

**A HISTORY OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
1905-1980**

by
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword.....	i
Separate and Independent.....	1
Building Social Science Institutions	6
Issues and Problems Emerge	11
Pressures for Change	18
Organizational Domain Disputed.....	24
World War II and Aftermath	33
Golden Era Dawns.....	42
Growth and Turmoil	52
Consolidation and Transition.....	62
Bibliography.....	73
Chronology of Events.....	74
Officers	79
Editors	82
Executive Office	83
Governing Bodies.....	84
Recipients of ASA Awards.....	85
Index of Subjects	87
Index of Names	88

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Anniversaries are a time for celebration and for reflection. On the approach of the 75th Anniversary of the founding of the American Sociological Association, a number of members suggested that it would be an appropriate time to do a history of the Association. Many of the "records" of the Association, however, existed only in the memories of many different members, only some of whom are alive today. Our limited resources precluded interviewing those who could have provided information and "context". Instead, we utilized those "official" records easily available.

The product, thus, does not detail a history of sociology in the U.S.; it deals with a history of an organization facing, over time, a series of problems. It is instructive to see the repetitiveness of concerns over the years; the problems seldom change but much of any organization's history is the reworking of solutions.

The repetitive issues are as follows: What is the scope of the Association? What are the qualifications for membership? How should the annual meetings be organized? How should our publications be organized? How do we finance our activities? How do we relate to regional associations? How should we relate to other social science associations? How should we relate to government? How should we relate to our colleagues around the world? Should we have a permanent Executive Office? What should such an office do? How do we encourage good research? How do we reward scholarship? How do we encourage good teaching? How do we strengthen academic freedom? How do we improve the application of sociological knowledge to the problems of society? How do we improve our image in the larger society? How do we identify and increase employment opportunities? In this sense, the history is a record of continual problem-solving related to a set of persistent issues.

The history was written by Lawrence J. Rhoades, Executive Associate, and initially published in a series of articles in the Association's newsletter, *FOOTNOTES*. Dr. Rhoades' experience in the Executive Office made him aware of the various source materials on which the history was based. His skill in organizing that material in a coherent and readable form illustrates once again the contributions he has made over a number of years in communicating information and ideas to members of the Association. He has provided a base on which others can build later. I am indebted to him for his excellent work, represented here.

Russell R. Dynes
Executive Officer
American Sociological Association
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Chapter 1: Separate and Independent

At 3:30 p.m., Wednesday, December 27, 1905, some forty to fifty "specialists in sociology" from twenty-one educational institutions and a dozen organizations engaged in practical sociological work gathered in McCoy Hall at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

They had responded to an initiative begun that summer by C.W.A. Veditz, George Washington University, to determine "the desirability and feasibility of forming some sort of an organization of sociologists."

Veditz began his exploration of that possibility by writing to "a number of the well-known sociologists of the United States" including Albion W. Small, University of Chicago; E.A. Ross, University of Nebraska; Lester F. Ward, Washington, D.C.; Simon N. Patten and Samuel M. Lindsay, University of Pennsylvania, and Thomas N. Carver, Harvard University.

Responses were favorable to the establishment of an organization, but divided on whether the organization should be "separate and independent" or part of an

existing organization such as the American Economics Association or the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Initial Responses

Small wrote, "The formation of a sociological association has been suggested by a number of sociologically inclined people in this region, and I should certainly be glad to cooperate most heartily in any plan which may seem feasible. The main thing is getting together for free threshing out of ideas of common interest."

He continued, "Whether we should throw logic to the winds and organize a section of the Economic Association, simply for the practical reason that most of us are members of that body, and in general would prefer concentration of interests rather than division; or whether we should organize a parallel society like the Historical or the Political Science Association; or whether we should disregard the older societies altogether—these questions of detail about which I should be ready to acquiesce in the view of the majority."

Ross responded, "For three or four years I have thought the time was ripe for American sociologists to come together and thresh out their differences... I should thereafter heartily welcome the project for some sort of national association and believe that such an association could do a great deal to clarify our minds, acquaint us with one another's opinions, and exalt the dignity of sociology in the public eye.

"Sociology has grown up through one-idea thinkers, each of whom has worked his idea for all that it is worth clear across the field. Now, however, there is a get-together spirit abroad, and a continuance of the isolation of the past cannot but prove a damage to the development of our science."

At Small's suggestion, Veditz contacted the program committee of the Economic Association to see if time could be allotted for a conference of sociologists during the upcoming meeting. The request was granted.

Consequently, on December 2 a letter was sent to "about three hundred persons throughout the country supposed to be interested in sociology" inviting them to attend the conference.

In part the letter said, "Sociologists have been so largely accustomed to working along divergent lines, and so frequently hold radically different views, that there seems to be peculiar justification for some sort of an organization which shall bring together at regular intervals those in-

terested in the same group of problems, and permit of that interchange of ideas and comparisons of projects which in other fields of knowledge has so frequently contributed to the advancement of science."

The letter continued, "Several European nations already possess sociological associations for this purpose, although nowhere, perhaps, is there a greater, more widespread, or more truly scientific interest in the science of society than in the United States."

Those persons unable to attend the meeting were requested to "send an expression of opinion" on the following questions:

1. Is there need for an organization of sociologists?
2. Should it be formed now?
3. If needed and formed now, what should be its scope?
4. Ought it to be a separate, independent organization, or should it, at least for the present, form a part or division of some existing association?

Some sixty sociologists replied to the letter, which in addition to the sociologists already mentioned, bore the names of Franklin H. Giddings, Columbia University; William G. Sumner, Yale University; and Veditz.

The stage was then set for the first meeting in McCoy Hall at Johns Hopkins University.

First Meeting

William Davenport, Hamilton College, chaired the meeting. Veditz reported that written re-

plies to the letter of invitation unanimously favored the immediate creation of an organization while a considerable majority favored a separate and independent organization with a scope sufficiently wide to include among its members not only those interested in sociology from a purely theoretical and academic point of view, but also those who are engaged in practical sociological work.

Small wrote, "I should urge that the sociologists keep the machinery of their society as simple and inexpensive as possible, so that dues will not be a serious additional burden to anybody; and that we attempt to recognize in our fellowship and in our program all the different divisions of sociological interest. That is, the few general sociologists should not say to the social technologist of any type, 'We have no need of thee,' or vice versa."

A practical sociologist, Anna Garlin Spencer, New York School of Philanthropy, expressed "keen interest in any effort to consolidate and make more effective the labors of those who are trying to solve social problems and initiate social movements by the light of science. I am very desirous that there shall be a 'clearing-house' in the field of sociology, especially that which has focused into practical effort."

C.R. Henderson, University of Chicago, advised "that a very modest beginning be made"; Charles A. Ellwood, University of Missouri, favored "making mem-

bership in this association open to all who have any interest in sociological problems"; and Frank W. Blackmar, University of Kansas, supported "a separate and independent organization" because "to make it a part of one of the associations named would give it a subordinate position, and, what is worse, would seem to indicate that sociology is a branch of either history, political science, economics, or anthropology."

Upon completion of Veditz's report, conference participants spoke out on the questions raised. Giddings pointed out that no other country in the world exhibits as much interest in problems of sociology as does the United States; that many colleges and universities offer courses in sociology; that Professor Sumner, of Yale, was giving courses in sociology, using Herbert Spencer's *Sociology* as a textbook before many persons attending the meeting had entered college; that American sociology was receiving recognition abroad, and yet, no distinctively scientific national organization of sociologists existed in this country.

Clinton R. Woodruff, of Philadelphia, raised the question whether those interested in practical reform work would be allowed to become members. This question was not specifically answered. However, the ensuing discussion indicated that practical sociologists should be allowed to join the organization because "one of the best results of the new

organization would be achieved by bringing into close and regular contact the 'theoretical' and the 'practical' sociologists; each has much to learn from the other."

The question of whether the new organization should be separate and independent was addressed by Ward; Giddings; Carver; Veditz; Lindsay; David C. Wells, Dartmouth College; W.F. Willcox, Cornell University; David Kinley, University of Illinois; and Edward C. Hayes, Miami University.

The discussion concluded that if the organization was to join an existing organization there was no easy way to determine which organization it should join. In addition, if the organization became part of another organization, one could become a member only by joining the parent organization. Finally, such a move would imply that sociology is either subservient to or part of that field. The participants also believed that the parent organization would not provide sociologists with a sufficient portion of the annual meeting.

Carver thought the multiplication of organizations was undesirable. He also believed that there would be too few persons interested in sociology to warrant the creation of an independent society for some time. Willcox suggested that the new organization might unite with the American Social Science Association, an organization that had an honorable history, but was in a state of decline. Some hope was expressed

by others that a federation of societies engaged in the study of the social sciences would ultimately be formed.

A motion by Ward to immediately form a separate and independent organization was passed with only two dissenting votes. A motion by Woodruff authorized the appointment of a five-person Committee on Organization. Davenport appointed the following persons to that committee: Charles H. Cooley, University of Michigan; Veditz; Willcox; Wells; and Lindsay.

Second Meeting

At 3:30 p.m., Thursday, December 28, 1905, Veditz presented the conference with the Constitution drawn up by the Committee on Organization. The society was to be known as the American Sociological Society. Its purpose was "the encouragement of sociological research and discussion, and the promotion of intercourse between persons engaged in the scientific study of society."

Membership was open to any person upon payment of \$3 per year. Officers designated were President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer—the last two positions could be held by a single person—and an Executive Committee consisting of the officers *ex officio*, together with six elected members serving three-year terms. Officers were to be nominated by a committee appointed by the Executive Committee and elected by a majority vote

at the annual meeting. Resolutions were to be submitted to the Executive Committee for its approval before submission to the vote of the society. Amendments were to be proposed by the Executive Committee and adopted by a majority of the members present at any regular or special meeting of the society.

Each Article of the Constitution was put to a vote. Only two generated discussion. Carl Kelsey, University of Pennsylvania, wondered whether the "purpose" of the society could be interpreted to exclude those interested mainly in practical sociological work. Lucille Eaves of New York and Henry M. Leipziger, New York Bureau of Education, asked that it be made clear that practical sociologists could be included in the membership of the society. Giddings and Wells believed the original wording was ample enough to include everybody interested in "sociological discussion and research."

Discussion on the "resolution" article sought a specific provision that would prevent the society from passing "any resolution approving or disapproving specific sociological doctrines or specific schemes for social betterment." It was decided that the article was "sufficient to prevent the submission and consideration of undesirable motions." Each article and the Constitution as a whole was passed unanimously.

Davenport, then, appointed a Nominating Committee composed of Wells, Kelsey, and J. El-

bert Cutler of Wellesley. While the committee was considering a slate, a motion was made and carried to appoint a Committee on Membership as soon as possible "for the purpose of making known the existence and objects of the society and enrolling members."

In reply to the question whether the new organization would issue publications, the Committee on Organization decided to leave the creation of a Publication Committee to the Executive Committee because publications required funding which depended on membership.

The following slate of candidates produced by the Nominating Committee was approved unanimously by the conference: Ward, President; Sumner, First Vice President; Giddings, Second Vice President; Veditz, Secretary-Treasurer; and the following members of the Executive Committee—for three years: Ross and Willcox; for two years: Small and Lindsay; for one year: Wells and Davenport.

When the first Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Society was held December 27-29, 1906 in Providence, R.I., membership stood at 115. Fourteen of these charter members were eventually to serve as Presidents of the American Sociological Society.

