Stryker Named Editor of ASR

Sheldon Stryker, Indiana University, will become editor of the American Sociological Review in January 2007.

Stryker has previously served as editor of the Arnold and Caroline Rose Monograph Series and Sociology and social policy associate editor of Social Problems.

He is the author of Symbolic Interactionism: A Social Structural Version and a co-author of The Urban Ambiance: A Study of San Juan, Puerto Rico and Dussans, Seltons and Others. He has also authored many articles and chapters.

Stryker has done research on conditions under an NSF grant. His research on self and delinquency, and political trust was supported by NIH grants. He currently directs a pre- and postdoctoral training program in sociobiology funded by NIH.

Stryker is a member of ASA Council; President-elect, Sociological Research Association; Chair, ASA Board of Section Officers; Council, ASA Social Psychology Section; and Council, North Central Sociological Association.

He has also served as Chair, Social Science Research Review Committee, NIMH; President, Central Sociological Association Psychology Section; and as a member of several ASA committees.

Stryker has been a consultant for NIH, NIMH, NSF, Urban Institute, Research Council of Canada, Gary Income Maintenance Experiment, and the Middletown III Project.

He has spent his entire professional career at the University of Minnesota where he also directed the Institute of Social Research and served as dean of fees.

Stryker received his three degrees from the University of Minnesota. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and a former SRC postdoctoral fellow and Fulbright scholar.

New Products Available from Teaching Resources Center

Ten new products were added to the ASA Teaching Resources Center last summer and two more will be added by the end of this year.

In addition, the bibliography on simulation and gaming was revised and ASA course information publications and brochures have been included for the first time.

The new materials have been produced by three ASA Sections, recipients of an ASA Problems of the Discipline grant, the ASA Projects, individual sociologists, The American Sociologist, and commercial publishers.

The new products address courses on community, marriage and family, medical sociology, sex and gender, and historical sociology; the use of films, the undergraduate curriculum, the evaluation of teaching, faculty development, and graduate training.

Forthcoming products discuss the institutional context of teaching and the ways in which sociology can assist students to find their place in the world of work.

A new edition of the ASA Teaching Resources Center brochure, which lists all available teaching materials, is now available upon request; this brochure contains a special offer to departments: One copy of each of the TRC products for $175.00.

All orders must be prepaid. Checks should be payable to the ASA Teaching Resources Center. Please send orders to: ASA Teaching Resources Center, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Orders from other countries should include the following additional postage: for surface mail, $1.00; for airmail, 30% of order cost for Great Britain, Europe, and Central and South America; 50% of order cost for Australia, Africa and the Middle and Far East.

New Products

A Bibliography as a Teaching Aid for Courses in Community and Urban Community (2nd edition).

By Philip Olson, Union College, Missouri-Kansas City.

Contains 1,400 entries listed under 31 headings. Prepared by ASA Section on Community. Price: Section on Community members, $4.75; Others, $5.50.


Price: Section on Community members, $4.50; Others, $5.00.

Medical Sociology: A Set of Syllabi and Related Materials. By Carol B. Howery, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. A compilation of 31 fully or partially produced syllabi plus sample handouts, class exercises and a film guide for marriage and family courses. Prepared by ASA Section on Undergraduate Education.

Price: Section on Undergraduate Education members, $4.50; Others, $5.50.

Nominations for Editors

Nominations for editor of four ASA publications are invited by the Committee on Publications.

The publications are: Rose Monograph Series, Sociological Methodology, Social Psychology Quarterly, and The American Sociologist.

A current vita for each nominee should accompany the letter of nomination. Final deadline is November 7, 2003. Send nominations to: Russell R. Dynes, Executive Officer, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

75th Anniversary

SocietyProsperAsGoldenEraGoesUnderway In Expansive Fifties

By Lawrence J. Rhodes

The rapid expansion of the Society that began in the postwar years continued through the fifties and beyond. The golden era was underway.

Between 1949 and 1959, membership expanded from 2,673 to 6,436; total income rose from $22,856 to $145,406; Annual Meeting registration increased from about 500 to more than 1,400; and the number of papers presented went from less than 100 to about 250.

Another journal was added to the publication program and two more were in the wings. Other types of publications appeared. Submissions to ASR jumped from about 200 to 1,000 per year, and non-member subscriptions rose from 1,352 to 3,339.

The Society became an Association; the Constitution was revised; ethics and graduate training were explored; awards were initiated; "modern" sections were established; fellowships were created; and traditional issues were pursued.

By 1960, "no less than 650 members" were serving on various committees and editorial boards. Everything, however, was not rosy. The certification of psychologists posed a threat to the autonomy of the profession. Social science and academic freedom were under attack. Long-standing relations with other scientific and scholarly organizations were being tested. And additional services and increased costs maintained financial stress.

Nonetheless, in 1960, Matilda White Riley, Executive Officer, could state that "sociology as one of the social sciences has gained in maturity during the past decade.... While it was being "represented with increasing dignity and effectiveness by an Association with which the overwhelming majority of sociologists and sociologists-in-training wish to be identified.""

PUBLICATIONS

The expansion of the publication program beyond the ASR and the Annual Meeting began in 1950 with the production of a Directory of Members. In that same year, the Society took another step that has had long-term significance for its publication program. It shifted the ASR to the Boyd Printing Company in Albany, New York, effective with the 1951 volume.

An Index to the first 15 volumes of the ASR was published in 1951; the same year in which a series of Bulletins of the American Sociological Society was begun to deal with "the practical affairs of the profession in the hope that these may..."
Organizational Science Books from Jossey-Bass

NEW

Daniel Katz, Robert L. Kahn, and J. Stacy Adams, Editors
THE STUDY OF ORGANIZATIONS
Findings from Field and Laboratory

Within the past fifteen years, the study of organizations has come increasingly in the direct current of empirical investigation and hypothesis testing, and the field has begun to assume the character of a true science. This new book draws together a broad selection of the major research that is heading and shaping the field. These forty-eight articles — and the contributors, including articles from psychology, sociology, management, and the health sciences — have been chosen and printed in full because they clearly demonstrate how complex organizational problems can be studied successfully in both natural and laboratory settings. Together, they constitute a compendium of the most significant recent advances in knowledge and methodology that are the basic realities of organizational research.

