78); Professor of Sociology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem (1972-74). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Council (1969); Publications Committee (1963); Committee on Sociologists in the National Register (1966); Sociometry Editorial Board (1963).

MARVIN E. WOLFGANG
Present Position: Professor of Sociology (1963-) and Professor of Law (1975-), University of Pennsylvania. Previous Appointments: Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania (Instructor to Graduate Department Chair (1965-72); Department of Sociology and Political Science, Lebanon Valley College (1948-52: Chair, Department of Social Sciences 1951-52). PhD granted, University of Pennsylvania. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Director, Center for Studies in Crimeology & Criminal Law, University of Pennsylvania (1962-); President, American Society of Criminology (1966-67). Director, Bureau of National Commission on Causes and Prevention of Violence (1968-69); Chair, Advisory Council, Sociology Depart- ment, University of Pennsylvania. Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Chairman, Committee on Education (1977); Criminal Justice Act Committee.

District 5

JOSEPH W. ELMER

COOKIE WHITE STEPHAN
Present Position: Department Head and Associate Professor, Department of Psychology and Anthropology, University of New Mexico State University (Fall, 1978). Previous Appointments: Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Texas at El Paso (1971-78); Assistant Dean, Col- lege of Social and Behavioral Sci- ences, University of Texas (1975-77). PhD granted, 1971, University of Minnesota. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Action Editor, Journal of Personality and Social Psychology (1978-); Editorial Board, Social Science Quarterly (1974-).
Rationale for Structural Changes Outlined

Several significant changes have been made in the "Sociology and the ASA" course including its reformulation as an honors program for exceptional sociology students by its new sponsor—the Department of Sociology at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. The course which allows students to use the ASA Annual Meeting as a field laboratory for student research has been part of that annual gathering since 1975. The 1979 ASA Annual Meeting will be held in the Sheraton Boston Hotel, August 30-31. During the meeting, students and faculty will have the opportunity to participate in the ASA as a national organization and to interact with the sociologists they are observing. Throughout the learning experience each student will also interact with other course participants. For further information and applications, write to: Dr. William R. Shope, Department of Sociology, University of Central Arkansas, Conway, AR 72035.

New ASA Undergraduate Guide Gives Information on 241 Departments

Information on 241 departments of sociology that offer the PhD and/or Master’s degrees, the largest number yet reported, is available in the 1979 edition of the ASA Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology. The new total represents an increase of 14 departments over the 1978 edition and includes 12 departments in the U.S.—all of which offer the PhD as the highest degree and 8 that offer the Master’s as the highest degree—and two departments in Canada—both PhD.

Cost of the Guide is $4.00 for ASA members and students, and $10.00 for all others. Prepaid orders should be sent to the American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Information on the new editions of the American Sociological Association and the ASA Directory of Departments of Sociology will appear in the April issue of FOOTNOTES.