Chapter 2: Building Social Science Institutions

In 1907, Albion Small predicted that "more will be said, and more definitely, and with more confident emphasis, from and about the sociological point of view" because a "corporate form" had been organized for sociology.

Small made his prediction in an editorial published in the first volume of *Papers and Proceedings of the Annual Meeting* and the first 25 years of the American Sociological Society validated his prophecy.

In those early years, the Society played a central role in promoting the development of the social sciences and to some extent the humanities in this country by pioneering or cooperating in the creation of what are now considered "institutions" in those communities.

These accomplishments of the Society were achieved in collaboration with other associations and societies, not only out of necessity, but also because the founding of the Society heralded "the faith that all the social sciences are unscientific in the degree in which they attempt to hold themselves separate from each

other, and to constitute closed systems of abstractions."

Small continued, "It (the Society) demands correlation of the social sciences, to the end that real knowledge of human life as it is may increase; that insight into the quality of life as it is capable of becoming may expand; and that effort to realize the possibilities of life may grow more concerted and more intelligent."

Perhaps the four most significant accomplishments were (1) the creation of the Social Science Research Council, (2) the establishment of the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, (3) the development of the American Council of Learned Societies devoted to Humanistic Studies, and (4) the redefinition of the status of the social sciences in the curriculum of elementary and secondary schools.

Other accomplishments included (1) the founding of the journal, *Social Science Abstracts*; (2) the development of the *Dictionary of American Biography*; (3) the creation of a national social science fraternity—Alpha Pi Zeta; (4) the challenging of the classification of scientific positions in

economics, sociology, and statistics made by the Federal Personnel Classification Board, and (5) the sponsorship of the *American Yearbook*.

SSRC

The involvement of the Society in the creation of the Social Science Research Council began in 1922 when James P., Lichtenberger, current President, presented a proposal to organize a Social Science Council aimed at the problem of coordinating research activities that involved cooperation with other organizations. The move to create SSRC was initiated by the American Political Science Association's Committee on Research headed by Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago.

Small made a motion that "The Society approve the consideration of the establishment of a Social Science Council for the consideration of study and research in the various social sciences and the more effective and complete organization and development of social research, and authorize the President to appoint a committee to meet with representatives of the other social science associations." The committee was composed of F. Stuart Chapin and John L. Gillin.

A preliminary meeting was held February 24, 1923 in Chicago to consider the organization of the Council. A second meeting, May 17, 1923 in Chicago, attended by representatives from sociology, economics and political science

completed the formal organization of SSRC. The critical stimulus for creating the organization appears to have been a request from the National Research Council for social science representation in a study of human migration. It was the first time NRC had looked to the social sciences "for advice and suggestions."

It was through its participation in SSRC that the Society was able to achieve a goal it had been pursuing since 1920—an adequate abstracting service for the social sciences. The Committee on Social Abstracts, chaired by Chapin, had been prevented from achieving that goal by the financial condition of the Society.

SSRC was able to raise funds to establish the journal, *Social Science Abstracts*, and insure its continuance for 10 years. The journal was launched in 1928 with Chapin as editor.

In 1929, a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation enabled SSRC to assist President Hoover to form the President's Research Committee on Recent Social Trends which conducted the first national study in which sociologists and sociology played a major role. William F. Ogburn was Study Director; Howard Odum was Assistant Director.

Encyclopedia

A resolution sponsored by Howard B. Woolston and Alexander Goldenweiser initiated the effort to establish the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* during the 1923

meeting. The Executive Committee of the Society endorsed the publication of the *Encyclopedia* and appointed a committee to carry out the program on a motion by Charles A. Ellwood. The Committee was composed of Woolston, Goldenweiser, and Ogburn.

The committee enlisted the cooperation of six other social science associations, and in 1925 a joint committee was organized with an executive committee chaired by E.R.A. Seligman. In 1926, Seligman accepted the position of editor-in-chief and within 12 months he had elaborated the plan for the publication and obtained the necessary funds for its support.

At that point, ten organizations accepted sponsorship of the *Encyclopedia: American Sociological Society*, American Anthropological Association, the American Association of Social Workers, the American Economic Association, the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Statistical Association, the Association of Law Schools, and the National Education Association.

In 1928, Harry E. Barnes, Chair, Committee on the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, reported, "It can be said without extravagance that this *Encyclopedia*, when it is complete after four or five years, will be far and away the most important work of its kind that has ever been prepared, and that it

will, I hope, redound to the credit of American scholarship." The first volume of the *Encyclopedia* was published in 1930.

ACLS

The Society became an early supporter of humanistic studies in this country by becoming one of the original members of the American Council of Learned Societies in 1919. ACLS was not incorporated until 1924.

Through its participation in ACLS, the Society played a part in the founding of the *Dictionary of American Biography* which was underwritten by Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the *New York Times*, in 1924. ACLS began working on the idea of a dictionary in 1922. The first edition was published in 1928.

In those early years, grants from the Carnegie Corporation enabled ACLS to conduct a survey of learned societies and a survey of research in humanistic and social sciences. The latter study, published in 1928, was conducted by F.A. Ogg, a sociologist.

In addition, ACLS conducted a study of the linguistic and national stocks in the 1790 population of the United States, produced a directory of American societies, institutes and other organizations devoted to the humanistic and social sciences, financed a press bureau for the 1927 joint meeting of the associations in sociology, political science, history and economics, and began a fellowship program.

Social Studies

The participation of the Society in the movement to redefine the status of social science in the curriculum of elementary and secondary schools began indirectly in 1913 with the appointment of a Committee on Sociology in the Training of Teachers composed of John M. Gillette, Frederick B. Clow, and Reuben McKittrick.

Working with the National Education Association, the Committee was able to hold a session at that organization's meeting in 1914 which resulted in an NEA committee beginning an investigation into "the place of sociology in normal schools." During the 1918 meeting of the Society, Clow reported the investigation was then being carried on by the U.S. Bureau of Education.

In 1919, the Committee on Teaching of Sociology in Grade and High Schools of America urged sociologists and economists to lend their active, organized support to the movement and presented a recommended "program of social studies" that was based on reports and recommendations made by all the organizations participating in the movement. The program recommended greater attention to the economic and social aspects of human existence in all courses; a general social science at the 12th grade level that emphasized economics and sociology; and the inclusion of sociology courses in the training of teachers. The report was accepted and the formation of a Joint Committee with the American Economics As-

sociation was approved to pursue the matter.

At the 1920 meeting Ross L. Finney, Committee Chair, reported that the NEA Committee on Social Studies had passed a resolution recommending that a program of social studies, "approximately as set forth in our last year's report", be required of all schools.

Finney said, "This resolution is significant not only because of the radical innovation it recommends, but also because of the close affiliation between this committee of NEA and the Federal Bureau of Education, and also because this program represents, as stated last year, the consensus of opinion of all the committees at work on the problem, including that of the American Historical Association whose program the schools have been following for the last twenty-five years."

Besides Finney, the committee was composed of E.S. Bogardus, C.A. Ellwood, Cecil C. North, Dwight Sanderson, Walter R. Smith, and A.J. Todd.

In 1921, a Joint Commission on the Presentation of Social Studies in the Schools was formed by six associations. In 1922, the Society authorized the appointment of one of its members to the Board of Directors of the National Council of Teachers of Social Studies.

Alpha Pi Zeta

In 1923, the Society endorsed the formation of a national honorary social science fraternity upon a motion by H.B. Woolston and

F.H. Giddings. In 1926, Ellwood, reporting for L.L. Bernard, Chair of the Committee on a National Social Science Fraternity, stated that Alpha Pi Zeta "has now been organized and incorporated" under the laws of Illinois. Chapters had already been organized at five universities.

Civil Service

In 1924, the Committee on Personnel Classification in the Federal Government acting in concert with other associations presented "briefs regarding the proper classification of scientific positions in economics, sociology, and statistics to the President of the United States, the Civil Service Committees of the two House of Congress and to the Federal Personnel Classification Board."

This action was taken because "the budget for the fiscal year 1925 had revealed that the Personnel Classification Board had generally classified scientific government positions in the fields of economics, sociology, and statistics as being in the Clerical Administrative and Fiscal Service as defined in the Classification Act of 1923, and not in the Professional and Scientific Service as defined in that Act."

The Committee formally protested the action of the Personnel Board on the grounds "that it is contrary to the letter and the spirit of the Classification Act and that it is against the interests of the country which requires more complete and intelligent application of the social sciences."

The Committee believed the lower classification would adversely affect the application of the social sciences because it would not attract competent personnel to gather the data on which government decisions and the work of social scientists depends.

The Committee was composed of Carl Kelsey, Robert R. Kern and Mollie R. Carroll.

American Yearbook

In 1927, the Society joined with forty-nine other national learned societies as sponsors of *The American Yearbook* which recorded significant events in the sciences, social sciences, humanities, and public affairs. The Society's representative prepared the article on sociology. *The Yearbook* was published by the *New York Times*.

Chapter 3: Issues and Problems Emerge

When the American Sociological Society was created in 1905, one of its founders urged his colleagues to "keep the machinery of their society as simple and as inexpensive as possible."

Over the next 25 years the Society found it increasingly more difficult to follow that advice as it attempted to pursue "the encouragement of sociological research and discussion, and the promotion of intercourse between persons engaged in the scientific study of society."

The development of the discipline and the nurturance of the profession proved to be more complex than their conception.

Membership in the Society increased from 115 in 1905 to 1530 in 1930; the budget expanded from \$2,127 in 1912 to \$9,160 in 1930; the number of committees rose from three to ten; the scope of the Society enlarged from the national to the international level; and a deficit began accumulating even though membership dues increased from \$3 to \$5.

Issues appeared concerning the teaching of sociology, especially the introductory course; the promotion and standardization of

research; the application of sociological knowledge, and the protection of academic freedom and tenure.

Problems appeared concerning the governance structure; the fragmentation of the Society into sub-units called Sections; the format of the Annual Meeting; and the availability of publications.

Many of the problems and issues that surfaced in the first 25 years of the Society were to continue through the next 50.

Teaching

Teaching was the first issue addressed by the Society. The issue arose during the 1909 Annual Meeting because the program included the first session held on the teaching of sociology and featured a paper by James Q. Dealey, Brown University.

At the Business Meeting, Jerome Dowd, University of Oklahoma, made a motion, that carried, to "have a committee of ten appointed, including the President of the Sociological Society, to make a report to the next meeting of the Society, consisting of: first, a statement of the subject matter of first courses now given in the col-

leges of the country; and, second, a suggestion of the subject matter for a fundamental course to serve as a guide to sociological teachers and as a basis for advanced work."

Dowd said, "There are two reasons for this motion: first, in taking rank as a science and in attaining to that dignity and respect which the importance of the subject and the wide interest in it demand, it seems to me desirable that sociology should standardize its fundamental courses in the same way that the fundamental courses of other sciences are standardized. For illustration, when a student takes Chemistry 1, Physics 1, Biology 1, Economics 1, or Law 1, such course stands for a definite subject matter, and enables the student to find an easy adjustment in going from one institution to another, and it forms a solid basis for advanced work."

"Second, I believe that the concrete statement of the subject matter of a fundamental course would harmonize and crystallize our views as to the scope and field of sociology to an extent that no amount of theoretical discussion could possibly do."

The Committee of Ten was composed of Charles H. Cooley, University of Michigan; Charles A. Ellwood, University of Missouri; H.P. Fairchild, Yale University; Franklin H. Giddings, Columbia University; Edward C. Hayes, University of Illinois; Edward A. Ross, University of Wisconsin; Albion W. Small, University of Chicago; Ulysses G.