The articles have been grouped into eight parts: (1) Technology, Environment, and Growth; (2) Organizational Characteristics and Roles; (3) Effectiveness and Performance; (4) Motivation; (5) Communication; (6) Leadership and Decision Making; (7) Work and Health; and (8) Contingent Change. To give additional perspective to this extensive collection, the editors provide introductory and concluding commentaries as well as a glossary of terms. An overview of recent developments in the specific research domain and an assessment of the contributors are also included.

Among the contributors are articles by Peter Blau, John Freeman, Michael Hannan, David Keenan, Robert Kieser, D. E. Pfefier, Robert Miles, William Perreault, Jr., Charles B. Rowell, Edward Lawler III, William Wachtel, Donald Cochran, Michael Aker, Lawrence Boss, Bachrach, Eugene Jacobson, Victor Vroom, and John French, Jr., and Kahn and Adams.

NEW

Johannes M. Pennings
INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES
Origins and Consequences of Connections Among Corporations’ Boards of Directors

Interlocking directorates — wherein one individual serves on two or more corporate boards simultaneously — thus “interlocking” those corporations — have long been a subject of controversy. Justice Louis Brandeis called them “undemocratic,” and a “practice of many evils,” arguing that they tend to promote collusion between companies and diminish competition in the marketplace. Others have seen them as the mechanism whereby a powerful elite dominates political and economic decision making in this country. However, reliable information about the aims and consequences of their activities have been scarce, and basic questions have gone unanswered. Who really benefits from interlocking directorates? What kinds of corporations are most likely to be included? How do these boards provide unfair advantages in the marketplace? Do interlocked companies make more money?

To answer these and other key questions, Johannes Pennings reports the findings from a large-scale study of board ties among the largest American corporations, including industrial, financial, and service organizations. The data are collected from detailed records of directorate affiliations. The study examines the characteristics of firms that are linked to other firms and identiﬁes the role of interlocking directors in the organization of whole industries. The book provides important insights for researchers, students, and practitioners in the field of organizational behavior and management.

Over 7 by 10-inch format. 550 pages. $28.95

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED

PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED

Seymour S. Sarason, The Creation of Settings and the Dynamics of Society: On Reciprocity, Oneness, and Community. $12.95

Herman Turf, Organizations in Modern Life: Cities, Business, and Public Life. $19.95

Alvin Zander, Groups at Work: Unresolved Issues in the Study of Organizations. $11.95

433 California Street • JOSSEY-BASS INC., PUBLISHERS • San Francisco 94104

Wilkinson Moves To Howard Univ.

Donna Wilkinson, Executive Associate for Careers, Minority and Women, resigned last summer to accept an appointment at Howard University.

In summary, the job crisis can be turned into exciting possibilities if we restructurate our criteria for faculty recruitment.

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Mageroh Maruyama
Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

In the current job market situation, the recruiter could have an almost unlimited range of choice. In practice, however, the criteria are set too narrowly and the efforts are directed towards the full range of possibilities. Regrettably, the more scarce the job openings, the narrower the criteria tend to become. Very often, when a department has an open position, a list of priorities is made, which frequently turns out to be a list of what the department wants instead of a list of what the students want.

One department was divided into Marxists and non-Marxists. They compromised by quietly assigning that the two candidates to be interviewed, one should be a Marxist, and the other a non-Marxist. Applicants who were neither Marxists nor anti-Marxists had no chance. In too many cases, factors comprising our criteria tend to maintain their existing interest.

At the precise moment when we need to expand the scope of our discipline, our criteria tend to maintain their existing interest.

The criteria are likely to become either very narrowly specified or a strange combination like “statistical methodologist who can also teach a course in gerontology”. In some cases the criteria may be polarized.

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Five years ago, nearly 10,000 social scientists were employed by private industry; slightly over one-half of them were in marketing and advertising industries. The majority in this social science group were psychologists and economists, some sociologists needed not to be admitted to business, industry, government, and other non-traditional employment sectors at the rate that the above two occupational groups are. However, available trend data indicate that over 500 doctoral sociologists have been produced each year since the late 60s. As more PhDs have been granted, the proportion of degree recipients unable to secure employment before graduation has grown. Questions are being raised about the supply/demand ratio and hence the occupational outlook for those trained in sociology. Specifically, is there a market for sociologists? If so, what is the nature of this market? In order to perform a meaningful analysis of the questions posed, data are needed not only on the market potential for sociologists, but also an increased awareness beyond subject-matter expertise which would permit successful competition for positions outside the academic sector.

To provide some factual input on the position of sociologists in the job market, as well as to offer other than teaching and engaging in basic disciplinary oriented research, information was assembled in early 1978 from our colleagues in business, industry, and government, and on positions held by and those seeking employers. Responses indicated a diversity of occupational titles and skills. Of those responding (N=831), 93 percent of the respondents or administrative positions (e.g., program manager, research director, chief of law enforcement), 9 percent of the respondents indicated they were employed as administrators/managers included: hospital administrators, research councils, housing organizations, state personnel, and other federal or state government.

The occupational group with the second largest number of respondents was that of researchers/research associate (e.g., research analyst, public health analyst, behavioral research associate) (male=19.5% and females=36.3%). Of those who held positions as sociologists, 12 percent were females and 4 percent were males. All others in the survey held job titles as: statisticians/statistical analyst, consultant, financial analyst, clinical social worker, research council, research associations, departments of corrections, state planning, federal government, educational.

Some of the essential tasks and responsibilities of the sociologist include: developing and implementing research projects; preparing reports, articles, and papers; designing and conducting research programs; providing interpersonal experience with others in the field; and organizing, directing, and managing research projects.

Another reported that he was looking for a data set on “which to practice what we learned.” A third participant said, “My last training, ‘will help me unmeasurably in my research on battered elders’”. Still another predicted that he “would publish at least two articles this academic year using methodologies presented at the conference.”