Weatherly, Indiana University; Dealey, and Dowd as Chair.

At the 1910 meeting, F. Stuart Chapin, Columbia University, reported the results of a survey of "some 400 colleges, universities, theological schools, and state normal schools." Of the 145 responding institutions, 128 indicated that sociology was being taught there.

Chapin concluded that "the majority of institutions place emphasis upon theoretical subject matter including the historical and psychological, as opposed to the practical subject matter. This same general conclusion represented the suggestions for a fundamental introductory course."

Historical subject matter included anthropology, ethnology, social institutions, and social evolution. Psychological subject matter included social psychology, association, and imitation. Practical subject matter included population problems of congestion and housing, social problems, poor relief and pauperism, charity, philanthropy, crime and criminology, and education.

At the 1911 meeting, the Committee of Ten reported its conclusions regarding the fundamental course: "We believe that a general agreement upon the subject matter of a fundamental course, and a comprehensive arrangement and unification of the material can be brought about most expeditiously and satisfactorily by a spontaneous assimilation of the best thought and experience, following

discussion and the leadership of competent teachers and institutions of rank.

"We find ourselves in substantial agreement upon the scope of a fundamental course, but we have individual preferences in the coordination and unification of the material. Any detailed outline proposed by the committee would not represent the practice and convictions of all the members, and such an outline, with the weight of our endorsement, would probably be less effective in promoting the object desired than a statement by the Committee limited to giving the practices and view of individual teachers." The remainder of the report contained course outlines used by each member of the Committee.

Research

The Society began its efforts in relation to research in 1912 with the appointment of the Committee on Investigation and Research. In 1913, the Committee recommended that a joint standing committee be formed with representatives from the American Statistical Society and the American Economics Association "to formulate general plans for such investigations, and to stand ready to advise with organizations or private individuals intending to make social investigations of any kind." The Committee felt such a program would require "a permanent office and a competent sec-

retary on salary to give continuity to the services."

No action on this recommendation was taken and the Committee became inactive because of the death of its chairman, C.R. Henderson, University of Chicago.

In 1917, Lucille Eaves, a member of the original committee, requested that the Committee be revived "for the purpose of securing the cooperation of its members in country-wide investigations" and "to correspond with college teachers and other members of the society interested in such research."

The Committee was reconstituted as the Committee on Standardization of Research with J.L. Gillin, University of Wisconsin, Chair. In 1920, the Committee made the following report:

"What we need is the organization of those interested in research in sociology to map the field, discuss methods, work out a plan of cooperation and secure money to promote research. Perhaps the last is the most important. Teachers are so swamped with teaching and administration that they have little time or energy to devote to promoting careful and intensive study of little known fields. Sociology must finally drive for the appointment of research professors.

"We must also interest rich men in providing money for the prosecution of research until we have shown niggardly boards and legislatures the importance of finding out the facts bearing upon ques-

tions of social theory and social policy. Great foundations like the Russell Sage should be interested in promoting studies of social processes, social organizations, and social ideals. The endowment of research must come if sociology is to be relieved of the charge that it is a pseudo-science. That is as true of applied as of theoretical sociology."

Lamenting the fact that "the philosophical method rather than the method of science has characterized the work of most sociologists", the Committee stated that "two things are necessary in the development of sociology. The one is a determination at all costs to apply the scientific method to social phenomena of all kinds. The other is to standardize research."

The Committee may have had doubts about the standardization of research for it later stated that "it is not so much standardization of research we need as research."

In 1924, the Committee on Social Research began publishing the results of surveys "to determine the nature and extent of research being done by the members of the Society." It was the only Society to do so.

Application

The application of sociological knowledge to the problems of society surfaced as an issue during the 1920 Business Meeting when Rev. S.Z. Batten, Philadelphia, presented the following resolution:

"In view of the fact that sociology is concerned with human well-being and the progress of society; and in view of the fact that there has accumulated a vast body of knowledge of social facts and progress: Resolved, that the ASS appoint a committee of five to consider ways whereby this body of knowledge may be thoroughly socialized and interpreted to the people in such a way as to lead to necessary changes in our educational system and to bring about conscious social action; this committee to report at the next annual meeting of the Society." The motion was referred to the Executive Committee for action. No record of the committee report is published in the *Proceedings*.

Academic Freedom

In 1913, a Joint Committee on Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure was formed by the Society, the American Political Science Association, and the American Economic Association "to examine and report on the present situation in American educational institutions as to liberty of thought, freedom of speech, and security of tenure for teachers."

Reporting in 1914, the Committee said it had "investigated several cases of alleged infringements of academic freedom. As a result it became apparent that the subject bristled with complexities of such a character that your committee feels itself in a position at present to make only a preliminary re-

port." No other reports were published.

Governance Structure

The governance structure of the Society began emerging as a problem in 1921 when the Executive Committee was requested by the Business Meeting "to prepare and report on a new plan for the election of officers of the Society."

In 1924, the Nominations Committee was informed that presidential nominations need not go to the first or second vice president; that the Committee should present, at least, two names for each office without stating a preference; and that the practice of renominating presidents for a second term should be dropped. The first five presidents served two terms.

In 1925, it was decided that Past Presidents could not serve on the Executive Committee for more than five years and that the Secretary-Treasurer should be elected by the Executive Committee rather than the Business Meeting.

Formation of Sections

The formation of Sections began in 1921 when Dwight Sanderson, Cornell University, Chair of the Rural Sociology Group, informed the Executive Committee that his group wanted to become a Section of the Society. The Secretary of the Social Research Group also requested Section status.

The Executive Committee decided to extend an invitation to the

rural sociologists "to become a Section in the Society, and its program, after consultation with the President, to be incorporated in the general program." The same invitation was issued to the Social Research Group. Both accepted.

In 1923, the Executive Committee empowered the President and the Secretary "to grant recognition to groups wanting to be Sections." The Committee also allocated three pages in the *Proceedings* for each of the Sections.

In 1924, the Business Meeting approved the creation of a Committee on Sections "to coordinate in the program both the general and special interests of members of the Society." The Committee became a Standing Committee in 1925.

The program for the 1930 Annual Meeting listed the following Sections: Rural Sociology, Social Statistics, Educational Sociology, Teaching of Sociology, Community, Sociology of Religion, Family, Sociology and Social Work, and Sociology and Psychiatry.

Annual Meeting

Until 1921, the Annual Meeting program was the "undivided responsibility" of the President. In that year, Hayes introduced "three marked departures" in the organization of the program:

1. The afternoon and evening sessions were divided into three sections. Previously, the meeting was arranged around a single topic.

2. A system of committees was placed in charge of the various subdivisions of the program. Committee members were "to act as scouts to discover the important work done anywhere in the country" in their division and to have that work reported at the Annual Meeting.

3. The morning sessions were devoted to a series of roundtables revolving around a discussion of the practical application of sociology.

Albion Small responded to changes made by Hayes in the following manner: "In a word, let us afford all the latitude required for groups of specialists within our field to cultivate their particular interests; but for the safe anchoring of each of the specialties let us at the same time magnify the importance of the plenary sessions, the committee of the whole, the congress of congresses in which we preserve the habit of surveying all the special problems of society in the perspective of the largest outlook which our combined vision commands."

A move toward integration and unification came in 1930 when program policy was changed to reduce the number of sessions and section meetings going on at one time. An attempt was also made to increase participation by limiting each individual to the presentation of one "major paper." And an emphasis was placed on the need to hold the Annual Meeting in conjunction with the meetings of other social science societies.

Publications

The publication problem was handled in the early years by adopting the *American Journal of Sociology* as the official journal of the Society and by the publication of the *Proceedings*.

In 1919, however, the Business Meeting instructed the President to appoint a committee of three "to consider the advisability of issuing the *American Journal of Sociology* monthly instead of bi-monthly or of establishing a new publication."

In 1920, the Committee on Advisability of Issuing a New Publication, chaired by Hayes, reported that the University of Chicago Press was losing \$1.72 per subscription from Society members. Hayes reported the Press had covered \$50,000 in deficits up to that time. The situation had become "intolerable."

Hayes said, "The same conditions (high cost of publications and deficit per subscriber) which have thus affected the publication of the *Journal* have also caused the publication of the *Annual Proceedings* to become an unprecedented drain on the treasury of the Society."

He continued, "In the opinion of the Committee, the American Sociological Society and all who are interested in the advancement of sociological science may fittingly express deep appreciation of the cooperation which has thus far received from the University of

Chicago in support of the *American Journal of Sociology*."

Plans for a new journal were dropped and the remittance to the University of Chicago Press was increased. New publications, however, began appearing because the Society arranged for the publication of Annual Meeting

papers in book form. By 1930, three publications appeared: *The City, Personality and the Social Group*, and *The Urban Community*.

Each of the books produced badly needed royalties for the accumulated deficit in 1930 stood at \$500.

Chapter 4: Pressures for Change

Major social change occurred in the American Sociological Society as well as American society during the turbulent decade of the 1930s.

To some extent the pressures producing change in our subsystem reflected the pressures pressing for change in the total society.

At both levels, there were economic and employment problems; public relations concerns, international entanglements, constitutional considerations, democratic pressures and organizational change.

And, at both levels, decisions were made to seek new means for getting the work done rather than to curtail expansion and services to members.

This article will cover the economic and employment problems confronted by the American Sociology Society in that period as well as its public relations concerns and international entanglement.

The next chapter will deal with organizational changes in the Society that stemmed from Constitutional revisions, the founding of the *American Sociological Review*, relationships with regional

sociological societies, the scope of the Society's research mission, and pressures for participation.

Economic

The Society began to experience small deficits as early as 1918. By 1925, the growing problem led the Finance Committee to state that it "is inclined to the belief that the activities of the Society cannot be adequately carried on with the present income of the society. It therefore respectfully recommends that the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to send out an appeal to the members for next year, or that the Executive Committee give thought to the question of raising the dues."

In 1926, Maurice J. Karpf, Finance Committee Chair, reported that "the generous response on the part of the membership to the request for contributions last year is at least some index of the many friends which the Society has. Your Committee is confident that there are a number of members who will be willing to pay a larger annual fee in order to make it possible for the Society to function as it should." Total amount raised: \$726.50.

A new dues structure was established: \$5.00 members, \$10.00 subscribing member, \$25.00 contributing member, \$100.00 life member, and \$6.00 for joint membership.

The problem, however, worsened. By 1932, the debt stood at the all-time high of \$2,648.85. Contributing to the crisis were rising costs for publications, clerical assistance and postage plus a declining membership. In 1931, membership stood at 1567. It tumbled to 996 by 1937 before rebounding to 1034 in 1940.

In 1934, President F. Stuart Chapin instructed the Finance Committee to develop a plan to retire the debt. Up to this time, the University of Chicago Press carried the debt for the Society interest free. It now wanted five percent interest effective April 1935.

The Finance Committee was composed of Arthur J. Todd, Chair; E.W. Burgess, Earle Eubank, John L. Gillin, M.J. Karpf, E.D. Tetreau, and R. Clyde White.

In May 1935, the Committee developed a plan to sell members non-interest-bearing Certificates of Indebtedness in \$10.00 denominations. These Certificates were to be issued in order of purchase, with the agreement that they would be retired serially, at the rate of 20 per year, beginning with the 1936 fiscal year. Eventually, 135 Certificates were sold raising \$1,350.

In 1938, Dwight Sanderson, Finance Committee Chair, reported,

"We are glad to report that the financial condition of the Society is in excellent shape and that it has a good surplus over all its obligations." By that time, 65 Certificates had been redeemed.

Employment

In 1933, W.C. Reckless asked the Executive Committee to establish a committee "to study the opportunities for trained sociologists in non-teaching fields." The Committee on Opportunities for Trained Sociologists was formed in January 1934. It was composed of Wilson Gee, Charles C. Peters, Joseph Mayer, Maurice Parmelee, Ernest B. Harper, Clifford R. Shaw, M.C. Elmer, and Reckless as Chair.

During that same month an article appeared in the *American Journal of Sociology* by F. Stuart Chapin entitled, "The Present Status of the Profession," calling attention to the danger of overproduction of PhD's in sociology. Hiring by colleges had been curtailed by the Depression.

In 1935, the Committee reported that although there had been "a marked increase in the use of social scientists in public service" sociologists did not benefit from it as much as economists, political scientists, lawyers and social workers.

The Committee explained, "The main reason for this is that the administrators of practical affairs do not know what delivery a sociologist can make nearly so well as they know what can be ex-

pected of an economist, a commerce student, a political scientist, a lawyer or a social worker."

"By way of further explanation, it is undoubtedly true that sociology has maintained a greater degree of academic isolation than have its flanking disciplines, that sociology has been almost exclusively preoccupied with the training of teachers of the subject, and that until recent years it has shown a conspicuous lack of practical and applied research work—research that would be of immediate value to public administrators."

Even when sociologists are hired, the Committee reported, they are "called to minor positions" because "leaders in public affairs look upon sociology mainly as an academic discipline which does not possess men capable of coming to grips with concrete problems, and all this despite the *Recent Social Trends* study."

In 1936, the "Opportunities Committee" recommended the creation of "a permanent committee for the promotion of the professional interests of sociologists" because "heretofore, the American Sociological Society has functioned primarily as a learned society, providing an outlet for contact, meetings and papers and promoting fellowship and research. But it finds that the Society has not come to grips in any thorough way with the promotion of professional interests lying outside the fostering of an academic discipline."

The Committee urged the Soci-

ety to promote the professional interests of sociologists by pursuing "the most fruitful lines of endeavor" listed below:

1. To get sociological training and field experience recognizes as a qualification or substitute qualification for certain Federal and state civil service positions.

2. To study ways of gearing the graduate training program in sociology to meet the need for equipping students for technical positions in Federal bureaus and administrations and in state and local agencies.

3. To see to it that sociology gets a stake and protects its interests in the development of original and state planning commissions, in the reorganizations of state welfare set-ups, new Federal administrations, etc.

4. To establish a chairman of a sub-committee on publicity, whose job it will be to send releases to the press and periodicals, covering items on important contributions and developments within sociology and the Society.

5. To move wisely and expediently against the practice of hiring persons without any graduate training in sociology as teachers of sociology in American universities and colleges.

6. To take cautious steps toward opening up sociology in large university centers which persist in suppressing it.

The Committee concluded, "The Opportunities Committee in its three years of work has been impressed by the fact that

sociologists in America not only have been defenseless professionally but also have not been organized to participate very extensively in recent Federal and state developments."

"The record is clear, even in cursory inspection of Federal civil service specifications, as to which professional groups have been equipped to look after their own interests. If sociology as a profession is to have any status and growth, it appears to the Opportunities Committee that the parent Society needs to take steps to promote and protect the professional interests of sociologists in America."

Public Relations

Public relations concerns were first addressed by the Society with the formation of the Committee to Consider Means for Disseminating Important Sociological Research Findings in 1932. M.C. Elmer presented reports in 1933 and 1934 before the Committee was disbanded.

In summer 1938, however, President Frank H. Hankins appointed a Press Relations Committee for the purpose of "making available to the press information regarding the Society's thirty-third annual convention."

The Committee was composed of Alfred McClung Lee, Chair; Read Bain, Frank H. Hankins, Robert E. Park, Harold A. Phelps and Malcolm M. Willey.

In 1939, the Committee made some specific recommendations

regarding the press relations of the Society, and prefaced them with the following remarks:

"Social scientists, and especially sociologists, have been slow to emulate the physical scientists in this respect. The reasons for this—and weighty reasons they are—are readily discernible. After all, the subject matter and theories of social scientists are more controversial, less easily interpreted in a professionally desirable fashion, and more readily distorted by prejudice and emotion, than are the subject matters and theories of the physicists, chemists and biologists."

"On the other hand, for the theories of social scientists to gain wide acceptance, they must finally reach the columns of popular periodicals, the speeches of popular leaders, and the discussions of *Everyman*. Or, if you will, since we are so fortunate as to live in a democracy, and since many of us draw our salaries from governmental units, our facts and theories are subject to popular scrutiny *whether they are ready for such scrutiny or not*. In fact, to a large degree, the future of our science and of our profession depends upon the sort of personality-stereotype popularly held of the sociologist and the sort of institution-stereotype popularly held of sociology."

The Committee recommended the following:

1. A Press Relations Committee of technically-trained newspapermen-sociologists, i.e.,

of sociologists who have had newspaper and public relations experience, should become a continuing service agency of the American Sociological Society.

2. The work of such a Committee should be extended to include the interpretation of features of the year-long program of the Society other than the Annual Convention. We refer particularly to the *American Sociological Review*.

3. A more adequate appropriation.

In 1938, the Committee was allocated \$50.00. In 1939, it requested \$150.00.

International

The Society expanded its scope to the international level in 1918 when the Business Meeting authorized President Charles H. Cooley to send "a message of greetings" to Rene Worms, Secretary, International Institute of Sociology, as well as to sociological societies "in the nations recently our allies in arms, with a view to establishing a better understanding in our common labor."

In 1924, the Society took another step into the international arena by approving "honorary memberships for distinguished scholars." By 1940, those so honored included Rene Worms, L.T. Hobhouse, Leopold von Wiese, Ferdinand Tonnies, Marcel Mauss, Charles Bougle, Victor B. Branford, G.L. Duprat, Franz Oppenheimer, Maurice Halbwachs and Eduard Benes.

In 1935, the Society initiated a move that was to generate controversy through the remainder of the decade. It appointed a committee composed of Earle Eubank, Robert Park, and Pitirim Sorokin to study the question of affiliation with the International Federation of Sociological Societies and Institutes.

The Federation was organized in 1933 by Duprat as part of the International Institute of Sociology founded by Worms in 1893. In 1909, the Institute was incorporated under the government of France, from which it received a small subsidy. The Federation published the *Archives de Sociologie*. The Federation and the Institute were "the only authentic international sociological organizations in existence" at that time.

In 1936, the Committee recommended that the Society affiliate with the Federation provided that certain changes were made in its by-laws. In 1937, the Federation made the specified changes.

During a meeting of the Executive Committee later that year Burgess made a motion, seconded by H.P. Fairchild, to affiliate with the Federal Federation on the additional condition that steps be taken during the next International Sociological Congress to separate the Federation from the Institute.

L.L. Bernard offered a substitute motion, seconded by Dorothy Thomas, to delay the affiliation for one year to see if the separation actually took place. The substitute

motion was defeated and the original motion passed. Bernard also attempted to delay the action during the Business Meeting, but the action to affiliate was approved.

In 1938, Parmelee presented a resolution during the first Business Meeting requesting "that the Society rescinds every decision of the Executive Committee and of the Society concerning affiliation" with the Federation. He was concerned about the number of delegates the Society would receive in addition to the separation problem. The motion was tabled for further deliberation.

During the second Business Meeting, Eubank read a letter from Rene Maunier, Federation President, stating that the separation would take place. The motion

was then referred to the Executive Committee for a report at the next Business Meeting.

At the third Business Meeting, George Lundberg moved that all previous actions regarding the Federation be rescinded. A motion by E. Faris to postpone action on Lundberg's motion until the next annual meeting passed.

In 1939, Parmelee reintroduced his motion during the first Business Meeting. A substitute motion referred the issue to the Executive Committee for its report.

During the second Business Meeting, the motion by Parmelee was reintroduced. Lundberg moved that it be approved. A motion by Faris, however, delayed action on the motion indefinitely.

Chapter 5: Organizational Domain Disputed

An effort to establish the American Sociological Society as a scientific society was one of three major currents dominating organizational activities of the Society in the 1930s.

Besides this quest for scientific legitimacy, major attempts were made to commit the Society to greater involvement in applying sociological knowledge to New Deal programs, and develop the Society as a national organization aimed at promoting, safeguarding, and extending the common interests of sociologists throughout the country.

The multiple goals these currents proposed for the Society also implied different conceptions of the organizational structure of the Society. Consensus did not exist on either the goals or the organizational structures emerging from these efforts.

Throughout the 30s, these currents of change became embodied in a variety of groups and committees. And it was the interaction among these bodies that set the course of the Society in that decade and beyond by (1) emphasizing scientific sociology rather than applied sociology; (2) formalizing

relationships with regional and specialized scientific societies within sociology; (3) producing a new Constitution, and (4) establishing the *American Sociological Review* as the official journal of the Society.

Scientific Sociology

The major drive to establish the Society as a scientific society was made by a group of sociologists for whom Maurice Parmelee acted as spokesman. In a letter to the membership, Parmelee identified group members as "M.R. Davie, F.H. Hankins, R.M. MacIver, N.L. Sims, P.A. Sorokin, U.G. Weatherly, H.B. Woolston and other sociologists."

The group stated its position in a memorandum distributed to members during the 1931 Annual Meeting in the following manner:

"While the ultimate purpose of science is its utility for mankind, it is equally true that science can develop only in accordance with the facts of nature, whatever may be its practical application. Hence the scientist *qua* scientist should not be influenced by the practical significance of his work, whatever he may think, say and do in other

capacities. This is not so difficult for the physicist, the astronomer and the mathematician. But the social scientist is subjected not only to the inward urge to solve problems which interest him vitally, but also to external pressure from numerous persons who demand a speedy solution of problems of great human importance. It is not surprising that many sociologists succumb to this pressure, and that some of them consider hopeless the attempt to develop sociology like the physical and biological sciences.

"Article II of the Constitution of the American Sociological Society states that 'the objects of this society shall be the encouragement of sociological research and discussion, and the promotion of intercourse between persons engaged in the scientific study of society.' In spite of this statement, the programs and publications of the society are devoted in considerable part to practical rather than to scientific problems. Owing partly to pressure from outside, the Society is now divided into various sections, several of which are devoted almost exclusively to social problems (e.g., Social Work, Religion, Community, Family, etc.).

"The immediate result from this situation is that the public is given the impression that the Society is a religious, moral and social reform organization rather than a scientific society. A more serious result is that in the program of the principal organization of the sociologists themselves, sociology

as the science of society is almost smothered under the discussion of practical social problems. Thus the Society has become in large part a society of applied sociology.

"The undersigned members, animated by an ideal of scientific quality rather than of heterogeneous quantity, wish to prune the Society of its excrescences and to intensify its scientific activities. They believe that this means, in the first place, a membership of sociologists and of persons genuinely interested in the science. This may result in a reduction of the membership and revenues of the Society, but this is preferable to having many members whose interest is primarily or exclusively other than scientific. In the second place, it means limiting its programs and publications to the problems of our science without including numerous melioristic and propagandistic activities which however interesting and valuable as furnishing sociological data, do not in themselves constitute the science. In order to attain these ends, they submit for consideration the following proposals."