Participants and their institutional affiliations follow:

- John Sibley Butler, University of Texas-Austin, “The Research Process: Design, Levels of Measurement and Data Sources”
- Herbert L. Croff, University of Colorado, “Cultural and Social Influence in College and University Environments”
- Kathleen Cottenden, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle, “Social Research Methods and Scientific Methodology”
- “Computer Applications: Introduction to SPSS”
- Paul A. Gelfant, Princeton University, served as a consultant to the Institute. Howard Freeman, Director, ISSR, served as UCLA Student Employment Division Liaison and host.

Participants included 21 females and 31 males. Thirty-one were in sociology; two in social psychology; three in educational and behavior sciences; and one in psychology.

Most of the participants were from California and the West Coast. Considerable interest was expressed in the center at educational institutions. Some were employed by government agencies, nonprofit organizations, or for significant current or previous employment in these fields.

Letters from participants indicated that the “excellent work environment” created at the Institute would allow them to do research by strengthening their skills.

Some participants reported immediate results. One participant reported that she had reviewed a journal manuscript which previewed “a more quantitative reviewer.”

37 Attend Research Skills Institute

Thirty-seven social and behavioral scientists attended the second ASA Research Skills Development Institute which was held July 7-18 under the auspices of the Institute for Social Science Research, UCLA. This program was funded by the Experimental Program for Opportunities in Advanced Study and Research in Education, National Institutes of Health, to increase the participation of social scientists, especially women and racial/ethnic minorities, in research opportunities in education.

Doris Wilkinson, former ASA Executive Officer for Careers, anthropology, directed the two-week institute.

The curriculum, which was divided into three units, featured the following topics and visiting scholars:

- John Sibley Butler, University of Texas-Austin, “The Research Process: Design, Levels of Measurement and Data Sources”
- Herbert L. Croff, University of Colorado, “Cultural and Social Influence in College and University Environments”
- Kathleen Cottenden, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle, “Social Research Methods and Scientific Methodology”
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Participants and their institutional affiliations follow:

- Emma Stier Adler, Rhode Island College, “Social Research Methods”
- Dora Mollica, Brown University, “Social Research Methods”
- Berta Eddins, University of Rochester; David Ellisson, Researcher, “Social Research Methods”
- Cheryl Townsend, “Social Research Methods”
- Verna B. Vining, University of Maryland-Baltimore
- Noel A. Cazeneuve, Temple University, “Social Research Methods”
- Lawrence M. Crow, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga; Katherine Darabi, “Social Research Methods”
- Joan L. Edwards, University of California Berkeley; Caroline Gill, “Social Research Methods”
- Margaret Moore-West, University of New Mexico; Patricia E. White, Westover, MD; and D.Y. Yuan, University of Maryland-Baltimore

Job Bank Established

The Evaluation Research Society of Northern California has established a job bank for individuals seeking new positions and employers looking for new workers to provide a venue for the exchange of information in the fields of program evaluation, evaluation research, and applied social science.

For further information, contact: Dr. Ann Majchrzak, Chair, Employment Committee, Evaluation Research Society, c/o Westatt, Inc., 1160 Nobel Street, Rockville, MD 20854. Phone: (301) 881-5510, ext. 345.

Jessie Bernard Award

This award is given biennially, in odd-numbered years, in recognition of work that has enlarged the horizons of the discipline of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The award will be given for scholarly contributions. The further development of the substantive area of the contribution is in empirical research, in theory, or in methodology. The award may be given for an exceptional single work (article or book), for several pieces of work, or for a significant creative or significant career in a professional lifetime. The award is not designed solely for women sociologists but is limited to the substantive area of sex roles. The recipient will be announced at the ASA Annual Meeting and will receive a plaque or certificate of recognition.

Nominees for the Jessie Bernard Award may be either members of the discipline of sociology or peripheral to it. Only members of the Society may be nominated. Nominations should include a relatively detailed statement explaining the importance of the work and should be sent to: Janet Hu, Chair, Bernard Award Selection Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742. Deadline for submission of nominations for the 1981 award is April 1.
Sociology in China: Its Restoration and Future Role

For the last 30 years, sociology in China has been an enigma. In a country of dramatic transformation, its social scientists were devalued, denounced and delaminated. Contact and access to the literature of others almost came to a standstill. Now that’s changed dramatically. In the past year, that’s changed dramatically.

The Tasks Ahead in China

The problem ahead is immense. How does one staff institutes and universities with sociologists where training has been lacking for nearly 30 years? How does one develop a sociology in a country where most of its Western cultural development dates from the 1940s? How does one develop a sociology responsive to the goals of modernization rather than to the accumulation of knowledge? These and other tasks currently faced by sociologists in China. The problems have seen some preliminary solutions, but the solution still is far from complete and the social scientists from their colleagues around the world.

Sociology in China

Sociology was taught in China as early as 1914 and, by 1949, most major universities had established sociology departments. The major intellectual inspiration for sociology came from British social anar- chist and the Chicago School of American sociology. After 1949, sociology fell on hard times. Any science of society that deviated from the Marxist doctrine was considered a threat. In 1952, during the educational reorganization campaign, sociology was officially proscribed as a discipline; university departments were closed and instruction ended. Sociologists and anthropologists were shifted into neighboring disciplines and some into distant occupations. Some found a place in the Central Academy of Nationalities, founded in 1951, with the National Minorities Studies.

While there were periodic attempts to restore sociology over the years, none were successful. Neither the social sciences nor individual scholars faced real challenges to their ideas in the decade after the outbreak of the Cultural Revolution. In 1969, scholars residing in Beijing under attack. Public humiliation was followed by long periods of physical labor in rural areas or by imprisonment.

More recently, however, the political rehabilitation that accompanied the Better Times. Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and others have been extended to scholars. With the death of Mao Zedong and the government’s need for policy advice, academic knowledge might be useful in dealing with the process of modernization. The goal of the four modernizations—industry, agriculture, science and technology, and national defense—would require social science researchers and policy advisors. To stimulate the process of modernization required knowledge of open debate and free exchange. It is a context, to use a familiar phrase, in which a few scholars are encouraged to begin this process. The social sciences were the social sciences.