The proposals were presented during the first special business meeting in 1931 by Parmelee. A proposal requiring new voting members of the Society to be "professional sociologists, namely, persons engaged in sociological research, writing and teaching, and persons who have taken a higher university degree in

sociology" was referred to the Special Committee on the Scope of Research of the Society. The proposal allowed persons "interested in sociology" to become associate members.

Another proposal calling for the Society to conduct "a plebiscite for nominations for each of the elective offices" was referred to a committee composed of J.E. Cutler, George A. Lundberg and E.B. Reuter which recommended against the plebiscite in 1932.

A third proposal requiring the Society "to assume control of the official journal and its other publications" was assigned to a Committee to Consider the Publications of the Society composed of F.E. Lumley, Stuart A. Rice and Weatherly, Chair.

Two other proposals were accepted. One called for the creation of a Program Committee; the other based the sectional division of the Society "upon a classification of sociological problems in accordance with the annual program planned by the Program Committee."

Applied Sociology

The drive to commit the Society to greater involvement in applying sociological knowledge to New Deal programs was carried on by the Special Committee on the Scope of Research and its successor, the Research Planning Committee.

The Scope of Research Committee was created in 1930 when William F. Ogburn, who was shortly

to direct the Recent Social Trends study, presented the Executive Committee with an invitation from the Social Science Research Council to "undertake the preparation of a plan for the promotion of sociological research." The invitation had also been extended by SSRC to its other constituent societies.

The Executive Committee accepted the invitation and appointed Ernest W. Burgess, Neva R. Deardorff, M.C. Elmer, J.H. Kolb, Robert M. MacIver, Howard W. Odum, Arthur J. Todd, Malcolm M. Willey, and Rice, Chair, to the committee.

Over the next two years, the Committee conducted the most comprehensive examination of the Society to date. Its study went far beyond its "original assignment related to the Society's research activities...to include broad questions relating to the organization of the Society."

In 1932, the Research Committee submitted its final report which contained "recommendations compatible with the present retention in the Society of all of the viewpoints and interests now comprised" in the hope that its report "will aid in forestalling premature departures of subgroups from the parental roof."

The Committee called attention to the informal survey conducted by President L.L. Bernard which indicated that many members thought the Society should promote the following four purposes: (1) teaching, (2) training new sociologists, (3) attracting public

attention to questions of sociological interest, and (4) research. This ordering is "without suggestion of relative importance."

The Committee continued, "It may be that as sociology increasingly develops a substantial scientific status, the interests of members will become more centered upon research problems; but it is unwise to attempt an artificial and premature forcing of development in this direction."

Although the Committee did not hold "a critical attitude toward" the organizational concerns expressed by the Parmelee group, "it felt obliged to point out its bearing upon the problem of the Society's research function" which the Committee advised should concentrate on efforts "to improving, making available, and providing information concerning, basic research data."

The report continued, "The history of democratic government has long disclosed...the difficulty of reconciling diffuse control, checks, and balances with efficiency of functional operation. This dilemma now confronts the Society. If it desires to assume a wider and more active responsibility for the promotion of sociological research, it must make of itself an efficient instrument for that purpose...There must be greater centralization of responsibility, and greater continuity of authority, than are provided within the Society at present. The alternative is to leave to other bodies the activities which

the Society is unwilling to prepare itself to exercise. But this would involve a growth and eventual monopoly of control over research in our own field by these other, more efficient, agencies."

The Committee believed that the membership would chose a more efficient organization because "the structure of western society has become so complex that its ability to continue functioning without serious modification is today being questioned. Have we—students of society—anything to contribute to the clarification of the issues involved? If so, the next quarter-century may show tremendous development in sociological interest and study...The present stage of development and the future prospect, alike, offer us an opportunity and a challenge: Shall we organize in such a way as to supply some of the accumulating and crying demands of society for scientific sociological knowledge and for social leadership?"

The Committee offered thirteen recommendations in support of its program, including a new Constitution. Six recommendations were passed; the remaining seven which were central to the reorganization were handled in the following manner: The proposed Constitution was referred to another committee; another recommendation was substantially amended, and five recommendations were tabled.

The applied effort was maintained by the Research Planning

Committee which was mandated by the new Constitution adopted in 1933. The committee was composed of President E.W. Burgess, Secretary-Treasurer Herbert Blumer, both ex officio, plus W.I. Thomas, Ogburn and Rice.

In 1934, the Committee reported the "recognition of sociological research for the solution of practical problems is evident not only on the part of governmental agencies but also by our social institutions and welfare agencies."

The research program recommended by the Committee contained the following provisions:

(1) Closer integration of sociologists with the sociological work of government; (2) a more complete and discriminating canvass of research in progress; (3) research conferences; (4) emphasis on the region as a unit of research because of developments in social planning; (5) more publication outlets for dissertations and monographs; and (6) a clearing house of sociological research. To implement the program, the Committee recommended the hiring of a full-time secretary and locating the headquarters of the Society in Washington.

The report was accepted, but no funds were allocated by the Society. The Committee did not acquire outside support. It continued to exist, but had little influence on the Society.

Regional Societies

The third major current also began flowing in 1931 when John L. Gillin moved that a committee be created "to consider the matter of establishing branch units" of the Society. President Bogardus appointed a committee composed of Louis Wirth, Weatherly and Ogburn.

In 1932, the Committee found "several local and regional organizations of sociologists in this country" and recommended a Constitutional amendment to encourage the formation of others.

The amendment authorized the Secretary, with the approval of the Executive Committee, "to issue a charter to local or regional groups of ten or more persons at least one of whom shall be a member of the American Sociological Society." Annual dues were ten dollars. Each chapter received a copy of the Society's publications. They had no vote in the affairs of the Society and were subject to the general regulations of the Executive Committee.

This arrangement, however, did not last long. The regionals wanted representational rather than affiliated status and they did not want to pay the fee. In 1936, President H.P. Fairchild appointed "a special committee to study the question of affiliation and cooperation between regional sociological organizations and the national body."

The Committee on Regional Societies was composed of Jerome

Davis, President, Eastern Sociological Conference; Wilson Gee, President, Southern Sociological Society; W. E. Gettys, representing the Southwestern Social Science Association; C.N. Reynolds, President, Pacific Sociological Society; L.G. Brown, Chairman, Program Committee of the proposed Midwest Sociological Society; A.A. Johnston, President, Ohio Sociological Society; Forrest LaViolette, representing the Society for Social Research, and as members-at-large: Kimball Young, Howard B. Woolston, Donald Young, and E. T. Krueger, Chair.

Besides the organizations already mentioned, the Committee found the following organizations in existence: National societies: United Chapters of Alpha Kappa Delta, Sociological Research Association; State societies: Indiana Academy of Social Sciences, Iowa Association of Economists and Sociologists; and Local societies: Lester F. Ward Sociological Society, George Washington University; District of Columbia Chapter of the A.S.S.; Sociology Clubs at the universities of Cincinnati and Chicago; Toynbee Society, DePauw University; Johnson C. Smith Sociological Society; University of Utah Sociological Society, and 26 local chapters of AKD.

The Committee reported "a very real desire that our sociological organizations stand united and harmonious with each other and a deep conviction that the regional societies need a strong and vital

national organization to promote, safeguard, and extend the common interests of sociologists throughout the country."

The Committee also found "a strong emphasis in the regional societies upon maintenance of autonomy, with some fear that affiliation might affect local autonomy." Regionals also expressed concern about the easterly location of Annual Meetings and the lack of a service orientation on the part of the Society.

Generating greater cooperation between regionals and the national, however, was a major problem because of "the differences of opinion and motivations which underlie two approaches." The Committee said:

"Merely to raise the question, hence, precipitates a divergence of opinion between those persons who desire a more exclusive national organization and a closely knit interorganization of all societies, with a staggering of such societies from the top down, and those persons who desire a looser, freer national organization, with no gradations of membership, and a merely nominal relationship between the national society and subsidiary groups, as more likely to promote the welfare of sociologists."

The Regional Committee recommended the relationship be strengthened by (1) a representational rather than an affiliate relation; (2) elimination of dues; (3) representation on Executive Committee; and (4) promoting the

interests of regional societies in every possible way through the development of mutual and advisory relations.

The Committee further recommended that a regional society be recognized as eligible for representational status (1) when it represented three or more states (later amended to "parts of at least five states"); (2) when it has a membership of forty or more persons, at least fifteen of whom are members of the national society; and (3) when a majority of its officers and members of its governing board are members of the national society.

In 1939, the Committee on Organization, the successor to the regional committee, chaired by James H.S. Bossard, made the following recommendations concerning regional and specialized societies and the professional qualifications for individual members:

1. Creation of two classes of members: Fellows—persons engaged primarily in the advancement of sociology as a science, and Members—persons interested in the advancement of sociology through research, teaching or practical programs.

2. Affiliation with regional and specialized societies that maintained autonomy for all societies and only required affiliated organizations to coordinate their programs with the national society if they met at the same time and place.

3. Provided for representation elected by affiliated societies on the Executive Committee and creation of an Administrative Committee within the Executive Committee composed only of Fellows to act when the Executive Committee is not in session.

4. Approved the principle of election of officers of the Society by a vote taken by mail of all members of the Society rather than at the Annual Meeting.

In 1940, the membership provision was tabled, but the other three were approved. Another committee was appointed to revise the Constitution in accordance with the approved recommendations.

Constitution

The Constitution was a stable framework for the Society during its first 25 years. Except for changes in the dues structure, the only formal amendment came in 1914 to provide for the selection of a managing editor for publications of the Society.

In the 1930s, however, Constitutional revision was in the air. In 1931, there were the Parmelee proposals as well as the addition of one member to the Executive Committee "to be chosen annually by the Section on Rural Sociology."

In 1932, the Scope of Research Committee offered a new Constitution that (1) kept membership opened to interested persons; (2) recognized Sections; (3) created a

Board of Directors as the general governing body; (4) assigned the Executive Committee specific responsibilities for research and financial policy; (5) authorized the establishment of funds and endowments; (6) created the position of full-time Executive Secretary; and (7) raised the approval of amendments from a majority to a two-thirds vote.

In 1933, the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution composed of E.W. Burgess, L.L. Bernard, W.E. Gettys, M.C. Elmer, C.E. Lively, H.A. Miller, and Jerome David, Chair, produced the version that was adopted by the Society. It followed the model suggested by the Research Committee except for the following: (1) established divisions as well as sections; (2) deleted the Board of Directors; (3) retained the Executive Committee as the general governing body; (4) created a Research Planning Committee; (5) deleted the position of Executive Secretary; (6) required the appointment of a nomination committee that would solicit nominations from the membership; (7) returned to a majority vote for approving amendments, but required any amendment to be read at one business meeting before it could be passed at another; and (8) required the President and Secretary to meet with the chairmen of sections to consider plans for the next annual program.

Amendments kept coming: In 1935, to establish an editorial board for *ASR*; in 1936, to limit the

service of Past Presidents on the Executive Committee; in 1938, to allow an "independent society or association devoted to a special field of sociology" to become a Section. The last one was apparently not passed. It was submitted by C.E. Lively, Carl C. Taylor, J.H. Kolb, W.A. Anderson and Dwight Sanderson, members of the Rural Sociological Society.

American Sociological Review

The founding of the *American Sociological Review* in 1936 fulfilled an aspiration of the Society that went back, if not as far as the charter meeting, at least, as far as the appointment of the Committee on Advisability of Issuing a New Publication in 1919.

The publication question came up again in 1929 when a quarterly schedule was approved for the *Publication of the American Sociological Society*: (1) annual proceedings; (2) papers and abstracts of the Annual Meeting; (3) membership list; and (4) annual program.

When Parmelee raised the journal question in 1931, the Committee to Consider the Publications of the Society was created. Reporting for the Committee in 1932, Rice said, "...since the launching and support of such a journal does not at present time appear to be possible, it may justly be urged that the Society should at least have a more active and responsible share in the

management of the *American Journal of Sociology*."

Rice urged the Society to exercise its rights under the existing agreement to name five to seven advisory editors, one of which would serve as review editor. These editors were to constitute the majority of the board. Rice further urged the Society to appoint another committee to study problems associated with the establishment of a separate journal.

Sims moved that another committee be appointed to look into all the factors associated with the publication of a journal. The Committee to Consider a Plan for the Control of the Official Journal and the Other Publications of the Society was composed of Read Bain, Howard Becker, W.P. Meroney, Bernard, and Sims, as chair.

In 1933, Ellsworth Faris, Editor-in-Chief of *AJS*, suggested a new publication arrangement. Faris suggested that membership dues be used to "give members the option of a subscription to the *American Journal of Sociology*, *Sociology and Social Research* and *Social Forces* or any other recognized journal in the field of sociology and that in addition, the privilege of subscribing to other journals than the one selected under their dues, at such reduced rates as may be secured." The arrangement which was to begin January 1, 1935 was not employed. Notification was given that *AJS* would be discontinued as the official journal in December 1934.

In August 1934, the Committee reported that in view of the low bids received and the payments the Society was making for *AJS* "a bi-monthly journal equal to the *AJS* in every respect could be published by the Society and sold to its membership for the price now paid to the University of Chicago Press." The *Publications*, however, would have to be merged with the new journal. The contract for the *Publications* was cancelled effective January 1, 1936.

In 1935, the Committee presented its plan and recommended the establishment of a bi-monthly journal called "The American Sociological Review, with a subtitle, The Official Organ of the American Sociological Society."

In February 1936, the first issue of *ASR* appeared under the editorship of Frank H. Hankins.

Chapter 6: World War II and Aftermath

The impact of World War I on the Society was barely noticeable, but the same cannot be said of World War II. The Society was affected by the advent, conduct and aftermath of the Second World War.

Besides coping with the war, the Society took four major organizational steps in the forties, faced traditional issues, and began to take a stand on an emerging issue—racial discrimination.

The major organizational steps taken were incorporation under the laws of the District of Columbia, the establishment of an Executive Office with a part-time Executive Officer, adoption of a revised Constitution, and the establishment of qualifications for membership.

Two traditional issues assumed increased importance in the post-war years. Government relations became more salient when attempts to establish the National Science Foundation questioned the need for government support of the social sciences. Academic freedom became more prominent with the formation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Other traditional concerns that reappeared in the forties were the annual meeting, employment, public relations, international relations, and social studies.

Although highly disruptive in its first half, the forties eventually became a decade of prosperity for the Society. Membership rose from 1034 in 1940 to 2673 in 1949 in response to aggressive membership committees. The financial picture also improved. One deficit did occur, but a reserve fund began accumulating.

World War II

The Society became involved in the advent of the war in 1939 with the appointment of a Subcommittee on the Participation of Sociologists in the National Emergency Program composed of J.K. Folsom, Chair; H.P. Fairchild, E.H. Sutherland, Maurice T. Price and Donald Young. President Roosevelt had declared the national emergency earlier that year.

The primary problem facing the Subcommittee was to determine the manner in which sociologists could contribute to the emergency program. In 1940, it recommended that the Civil Service Commission

be urged to create "a simpler channel for sociologists to enter the regular agencies of the Federal government", particularly in administrative positions, by establishing a general examination category entitled "sociologist" and that a standing committee be formed to work in liaison with the commission.

Folsom said, "The more persons there are with sociological training in administrative posts, the greater the chance of sociologists being called upon to give specialized services."

The commission responded that it would cooperate with a liaison committee, but it made no commitment to the general examination category.

Following Pearl Harbor, sociologists entered all branches of the armed forces and served in such war agencies as the Office of Strategic Services, the Selective Service System, the Office of War Information, the National War Labor Board, the War Department, and the Office of Price Administration. By 1944, teaching staffs had been reduced by 25 percent and the graduate student population declined by one third from the prewar peak.

Two Annual Meetings—1942 and 1944—were cancelled and a third—1945—was postponed because public transportation facilities, especially on weekends and during the Christmas holiday season, were largely restricted to military use. The Annual Meeting was then held between Christmas

and New Year's Day.

An attempt was made to hold the 1945 meeting in early 1946 in St. Louis. That effort was cancelled when the headquarters hotel refused to register blacks. The meeting was eventually held in March in Cleveland, making 1946 the only year in which two Annual Meetings were held. That same year the Society decided it would "not meet in hotels where racial discrimination was practiced."

By 1943, the Society had turned its attention to postwar planning. Secretary Conrad Taeuber, in his annual report, pinpointed the following areas of concern: (1) stimulation of research; (2) training of personnel, especially the resumption of training for persons whose graduate work or career start was interrupted by war service; (3) the adequacy of professional training programs in light of anticipated demands for training in sociology; (4) the place of sociology in the new college curricula; and (5) the opportunities for professionally trained sociologists in other than academic positions.

On a motion by Joseph Himes, the Society appointed a Committee on Training and Recruitment in 1943 composed of E.W. Burgess, Chair; L.S. Cottrell, Jr., Philip M. Hauser, Delbert C. Miller, Carl C. Taylor and Donald Young.

Reporting in 1944, the committee estimated that postwar staff increases would range from 45 to 70 percent and that the graduate student population increase would

range from a return to the prewar peak to 35 percent higher than that peak because of the G.I. Bill of Rights.

The committee recommended that graduate training in the postwar period include more quantitative methods and research experience plus preparation for the "emerging positions in industry, journalism and public administration as well as for teaching and research."

In 1945, President Kimball Young called attention to a set of problems that went beyond the professional "reconversion period" to "long-time trends, especially as to sources of support of research, the kinds of topics which we may investigate, and the omnipresent matter of practical applications of our findings."

He said, "In the years ahead public support for sociological research is very likely going to be much larger than private. Moreover, federal aid will probably outstrip that which the states, through their universities or otherwise, may be expected to provide. The implications of such a trend are pretty clear: In monetary subventions for research, as in other matters financial, he who pays the piper calls the tune."

Young felt the trend raised the following questions: "How much place will there be, under governmental auspices, for the more abstract, less immediately practical, and long-range research? And, how much will the requirements of the policy-makers and

appliers of research results influence not only the topics to be investigated but the interpretations of the findings?"

He concluded, "Just as many of us were not intellectually or emotionally prepared for the impact of the present war upon us, so we may not be adequately prepared for the crises of peacetime conditions."

Incorporation

The move to incorporate, which started in 1940, culminated on December 31, 1943. To incorporate the Society, it was necessary to dissolve another corporation, the American Sociological Congress, chartered in 1920 "to promote health, justice, patriotism and training for citizenship; to teach the sacredness of law both as to person and property; and to foster loyalty to home, church and government throughout the domain of the United States." One of the original incorporators, Colonel Wade H. Cooper, assisted in having ASC dissolved.

The following members who resided in the District served as incorporators for the Society: Raymond V. Bowers, Margaret Jarman Hagood, Frank Lorimer, Rev. Bernard C. Mulvaney, Carl C. Taylor and T.J. Woofter, Jr.

Executive Office

The establishment of an Executive Office headed by an Executive Officer had its roots in the work of the Special Committee on the Scope of Research and its succes-

sor, the Research Planning Committee, in the thirties.

The need for such action is evidenced in a recent letter from Ernest R. Mowrer, Secretary, 1947-48, that describes the office of the Society during his tenure:

"I established an office for the Society at Northwestern University in an old residence belonging to the university and housing the departments of sociology, economics and political science....My office was in a small sun parlor with an oriental rug on the floor! The name of the residence, given it by its former owner, was "The Lilacs". How often have I been thankful that the owner had preferred lilacs to pansies!....The working space of the sociology department was a dining room which I proceeded to divide into two sections through the use of screens, separating working space for the Society from that of the department....The records of the Society were not in the best of condition....With makeshift equipment of tables and desks, and the help of a part-time employee...we were off and operating." In 1949, the office moved to Washington when Irene Taeuber became Secretary temporarily, following Mowrer's resignation.

The Executive Office issue was revived in 1947 through a resolution submitted by the District of Columbia Chapter that called for a committee "to study needed modernization of the Society, particularly with reference to the establishment of a central full-time sec-

retariat."

In 1948, an ad hoc committee composed of Raymond Bowers, Chair; Conrad Taeuber and Peter Lejins reported that "the present administration arrangements for conducting the Society's business are inadequate to handle that business properly in the interests of the members. It believes further that more adequate management would not only yield increasing returns to the profession but is also in the national interest. The effective use of scientific knowledge and skills is as important to the nation as to the individual scientist and a national scientific society has by its existence assumed some responsibility for such effective use. Finally, the committee believes that the problem of a more adequate management is but one part of a much needed integration and reorganization in the interests of the sociological profession."

The committee felt this need could most fully be addressed by establishing a permanent national secretariat directed on a full-time basis by a sociologist and based in Washington because of its strategic location.

Consequently, the committee recommended the establishment of a Committee on Reorganization "to investigate and make recommendations concerning a paid secretariat for the Society; to negotiate with other sociological societies concerning the possibility of and bases for unification; to investigate and make recommen-

dations concerning other matters of organization deemed necessary to the more effective conduct of the Society's affairs."

On a motion by Louis Wirth the recommendation was approved and on a motion by Herbert Blumer the following were appointed to the committee: E. Franklin Frazier, Chair; Conrad Taeuber, Taylor, Bowers and Hagood.

In 1949, the committee reported the need for "greater continuity in planning and carrying out the work of the Society; greater recognition of the needs of specialized groups within the Society; and an executive staff with either a paid secretary or a paid secretariat."

In addition, the committee called for several amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws. The Constitutional amendments would establish the position of president-elect; reduce the term of past-presidents on the Executive Committee from five to three years; allow the Constitution to be amended by mail ballot; require 50-day notification of proposed amendments before any vote, and provide for the establishment of subject matter divisions in the Society that would be represented on the Executive Committee.

By-Law revisions included limiting student membership to five years; expanding the Program Committee to include three members elected by the Executive Committee, and elimination of the mandated requirement to conduct an annual census of research.

A \$10,000 grant from the Car-

negie Corporation to support reorganization activities was partially used in 1949 to establish the Executive Office and to appoint Matilda White Riley as Executive Officer on a part-time basis. The Executive Office was initially located at Columbia University for a few months before it became permanently located at New York University.

In addition, "a larger and more geographically representative" Reorganization Committee was appointed for 1950, composed of Gordon Blackwell, Maurice Davie, Harvey Locke, Harry Moore, Talcott Parsons, John Riley, Frederick Stephan, Dorothy Thomas, Donald Young, Bowers, Frazier, Hauser, Taeuber, Taylor, Wirth and Cottrell, Chair.

Constitution

The revised Constitution, effective January 1, 1942, was the product of reorganization efforts in the previous decade.