Until 1977, national level social science programs in China were administrated through the Chinese Academy of Sciences and were largely subordinated to the direction of the national scientific establishment. The founding of the separate Academy of the Social Sciences (CASS) in 1977 and the government’s need for policy advice gave China’s social scientists greater prestige and more independence than at any time since the establishment of the People’s Republic in 1949.

Thrust in the role of resident Moses, his energy and enthusiasm make me appear much larger than his small stature. His knowledge of Western intellectual traditions and his stake in the future of social science in China provide a point of national direction. His openness and humor make him a warm and engaging colleague.

He does not want to import methods and theory uncritically but to encourage a unique style—one where “subjects” participate actively in deciding what should be studied and in carrying out much of the research. In effect, his goal is a “people’s sociology” in the sense of sociology for modernization. It’s too early now to know if a thousand flowers will bloom but there is reason to believe that Fei is actively trying to bridge the past and the future—RDR

Remarks made by Fei Xiaotong


Today, as we share each other’s joy of the prolonged separation, I am not sure that there is anything that I can offer you, who are my old friends.

Science should serve mankind and man needs science to help him live a better and stronger and more prosperous. There is no need to...cover up this pragmatic stand (I take the question is, for whose benefit and for what purpose? If it is for the good of the people, for the common security and prosperity of the great majority, or even for mankind as a whole, and for meeting their growing need for an ever better material and social life, then and only then its face be made to play its role properly in human history.

...We studied the social history of the world with the view to promoting their progress,...in other words, theory was linked with practice. We didn’t try to understand things for the sake of understanding them, but to study a theory just for the sake of advancing something useful to understand things and study theories for practical reasons, for the purpose of producing scientific factual bases for the minority peoples to carry out social reforms, for the purpose of making suggestions that are in the interest of the minority peoples.

During the past thirty to forty years when I was out of contact with my colleagues abroad, I have come to realize from my experience both positive and negative that the suffering masses are in need of the knowledge of social science and the spirit of science reality and which will help them build a society where there is peace, equality and prosperity."

Social Science Journal Started

The first issue of Social Sciences in China came off the press in March 1980. As the leading journal of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the new publication will appear as a bi-monthly in Chinese and English. The English edition will carry a regular column on Current Issues. The first issue includes an article on “Ethnic Identification in China” by Fei Xiaotong. It is intended to provide a forum for the open exchange and will include latest developments in research in philosophy and the social sciences. It is also intended to encourage the appearance of new journals and periodicals. Both together and with the growth of new journals and periodicals. Both together and with the growth of new journals and periodicals.

The American Sociologist

The American Sociologist.

The article, “One Year After the Restoration of Sociology in China,” by Wang Kang, Secretary General, Chinese Sociological Research Association. It will be published in the November 1980 issue."

TAS On China

The restoration of sociology in China as well as the role sociologists are likely to play in the future are explored in an article scheduled for a forthcoming issue of The American Sociologist.
American Sociologists Assisting Restoration in China

From 1950, contacts between American scholars and their counterparts in China have been almost non-existent. A major development began to be reestablished in late 1978. The first exchanges centered in the physical and biological sciences, but soon included the social sciences.

Renee Fox was a member of the AAS delegation which went in November 1978. She lectured on sociology and medicine at the Academy of Medical Sciences and she had felt that she was talking into a vacuum or a void.

April 1979 marked the first official contact with Chinese social scientists when a high ranking delegation from the Chinese Academy of Sciences came to the United States. It was headed by Huan Xiang, Vice President of CAS, and included Fei Xiaotong. The delegation toured the U.S. for a month, visiting institutions and talking to a wide range of scholars in the social sciences and the humanities. In November 1979, Fei Xiaotong invited a delegation of sociologists from the University of Pittsburgh, Wesley Posvar, and sociologists C.K. Yang, Jiiri Nenavaaja and Burkart Holzner to lecturing in China. Holzner was interested in the development and technology on social change in the U.S. Yang lectured on the consequences of transportation and communication technology for American metropolitan communities; Holzner's topic was the knowledge system and changes in American social structure and Nenavaaja spoke on technology and national policy. The lectures and discussions aroused considerable interest. The terms of an agreement between the Chinese Sociological Association in one of its first gatherings in thirty years. Holzner reports that it was an agreement with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and a very moving experience for the visitors. CASS subsequently decided to conduct an intensive training program in China and visit to the program. The program took place this summer. In addition to the three American sociologists, two other sociologists, Rance Lee and Chong Chor Lau of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, were invited to take part.

On the American side, the more formal scholarly exchanges have been coordinated by the Committee for Scholarly Communications with the People's Republic of China (CSSPRC). Founded in 1966, it is sponsored jointly by the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Academy of Sciences and the Social Science Research Council. Under the terms of an agreement worked out in the fall of 1978, the number, substance and scope of scholarly exchanges have increased and now includes sociologists. Among the social scientists who have been in China under the auspices of the CSSPRC, have been Thomas Gold, an advanced graduate student at Harvard, who went to China in March 1979, and Dr. David Friedman of Yale University, who was chosen a research fellow. Davis-Friedman spent three months in the P.R. C. studying policies toward the elderly, which was built on field work conducted earlier in Taiwan and Hong Kong. In January, 1979, the Ohio State University, has been a Senior Research Scholar at the CSSPRC in Washington where she is working with a wide range of exchanges of Chinese scientists coming to the U.S. In December 1979, a delegation of 13 scholars representing the Joint Committee on Contemporary China of the AGS and CSSPRC spent ten weeks in China under the sponsorship of CSSPRC.

The delegation included sociologist M. K. Whyte, University of Michigan. The delegation was interested in “locating who the people are and where the institutions are where active research is going on what are the main problems and methods used; what are the prospects for Americans to go and do social science research in China.” The report of that delegation is available from SSSC, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016. Whyte's observations in this report may be the most systematic treatment of recent developments in China.
Syllabi Sets, Curriculum, Faculty Evaluation, Graduate Training

(continued from page 1)

Rosanne Martorella, William Paterson College. Contains 12 course outlines plus bibliographies, films, classroom exercises, term paper topics, funding opportunities, graduate programs, and a special list of your own syllabi. Prepared by the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education. Price: Section on Undergraduate Education membership, $4.00; Others, $5.00.

Teaching the Sociology of Sex and Gender: Selected Readings. By Paula L. Goldsmith, Oberlin College, assisted by Mary Margaret Fonow, Denison University, and Anne Mooney, Ohio State University. Contains 14 course syllabi or outlines, take-home exams, written assignments, research projects, a special list of teaching goals and comments on the courses by the instructors. Prepared by the ASA Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender. Price: Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender members, $3.25; Others, $4.00.

Teaching Historical Sociology: A Report Plus Selected Syllabi. By Walter L. Goldfrank, University of California at Santa Cruz. Contains 10 syllabi for graduate courses that include class assignments, reading lists and bibliographies. Also includes a report on the teaching of historical sociology in the United States and Canada. Prepared by the Working Conference on Methods of Teaching Historical Social Analysis, partially funded by a grant from the ASA Problems of the Discipline Grant Program. Price: $3.50.

Constraints and Opportunities for Sociology Curricula. Edited by Frederick L. Campbell, University of Washington. Contains 43 papers on Cooperative Production and Utilization of Renewable Resources by Farmers, $13.59. The project will involve seven participants and last 12 weeks.

Gregory A. Sogard, Lawrence E. Breth, Barry S. Resler, and Jakta, Impacts of Micro Computers on the Household, $15,363. The project will involve 8 participants and last one year.

Alvin Spencer, Suzanne S. balcony, Huston-Tillotson College, Texas. Possible Influence of Differential Operational Impact of Conflict in Black Families, $10,073. The study will include 10 participants and last 2 weeks.

For detailed information on the program request the brochure titled "Ontario Studies" from the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550.

Faux Pas

The article on NIMH grants to sociologists in FY1979 (May 1980) incorrectly identified one of the recipients. The correct identification is Rand D. Conger, University of Georgia, Family Development Intervention for Child Abuse.

Learned Societies Urged To Support Humanities

Learned societies are urged to support the strengthening of the humanities in this period of vocationalism and fiscal austerity in higher education on the Humanities report published this month.

The report warns that new methods for scientific study and sharing knowledge, the changed fortunes of higher education, and the many new responsibilities of humanities in a “learning society” all “promise to stretch the meaning of the word humanist and change the practice.”

It calls on learned societies to share in regulating the pace of those changes so that they will work “for the benefit of education and scholarship in the humanities.”

The Commission report also suggests that learned societies should help develop guidelines for the teaching of humanities in secondary schools and encourage college students to work with those teachers in strengthening the humanities curriculum because “in the long run, the success of the purpose of the learned societies and the health of their discipline depend, in some measure, on high school teachers in the humanities.”

Many college administrators and humanists report charges, “have abdicated their most basic social responsibility: to help shape a philosophy of education.” The Commission urges higher education to “formulate afresh the ideals of liberal education in a period of vocationalism and fiscal austerity. While noting the lack of consensus on what to do, the Commission recommends priority positions for young PhDs. In addition to teaching positions that graduate programs can do more to secure, they offer suggestions for current academic and professional new job opportunities.”

The Humanities in American Life: Reaffirmation of the Commission on the Humanities is available from the University of California Press, 2223 Fulton Street, Berkeley, CA 94720. Price: $3.95 paper, $12.30 cloth.

NEH Offers Fellowships To Undergraduate Teachers

Teachers in undergraduate and two-year colleges have an opportunity to improve their substantive knowledge of the humanities through the NEH Residential Fellowships for College Teachers. The 1981-82 offerings include four seminars on topics of interest to sociologists, including one taught by a sociologist. Application deadline is November 10, 1980.

Fellowship selections for the program participate in a seminar which undertake a personal program of study and research of their own choosing. Maximum stipend is $20,000.

The seminars are held at the institution of the seminar director. Seminar topics, directors, and institutions follow:

- The Culture of Narcissism: Myth and Reality by Remi Clignet, Professor of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD. This seminar is open only to teachers in two-year colleges.

- Scientific and Human Values Since the Enlightenment by David Joravsky, Professor of History, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL. Selected Topics in Bioethics by David Smith, Professor of Religious Studies, University of Illinois, Bloomington, IN.

- International Relations in a Multicultural World: Comparative Studies of Concepts and Approaches by Adda Bozell, Professor of International Relations, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, NY.

For information and application forms write to: Division of Fellowships and Seminars (OMS 103), National Endowment for the Humanities, 801 15th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20506. Phone: (202) 724-0256.

Undergrad Section Invites Submissions For 1981 Program

The Section on Undergraduate Education invites submission of papers on sociology, social work, and other contributions for its 1981 Section Day program from all ASA members.

All submissions should be related to the program theme: "Undergraduate Education in the 80's: Challenges and Change". Deadline is January 1.

Submitted papers must be completely manuscript; suggestions for couple pages must include one-page outline of intended topic and how it will be treated.

Send to: Nancy Weelandt Stein, Sociology Department, Normandale Community College, Inver Grove, Minnesota, 55121, or to: Annie Stoll, Sociology Department, Nevada State University, Long Beach, CA 90840.

Wanted: Ideas For Evaluating Testing Students

Innovative ideas and procedures for testing, examining or evaluating students in sociology courses are being solicited. The purpose is to gather information in a document on student evaluation that will be distributed through the ASA Teaching Resources Center.

The description of the evaluation procedure should include directions in which the procedure should be completed and should contain enough details so that it could be used by other teachers. Specific format is not important but a detailed description is necessary. This is not a consulting service but a way of sharing ideas.

Contributors of ideas or procedures that are not successful in the present form will receive credit for their contribution plus a complimentary copy of the document.