Among the new provisions in the Constitution were (1) representation on the Executive Committee for regional and affiliated societies; (2) the use of mail ballots in election of officers; (3) formation of administrative, program, public relations, and research planning committees; (4) addition of the improvement of instruction as an objective of the Society; and (5) the elimination of sections and divisions.

Sections, however, continued to exist under the Program Committee which each year submitted to the Administrative Committee a

list of sections that would be recognized in the program. A petition from a minimum of 25 members to the Secretary and approved by the Administrative Committee could add other sections to the program. The Program Committee appointed section chairs.

The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws was composed of Ray E. Barber, E.T. Kreuger, Dwight Sanderson and J.O. Hertzler, Chair.

Membership Qualifications

Qualifications for membership which were rejected in the thirties were accepted in 1946. The major categories established were Active, Associate and Student.

Qualifications for Active membership were (1) PhD degree in Sociology or (2) Master's Degree with two years of graduate study or professional experience in teaching, research or practice in sociology after receiving the degree or (3) have received the PhD or its equivalent in a closely related field and have had at least one year of professional experience in teaching, research, or practice properly classifiable as sociological or (4) be elected by the Executive Committee upon nomination by the Classification Committee because of contributions made to sociology.

Any person interested in the study, teaching or research in sociology could become an Associate. Graduate and undergraduate students sponsored by a

Society member could become Student members. Neither Associates nor Student members could vote or hold office.

The Classification Committee was composed of R.E.L. Faris, Chair; James H. Bossard and Leonard Broom. These new provisions were incorporated into the Constitution effective January 1, 1947.

National Science Foundation

Legislation to establish the National Science Foundation was introduced in Congress shortly after the war. The bills proposed various possibilities for the social sciences, ranging from a Division of Social Sciences to no specific provision for their support.

In 1946, President Taylor urged the Society to "make every contribution possible; in fact, influence in every way possible, the thinking concerning, the legislation providing for, and the setting-up of the program of the National Science Foundation." To insure some involvement, Taylor appointed a committee to look into the matter in 1945.

The inclusion of the social sciences in the new foundation, however, became a major point of controversy. Testifying before a Congressional committee, William F. Ogburn addressed the resistance to the social sciences by pointing out that every technological advance creates new social problems and, therefore, it did not seem sensible to pour resources

into the acceleration of technological change while ignoring any possible means of coping with the social problems such change produced or aggravated.

In an *ASR* article in 1946, Parsons, reporting for the committee appointed by Taylor, said the urgency of the social problems being generated by technological developments "means that someone is inevitably going to undertake action to solve them" and he was concerned about who that "someone" was going to be:

"As experts on technology many natural scientists will tend to consider it their responsibility to attempt to intervene in this field. The enormous popular prestige of the natural scientists will favor this tendency, since their pronouncements are widely considered as oracular.

"But insofar as social science has any validity at all, scientific competence in the field of social problems can only be the result of a professional level of training and experience in the specific subject matter. If, that is, we are to be moving more and more into a scientific age, and science is to help solve its social problems, it must be social science which does so."

Parsons viewed government as "an essential source for the kind of support needed for many new developments of social science" and urged that such support be sought even though there were "serious dangers in the involvement of the social science fields with government" that could "only be

minimized, not altogether eliminated."

That same year the Society passed a resolution calling for the full participation of the social sciences in a "National Science Foundation or other means for aiding scientific research and training through public funds." But, in 1950, when NSF was established, its organic act allowed it to support the social sciences, but such support was not made mandatory.

While the conflict over NSF was going on, another bill passed unnoticed through Congress that also had implications for the social sciences—the 1946 National Mental Health Act. As John Clausen pointed out in *ASR* in 1950, this act "constituted a declaration of intent to provide funds for a broad program of research, training and aid to states for the development of means of dealing with our mental health problems."

Besides support for research, the Society was also concerned about the adequacy and uniformity of the statistical records and data being generated by government agencies. A Committee on Social Statistics was appointed to look into the matter.

Academic Freedom

The academic freedom problem developed shortly after the war with the formation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In response to the activities of that committee, the Society passed in 1946 a resolution "reaffirming the indispensibility

of unrestricted freedom to seek and present the facts and their interpretation in accordance with the best tradition of learning" and went "on record against any activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and committees impeding freedom of scientific inquiry and academic freedom."

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting was a topic of discussion and a subject of surveys throughout the decade. The issues were timing, location, cost, organization and participation.

Timing became an issue because the meetings were held during the Christmas holiday season. Although this time period received the highest "preference" score in one survey, the first September meeting was held in Denver in 1950.

The location issue involved several sub-issues: large cities vs. smaller cities/college towns; hotels vs. universities, and East/Midwest vs. West. One meeting tentatively scheduled for Cornell University had to be relocated because the university could not provide space on the designated dates. A poll of the membership indicated that the 1948 meeting, proposed for the Pacific Coast, would be attended primarily by members living on the West Coast. The meeting was held in Chicago.

The cost issue was related to the location issue. The belief was that meetings held in smaller cities/college towns, or on campuses and in different parts of the country would be less expensive.

The organizational issue concerned the proliferation of sessions, lack of general sessions, time for discussion from the floor, the number of papers per session, the length of papers, the number of discussants, and time for informal discussion.

The participation issue concerned the ratio of solicited vs. contributed papers. Up to this time, Annual Meetings were composed almost entirely of solicited papers. In 1947, the Executive Committee recommended to the 1948 Program Committee that the program be made up of contributed papers as far as possible.

Employment

Besides the concerns about employment expressed earlier, the Society took two concrete steps in this area in the forties. It provided the first placement service at the 1948 meeting. In 1949, it began publishing an employment bulletin.

Public Relations

The functioning of the Committee on Public Relations became an issue after it released a press digest of an address, "The Nature of the Challenge," delivered by Pitirim A. Sorokin during the 1940 meeting.

In his 1941 report, Alfred McClung Lee, chair, said he had received several comments about the propriety of such "destructive" publicity, but "judging from

editorials, Sorokin's Chicago speech was looked upon generally as a rare example of self-criticism by a leader of a dignified scientific society." The *Chicago Daily News* said, "No casualty list appeared in the news of the convention, so sociologists must be able to take it as well as dish it out."

Members of the Public Relations Committee supported Lee's decision to release the digest and rejected the suggestion that the committee be given the right of censorship. Some committee members, however, thought the incident raised the question of whether the Public Relations Committee should exist. The Society approved the functioning of the committee and it continued to exist.

International Relations

Relations with sociologists in European countries were interrupted by the war. The Society continued to operate at the international level by appointing, in 1941, a Committee on Sociology in Latin American Countries composed of T. Lynn Smith, Chair; Nathan L. Whetten; W. Rex Crawford; Clarence Senior; Donald Pierson; Frazier and Taylor. The scope of the committee was expanded to all other countries after the war.

In 1948, Wirth reported on plans being formulated by UNESCO for an international association of sociologists. Wirth was elected provisional president of the International Sociological Association

during its organizational meeting in 1949. The Society is a charter member.

The Society also established active liaison with the United States National Commission for UNESCO in 1946.

Social Studies

Interest in the teaching of sociology in secondary schools which initially was demonstrated in the formative years of the Society was revived in 1943 with the appointment of a Committee on Sociology in the Secondary Schools, composed of Lloyd A. Cook, Chair; Edmund deS. Brunner; M.C. Elmer; Wayland J. Hayes; C.R. Hoffer; Paul H. Landis; G.L. Marwell; Elio D. Monachesi; and Robert L. Sutherland.

The interest was maintained through the decade by this committee and its successors which redeveloped a relationship with the National Council for the Social Studies.

Chapter 7: Golden Era Dawns

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 \$22,556 to \$145,406; Annual Meeting registrations 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 2,339.

The Society became an Association; the Constitution was revised; ethics and graduate training were explored; awards were initiated; "modern" sections were established; Fellows 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.

Nevertheless, 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 Program* 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, *Bulletins of the American Sociological Society*, was begun to deal with "the practical affairs of the profession in the hope that these may develop ultimately into a second official periodical."

Two *Bulletins* were issued in 1951: "Participation of Sociologists in Government Programs" under the editorial guidance of Carl C. Taylor, Conrad Taeuber, John W. Riley, Jr., assisted by Harry Alpert, and "The Roles of the Sociologist: An Analysis of the Membership of the Society with Special Reference to Non-Teaching Occupations," by Wellman J. Warner. The last *Bulletin*, "Financial Assistance Available to Graduate Students in Sociology", under the editorial guidance of Jessie Bernard, assisted by Mariam Alpert of the Executive Office, appeared in 1952. The *Bulletins* were abandoned because of rising publication costs. Proposals for a monograph series were dropped for the same reason.

The desire to expand the publication program, however, could not be denied. In 1953, the Executive Committee, on the recommendation of the Executive Office, voted "to authorize the President to undertake preliminary negotiations with the Russell Sage Foundation for a joint project to publish a series of bulletins of professional interest." The President,

in turn, "instructed the Executive Office to pursue the matter..." In August of that year, the Society authorized "the appropriate officer...to conclude an agreement with the Russell Sage Foundation which would make feasible the preparation and publication of a series of bulletins devoted to critical review of recent publications in such applied fields as penology, social psychiatry, health services, counseling, community organization, etc."

The first Russell Sage Bulletin appeared in January 1956: *Sociology and the Field of Corrections* by Lloyd Ohlin; the second in April 1956: *Sociology and the Field of Mental Health* by John Clausen; the third in April 1959: *Military Sociology* by Morris Janowitz, and the fourth in May 1959: *Sociology and Education* by Orville Brim.

The *Bulletins* won quick acceptance within the profession. By May 1959 the sales figures were: *Corrections* by Ohlin—3,584; *Mental Health* by Clausen—3,586; *Military* by Janowitz—919, and *Education* by Brim—1,989. The *Bulletin* series continued into the sixties.

The Society acquired its second journal on its 50th anniversary. In December 1954, J.L. Moreno offered *Sociometry* to the Society as a gift "without stipulations or conditions." In 1955, the Society accepted the journal with "deep gratitude" and began publishing it in 1956 under the editorship of Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr.

In 1958, the Liaison Committee for Sociology and Education

suggested that the Society negotiate for the *Journal of Educational Sociology*. The Executive Officer was authorized to enter into exploratory negotiations with the sponsors of the journal and to express the Society's "interest in pursuing a plan for a publication in this field."

In that same year, the Society published the symposium volume, *Sociology Today: Problems and Prospects*, edited by Robert K. Merton, Leonard Broom and Leonard Cottrell, that was based on papers presented at the 1957 Annual Meeting. The Society also voted that year to take over the *Public Opinion Quarterly* "under appropriate conditions", but Princeton University decided to retain ownership.

By the end of the decade, the Society was also publishing *Program Abstracts* and a listing of *Current Research Projects*. In addition, the *Employment Bulletin* was being issued as a supplement to the *ASR*.

All through the fifties the Society tried to implement a recommendation of the 1950 Reorganization Committee which called for "a new periodical to deal with the practice of sociology as a profession." The *Bulletins* of the Society and the section on "The Profession" started in *ASR* in 1958 were interim solutions.

Name Change

The American Sociological Society became the American Sociological Association in 1959 when "the members approved the revisions in the Society's Con-

stitution and By-Laws necessary to a change in the name..."

The effort to change the name of the Society began in 1958 when Council recommended that "the necessary constitutional and legal steps be taken for a possible change in the name of the Society..." The first meeting under the new name was held in 1959.