Send contributions to: Theresa Tark, Department of Sociology, California State University, Long Beach, CA 90840.
New Directors Named for NSF Sociology Program

James J. Zuiches, Michigan State University, has been appointed Director of the Sociology Program in the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities, serving as Associate Director for one year. Zuiches replaced Roland J. Liebert who recently returned to the University of Illinois-Urbana after serving as Program Director for three years.

Paul Burstein, Yale University, has been appointed Associate Director for two years succeeding Zuiches.

At NSF, Zuiches organized and coordinated the Center for Population and Natural Resources Studies as a multidisciplinary team for the purpose of assessing the impact of human activity on the environment. He has also served on interdisciplinary research teams analyzing energy consumption, economic incentives toward energy policies and taught courses on research methods and methodology. His research area is demography, health care, and communications in community studies, and energy and society.

Zuiches received his Bachelors degree from the University of Wisconsin and his PhD in 1973 from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Burstein has been working for several years to develop a sociological approach to the study of legislative and constitutional change in the state of New York. His most recent research has been on the role of the state in the development of community development programs, national policies, and the changing political landscape of the state.

Theodore Seidman, Harvard University, will be a visiting member of the School of Social Sciences, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, from September through March where she will study the politics of social networks and the political sociology of the New Deal. Liniel Neiman, State University of New York at Stony Brook, is developing a summer workshop on the Indian Juvenile Justice System for middle and high school social studies teachers. He chairs the Department of Criminal Justice.

Irwin Deutschman, University of Akron, is on a leave of absence in Washington, D.C. The same year, Patricia J. Jette, evaluator and trainer, New Haven Department of Police, was awarded a PhD in police studies at the University of New Haven. Amilard Ezem, Center for Policy Research, Inc., Washington, has received an honor degree from Rider College.

Magda J. Hugain, Professor Emeritus of the University of Essex, England, received the 1980 K. Lewin Award from the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.

William L. Pinn, Ohio State University, is the new executive director of the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities.

John S. Miller, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, has received a $1,000,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to establish the Arkansas Science Informatics Education Project.

Judith Greenberg, University of California, San Diego, has received the Ethnography Award for the best article on the American Journal of Sociology published in the last year.

Gilbert M. Forness, Mckinley, Natic, is providing sociological services to businesses, industry, human service associations, public agencies, and private institutions, serving as a consultant sociologist in private practice.

Enrollment Period Started for Disability Plan

A charter enrollment period is now open for the new Associated Disability Insurance Income Plan, which covers individuals with disabilities. The plan is intended to provide insurance for people with disabilities who are unable to work due to their disability.

The plan is administered by Albert H. Wohlers & Co., which also administers the ASA Life Insurance and the ASA Hospitality Plan.

Complete details on the plan will be mailed to all ASA members. Questions should be directed to: Insurance Administrator, Albert H. Wohlers & Co., Group Insurance Plans, 1550 Higgins Road, Park Ridge, IL 60068. Phone: (312) 689-2212.

Sklaire Directs Jewish Center

Marshall Sklaire, Brandeis University, has been named Director of the new Center for Jewish Studies at that institution. The Center, supported by a $500,000 challenge from the Charles H. Revson Foundation, will serve as a national resource for Jewish studies.

Undergraduate Education is the new director of the Center for Jewish Studies at that institution. The Center, supported by a $500,000 challenge from the Charles H. Revson Foundation, will serve as a national resource for Jewish studies.

Nearest Telephone: 1-800-877-8887

The Certification Committee is the ASA Subcommittees on Certification of Sociologists and Social Work.

The Committee is concerned that the certification and licensure requirements of other professions be harmonized with those of the profession to enhance the practice of sociology in a variety of settings.

The Subcommittee is particularly concerned with the experiences of sociologists who have to be certified or licensed in order to practice sociology in a variety of settings.

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The structure and role of Sociometry in the 1950s

By the end of the decade, Sociometry was beginning to attract significant attention from scholars and practitioners alike.

The 1960s saw a major shift in the field as sociometry became more closely integrated with other social science disciplines.

The 1970s and 1980s marked a period of significant growth and development for sociometry, with the field expanding to include new methods and approaches.

In the 1990s, sociometry continued to evolve, with a focus on applying its principles to real-world problems.

In the 2000s and 2010s, sociometry has become increasingly interdisciplinary, with applications in fields ranging from psychology to business and technology.

In the 21st century, sociometry remains a vital and dynamic field, with new research and applications continuing to push the boundaries of what can be understood about human social behavior and interaction.

The future of sociometry is bright, with ongoing research and debates that will undoubtedly shape the field for years to come.
Certification Issue Develops: Organizational Relations Tested

(continued from page 8)

in Washington and occasionally testify as an expert witness before Congressional committees, our Society has not endeavored systematically to anticipate needs or to develop lines of policy. We believe that the status of the profession and the public welfare will be enhanced by a careful and sustained effort to make the technical and practical knowledge and talent more readily available through the official auspices of the Society.

A variety of committees tried to develop the research mission of the Society by (1) looking at the problems of other organizations and by seeking to involve the planning of the Annual Meeting, the services the Executive Office was to provide to the Society, the representation of students in selecting representatives of the society to Council.

The public image issue was addressed by Peter P. Lejans, representative to the American Prison Association, who lamented the lack of a "public image" within categories of students-sociologists in the Prison Association, in the following manner:

"One often hears sociologists deploring the fact that their discipline has not been as successful in establishing for itself a definite and recognized place within our contemporary society as some other social science disciplines have been. We often talk about better organization, promotion, better public relations, and yet there is an unquestionable opportunity for us to do more. To enter into consultation with state psychological associations when the latter begin to discuss drafting legislation or license psychologists and recommend that Council provide legal, financial, and advisory assistance when they are made by psychologists. Our free "monitors" were appointed in 47 states.

Harry and other Committee members—Edgar Borgatta, Philip Hauser, Alex Inkeles, Saul Mendlovitz, Cideon Sjoberg, Charles Root, and others—also took their argument to the psychological community through an article published in The American Psychologist.

...as sociologists we observe the movement toward certification by the state with growing interest. The American Psychological Association has to do with the impingement of state certification on social psychology as a branch of social sciences. We are necessary to point out that, on historical grounds as well as on the basis of present professional contribution, sociologists believe their claim on social psychology to be sound and as legitimate as that of the psychologists. Our freedom to continue to work in that area, it seems to us, is placed in serious jeopardy by the legislative enactments psychologists are sponsoring in the various states."

In 1959, Talcott Parsons, chair, Committee on Psychological Resources of the Carnegie Corporation, reported: "Though not yet fully formalized we have agreed with the American Psychological Association and a number of professional groups that recommends that sociologists specializing in social psychology should be listed exempt from state certification laws. We further recommend that appropriate state laws be passed to reclassify psychologists, though no rigid single formula or exemption is recommended for all jurisdictions. The American Sociological Society undertakes in its status, through its thousands of members, to set standards for the certification of sociologists entitled to this privilege."

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

The question of academic freedom was raised when a committee of the Board of Regents of the University of California, to impose oaths or contractual clauses of loyalty on public educational institutions which are not imposed on other public servants.

After a controllable debate, the Business Meeting passed a resolution "deploring such discriminatory requirements because those privileged in social science in the right of free inquiry in the field of controversial social, economic, and political issues, which are frequently supported in a referendum, although the 'propriety of such action by the Society' remained an issue."

SOCIAL SCIENCE

The social sciences came under attack in 1954 by a Special House Committee investigating tax-exempt foundations. In his report as representative of the Social Science Research Council, Conrad Taeuber said, "the Committee staff developed an attack on the National Opinion Research Council on the Council, as if not the mere "accessory agency" in a giant 'interlock' which has preserved basic changes in our national life and fostered empiricism, collectivism, and internationalism."

The hearings were suspended after Penielton Herring, SSRRC president, gave what was viewed in the press as "a forceful defense of social science research" with the answer to the allegations that had been made before the Committee.

That same year, the Society expressed "its confidence in the position taken by the Social Science Research Council, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the ASA in upholding social science research as an integral and constructive part of the American way of life."

Actually, the social sciences began to attract political support in Washington. In the fifties such as Richard M. Nixon, Senators Hubert Humphrey, Estes

Kefauver, Jacob Javits, Wayne Morse, and Representatives Charles O. Porter and Richard Boling. This growing support probably led to the establishment of a Committee on Research Support in NSF in 1954.

SCIENCE/HUMANITIES

The relationships between social science and science and social science/humanities disciplines present some strain on the Society's affiliation with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Council of Learned Societies in the fifties. The Society had affiliated with AAAS in 1912. In 1952, a committee chair by Raymond Bowers was established to consult with other social science associations concerning the "whole relationship between the social sciences and AAAS."

That same year the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents of the University of California decided to protest AAAS offering a "prize in sociology" without consulting the Society. The prize, however, was renewed in social science and not sociological. It eventually became the AAAS Social Psychological Prize.

Proposals Invited

On Health Promotion, Disease Prevention

Research proposals focusing on the analysis and assessment of major issues and techniques involved in the promotion of health and prevention of disease are invited by the National Center for Health Services Research. NCCHSR defines health promotion as "any program, research, community education and related organizational, political, and economic interventions designed to facilitate and support the personalized and behavioral adaptations that will improve or protect health."

Prevention of disease includes two categories: the primary and secondary. Primary prevention "includes actions to prevent the occurrence of disease, injury, or illness, undertaken prior to the development of disease, such as immunization." Secondary prevention refers to actions taken to detect disease in its early (asymptomatic) stages and to intervene to arrest its progress. NCCHSR is particularly interested in areas related to health promotion and disease prevention: (1) economic, political, and social aspects; (2) health education; and, (3) settings and manpower.

For more information and application materials on NCCHSR Grants for Research on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, write to: Chief, Grants Review Branch, NCCHSR, Room 7-50A, Center Building, 3700 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20914. In 1951, the committee chair by Raymond Bowers was established to consult with other social science associations concerning the "whole relationship between the social sciences and AAAS."

That same year the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents of the University of California decided to protest AAAS offering a "prize in sociology" without consulting the Society. The prize, however, was renewed in social science and not sociological. It eventually became the AAAS Social Psychological Prize.

In 1956, Bowers recommended that the Society partially approve because "AAAS is moving to redefine its objectives and program, and to expand its function as a professional association." In 1954, Bowers said, "...we cannot afford to withdraw our support from the only central organization that could at that time when science and scientists are becoming so important and, at times, controversial." Council agreed and continued to invite the Society to participate more fully in the activities of Section K.

ACLS developed financial problems in the fifties which became "critical" in 1955. The Society had voted in 1954 to continue its affiliation with ACLS provided that the annual costs to the Society do not exceed $100. Grants from the Carnegie Corporation and the Houghton Foundation allowed ACLS to continue operating, but organizational problems remained.

In 1957, social science delegates asked ACLS to clearly state what services it performed for the social sciences. As a consequence, ACLS moved to strengthen its working relationships with its constituent societies, including those in the social sciences.
READ BAIN 1892-1979

Read Bain, a former vice-president of the Association of American Geographers, died on September 19, 1979 at the age of 86. Born in Oregon, October 20, 1892, he received his B.S. degree from University of Idaho in 1915, his MA from the University of Oregon in 1921, and his PhD from the University of Chicago in 1926. In 1941 Williams College awarded him an LLD degree on the occasion of his 50th anniversary of teaching. He taught at Miami University from 1927 to 1936, serving as chairman during most of his tenure.

One of the leaders of the development of American sociological education, Dr. Bain was first vice-president of the American Sociological Society in 1944, chairperson of the Section on Social Theory in 1939, and chairperson of the Section on Political Sociology in 1937. He was one of the founders of Alpha Kappa Delta, serving as president from 1930-34. He wrote the constitution and initiation ritual for that organization. In 1954 he was the first president of the Ohio Sociological Society. Chosen as an editor of the American Sociological Review in 1938, he was one of six sociologists whose names were submitted when the first issue was published. Dr. Bain was a frequent contributor to the American Sociological Review and the American Journal of Sociology. His work appeared in many of the leading sociological journals of the day and he served on the editorial boards of many of the leading sociological journals of the day and he served on the editorial boards of many of the leading sociological journals.

Dr. Bain was an expert on the family and spokesman within sociology for the view that human beings could be made into a better world. He wrote many articles on this theme and he made many contributions to the understanding of the family. He was a member of the American Sociological Society and the American Sociological Association. His work appeared in many of the leading sociological journals of the day and he served on the editorial boards of many of the leading sociological journals.

One of the leading scholars in the field of family and social theory, Dr. Bain was a frequent contributor to the American Sociological Review and the American Journal of Sociology. His work appeared in many of the leading sociological journals of the day and he served on the editorial boards of many of the leading sociological journals.

HENRY D. MCKAY 1899-1980

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Sociologists Receive Fulbright Awards For Research, Teaching in 19 Countries

John E. Tropman, University of Michigan; lecture on social work; Kwansai Gakuin University, Japan; 980-1280.

James W. White, Saint Olaf College; lecture on economic anthropology, demography and agricultural development; Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico; 830-780.

Kurt H. Wolff, Brandeis University; in history of sociology; La Trobe University, Australia; 850-1150.

Charlotte W. Yang, University of Pittsburgh; lecture on sociology; National Taiwan University and Soochow University, Women's, 780-780.

The 1981 Program Committee has invited Robert Stern, Box 387, Iowa Hall, NYU, New York University, New York, NY 10086, to organize the Supplementary Sessions for the 1981 Annual Meeting. Papers for which no other topic seems appropriate (see August 1980 FULBRIGHTS) may be selected by Robert Stern. In addition, the Committee has invited Joyce Rothchild-Whit, Department of Sociology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, to organize the Informal Discussions. Members may submit proposals for current research, emerging ideas, or innovative issues which are suitable for discussion in a roundtable format. Papers are not presented at these sessions, and each discussion is limited to one hour.

The Section on Racial and Cultural Minorities has announced that Lorretta J. Williams, University of Wisconsin, 23 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108, will organize the Section's program sessions for 1981. (Charles U. Smith, Florida A&M, ex officio.)

ASA Rose Monograph Series

Publisher's INVENTORY CLEARANCE Sale

In an effort to reduce its inventory of Rose Monographs, the ASA is offering the first 13 paperbacks titles in the series, originally published by the ASA, at a substantial discount. The Association hopes that these monographs will sell for $5.00 each, for a total of 30 books and $3,000 in revenue. (This special offer is available only to members of the ASA and will expire December 31, 1980...ORDER NOW!)


ASA is 75 years old. At the very least, birthdays signal survival—no small accomplishment these days. Birthdays may also bring unexpected presents.

This year, the NSF budget went through the House without the usual Ashbrook attack. It's amazing what a few letters to Congress by concerned social scientists can do. Remember that next year. Remember him next year.

Now, NSF is seriously considering a directorate for the social sciences as a part of an ongoing reorganization process. Since the inception of the NSF in 1950, the role of the social sciences has been ambiguous. They have never gained "equality" as it is now known. Over the years, many different units of NSF have acted as "collegial administrators" for social science programs. A new directorate would not mean a dramatic increase in funding, but it would symbolize a shift from paternalism to partnership.

In all seriousness, I feel that it is too much of a burden to accept that responsibility. At 75, we should be able to act as adults. It might even delay our senility...—RKO

**ADVERTISEMENT**

University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign

University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign. Possibility of tenure-track position, rank open, for a specialist in criminology with strong quantitative skills. PhD must be completed by August 1981. Applicants must demonstrate potential for significant scholarly contributions through research and publication as well as quality teaching. In order to receive full consideration, applications must be received by November 15, 1981. Starting date: Fall Term, 1981. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Send to: John Huber, Head, Department of Sociology, 321 Lincoln Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

Rejection Letters Wanted. If you have any rejection letters for manuscripts you have submitted to journals, we would appreciate your sending us a copy for a study we are doing. If you want anonymity, just block out your name or cut it off. A summary of the findings of this study will be sent to respondents. Please send your letters to: Dr. Cecil L. Willis, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Wilmington, NC 28401.

Harvard Medical School, Department of Psychiatry at the Massachusetts Mental Health Center—Clinical Research Training Fellowships. Five postgraduate fellowships in new two-year programs involving independent research supervised by experienced clinical researcher, participation in integrated seminars on research methods, and formal courses at Harvard University. Research areas include: behavioral neurology, medical statistics, neuropsychology, psychopharmacology, and affective disorders research. Open to psychiatrists (including residents), other physician professionals, and postgraduates in behavioral sciences. Credit for 3rd year psychiatric residency possible. Stipend $15,360, $19,600 per year depending on experience. Fellowships start October 1, 1982. Other starting dates possible. Majority applications encouraged. Send inquiries, C.V., description of research interest and type of research training desired to: Robert W. Shapiro, M.D., Director, Clinical Research Training Program, Massachusetts Mental Health Center, 74 Fenswood Road, Boston, MA 02125.

SPECIAL...SPECIAL...SPECIAL...SPECIAL...SPECIAL...SPECIAL...SPECIAL

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ASA is 75 years old. At the very least, birthdays signal survival—no small accomplishment these days. Birthdays may also bring unexpected presents.

This year, the NSF budget went through the House without the usual Ashbrook attack. It's amazing what a few letters to Congress by concerned social scientists can do. Remember that next year. Remember him next year.

Now, NSF is seriously considering a directorate for the social sciences as a part of an ongoing reorganization process. Since the inception of the NSF in 1950, the role of the social sciences has been ambiguous. They have never gained "equality" as it is now known. Over the years, many different units of NSF have acted as "collegial administrators" for social science programs. A new directorate would not mean a dramatic increase in funding, but it would symbolize a shift from paternalism to partnership.

In all seriousness, I feel that it is too much of a burden to accept that responsibility. At 75, we should be able to act as adults. It might even delay our senility...—RKO

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