Constitutional Revision

The revised Constitution, effective March 1951, was the result of the reorganization movement that began in 1947 with the D.C. chapter resolution and culminated with the report of the 1950 Reorganization Committee.

The new Constitution and By-Laws incorporated the following major recommendations made by the Reorganization Committee: (1) placed the ultimate governing power of the Society in Active members to be exercised through mail ballot or presence at membership meetings; (2) eliminated the power of the Business Meeting to amend the Constitution and to have its actions automatically implemented by Council; (3) established a 29-member Council composed of officers, 12 members-at-large, and representatives of regional and affiliated groups as the governing body; (4) created an Executive Committee charged with ongoing responsibility for implementing Council policies; (5) established the position of President-Elect; (6) reduced the term of Past-Presidents to three years; (7) legitimated the position of Executive Officer; (8) restricted

student membership to five years; (9) established standing committees on publications and training and professional standards, and (10) required a referendum to amend the Constitution.

In 1956, a Constitutional amendment reduced the number of vice presidents from two to one.

Ethics

The question of ethics was initially raised by the Committee on the Problems of the Individual Researcher composed of Alfred McClung Lee, chair; Theodore F. Abel, Stanley H. Chapman, Joseph K. Folsom and Simon Marcson.

In 1951, it "urged an examination of the standards of ethics and practice that do and should govern the subsidization of sociological research both in and out of colleges and universities because of the growth of opportunities in commercial and other special-interest research for sociologists which is welcomed."

In 1953, the Committee on Standards and Ethics in Research Practice chaired by Lee and composed of Ray H. Abrams, Bernard Barber, Gordon W. Blackwell, Herbert Blumer, Carroll D. Clark, Mabel A. Elliott, Glaister A. Elmer, Nelson N. Foote, Robert N. Fort, S. Michael Miller and Hans Zeisel reported "the stage is being reached at which tentative formulations of official attitudes towards standards and ethics in research can be undertaken. These should not be drafted as efforts at 'legislating morals' but rather as efforts to

crystallize and give enlightened direction to the evolving consensus." Further evolution of the consensus would have to occur, however, before action would take place.

Training and Standards

Calvin F. Schmid, chair, Committee on Training and Professional Standards, reported in 1953: "The work of the Committee during the past two years, including its discussions, correspondence, and review of studies, definitely points to a need for a careful and systematic survey of various problems relating to training and professional standards of sociologists."

Besides Schmid, the Committee was composed of Alpert, Joseph P. Fitzpatrick, John Foskett, Ruby Jo Kennedy, Elio D. Monachesi, Meyer Nimkoff and E. William Noland.

The study, however, was not immediately forthcoming; for as Elbridge Sibley, Committee chair, said in 1957: "An appropriate role for the Society, with respect to training and professional standards is not easy to define at the present state of development of the discipline. The dangers of premature formalization must be weighed against the present costs of anarchy. At one extreme stand some who advocate accreditation of departments or even licensure of practicing sociologists; the opposite position is epitomized in the ancient definition of sociology as whatever sociologists teach. Neither of these extremes is rep-

resented within the present Committee." The Committee, however, recommended that "a session on training should be a regular feature of Annual Meetings of the Society."

In 1958, the Committee recommended that a study of graduate training in sociology be undertaken by the Society, but pointed out that "if a study sponsored by the Society is to have significant influence on graduate education in sociology, its report should contain recommendations for improvement over prevailing practices."

Besides Sibley, the Committee was composed of Leonard Cottrell, Sanford M. Dornbusch, Walter Firey, Kurt B. Mayer, and Albert J. Reiss, Jr.

Council authorized the appropriate officers to seek funding for such a study that same year and in 1959 it instructed the President "to write to the Social Science Research Council pointing out that Elbridge Sibley is eminently qualified to conduct a much needed study of graduate training in sociology and urging that he be relieved of other duties to undertake such a study."

In 1963, *The Education of Sociologists in the United States* by Elbridge Sibley was published by the Russell Sage Foundation which funded the study.

Awards

The Edward L. Bernays Foundation Radio-Television Award was the first award presented at an

Annual Meeting. In 1952, it was given to Gladys and Kurt Lang for their paper, "The Unique Perspective of Television and Its Effects."

In 1952, the Society accepted a \$5,000 donation to establish the Robert MacIver Award. In 1954, these funds were supplemented when Theodore Abel, Morroe Berger and Charles H. Page gave the Society their royalties from the MacIver symposium volume, *Freedom and Control in Modern Society*.

The first MacIver Award, however, was not made until 1956 because of the difficulties involved in establishing requirements for the award. E. Franklin Frazier received the initial honor for *The Black Bourgeoisie*.

An award policy was developed for the Society in 1954 by a Committee on Awards composed of August B. Hollingshead, William H. Sewell, Paul Wallin, Wellman J. Warner, Alpert, Blumer and Sibley, chair.

The Committee stated the Society should offer awards "as long as the terms were consistent with the purposes of the Society set forth in the Constitution." It further stated that "primary consideration should be given to (1) honorific aspects of awards; (2) the influence of awards to individuals upon the morale and aspirations of sociologists at large, and (3) the role of awards in bringing the achievements of sociologists to the favorable attention of the academic world and the general public."

Modern Sections

A mechanism for creating Sections as they exist today was established in 1958 upon the recommendation of the Committee on Program and Organization as a means for accommodating "special interest" groups in the Society. Sections had existed since 1921, but their activities were primarily limited to organizing a session for the Annual Meeting.

Under the new relationship, the Society accorded "official recognition to Sections composed of members with common interests in substantive fields within sociology" and extended "cooperation in matters of program planning, mailings to members, and in other matters as decided from time to time by the Council." Minimum membership was set at 200; each paying a fee of one dollar to the Society.

Fellows

On the recommendation of the Committee on Program and Organization the Society also established a new membership category—Fellows—effective January 1, 1959.

Under this new provision, only Fellows were eligible for (1) elected office, (2) membership on Council, and (3) chairmanship of standing committees.

Members in the Active category automatically became Fellows after five years if their Active status rested upon "either (a) the present By-Law requirement of a PhD or equivalent professional training in Sociology, or substan-

tial professional achievement in Sociology; or (b) the present alternative By-Law requirement of a PhD or its equivalent or substantial professional achievement in a closely related field, with the additional proposed requirement of major commitment to the field of Sociology."

Other members who have held Active status for five years could request the Classification Committee to review their credentials for Fellowship status. A certificate was issued to Fellows.

Traditional Concerns

A number of traditional concerns continued to be discussed in the fifties including (1) the Annual Meeting, (2) relations with the federal government, (3) the research mission of the Society, (4) relations with regional and affiliated societies, (5) public image of the profession, (6) teaching, and (7) international relations.

The 1953 Annual Meeting, organized by President Samuel A. Stouffer, is noteworthy for addressing several issues. It was the first meeting to be largely composed of contributed rather than solicited papers and most papers were limited to 1,200 words. In addition, it was the first meeting on the West Coast and the first meeting on a university campus—UC-Berkeley.

A Subcommittee on Sociology in the Federal Government, responding to a concern about "the type of representation the Society ought to have in Washington on a long-run basis" said in 1959:

"While many distinguished members of the Society now serve as consultants to various agencies in Washington and occasionally testify as expert witnesses before Congressional committees, our Society has not endeavored systematically to anticipate needs or to develop latent potentials. We believe that the status of the profession and the public welfare will be enhanced by a carefully planned effort to make sociological 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 individual researchers; (2) creating a reporting procedure which would "help the individual sociologist become familiar with work in progress"; (3) encouraging research in smaller colleges and universities; and (4) developing an instrument for evaluating research publications.

Relations with affiliated and regional societies became problematic in the fifties. The difficulties involved the planning of the Annual Meeting, the services the Executive Office was to provide the societies, and the method of electing representatives of the societies to Council.

The public image issue was addressed by Peter P. Lejins, representative to the American Prison Association, who lamented the lack of participation of sociologists-criminologists in the Prison Association, in the following manner:

"One often hears sociologists deplore 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 the sociologist to contribute, to gain recognition and to establish himself in a distinctly professional capacity; but he seems to lack interest and initiative, although this is the area to which he has so far had the major claim. For how much longer? Here is an issue which our Society might find it appropriate to explore."

A variety of committees continued to raise questions about the development of adequate materials for secondary school sociology, the training of secondary school teachers, and the method of teaching and the content of courses in colleges.

In 1959, Council instructed the President to appoint an ad hoc committee to draw up plans for a program of visiting scientists from the field of sociology to assist colleges and universities where "only a minimum of sociology is taught or where there is no sociologist on the faculty."

Finally, the Society severed its relationship with the International Federation of Sociological Societies and Institutes in 1952. In 1957, it received its first grant from the Asia Foundation to facilitate

the development of relations between American and Asian sociologists, and a grant from the Carnegie Corporation to cover travel expenses of Society delegates to international meetings.

Certification

The effort mounted by the Society to protect the profession from the exclusionary provisions of state laws being promoted by psychologists to license or certify psychologists and social psychologists was probably the most intense organizational effort ever made by the Society.

The problem emerged in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Implications of Legislation that Licenses or Certifies Psychologists composed of Theodore Newcomb, Sibley, and Guy Swanson, chair, in 1956:

"The American Psychological Association and its state affiliates have faced the problem of professional self-regulation by establishing a code of ethics and by working for the enactment of state legislation to insure that the public receives a high quality of professional service. The American Psychological Association, in the letter and the spirit of its policy recommendations for such state legislation, has sought to protect the legitimate interests of other professions."

"Nevertheless, some unintended consequences resulted that might limit sociologists trained in social psychology from performing their normal activities in teaching, research or consultation

without violating the state code."

Many of the state laws being promoted by state psychological associations restricted the use of the label, "social psychologist", to persons trained in psychology and certified by the APA.

In 1957, Amos H. Hawley, chair, Committee on the Implications of Certification Legislation, urged officers of all state and regional sociological societies "to enter into consultation with state psychological associations when the latter begin to discuss drafting legislation to certify or license psychologists" and recommended that Council "provide legal, financial, and advisory assistance when necessary." At one point, "monitors" were appointed in 47 states.

Hawley and other Committee members—Edgar Borgatta, Philip Hauser, Alex Inkeles, Saul Mendlovitz, Gideon Sjoberg, Ralph Turner, and Swanson—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 concern. Our primary concern has to do with the impingement of state certification on social psychology as a branch of sociology. Perhaps it is unnecessary to point out that, on historical grounds as well as on the basis of past and contemporary contributions, sociologists believe their claim on social psychology to be as

sound and as legitimate as that made by 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 the Profession, reported: "Though not yet fully formalized we have agreed with the American Psychological Association on a policy whereby the latter recommends that sociologists specializing in social psychology should be legislatively exempted from the restrictions on practice otherwise imposed on non-psychologists, though no rigid single formula on exemption is recommended for all jurisdictions. The American Sociological Society undertakes on its part, through its newly organized section on social psychology, to set standards for the certification of sociologists entitled to this privilege."

Academic Freedom

The question of academic freedom was raised in 1950 by "the recent action of the Board of Regents of the University of California, to impose oaths or contractual clauses on faculty members in public educational institutions which are not imposed on other public servants..."

After considerable debate, the Business Meeting passed a resolution "deploring such discriminatory requirements" because "there is a special interest on the part of social scientists in the right of free

inquiry in the field of controversial social, economic, and political issues..." The resolution was subsequently 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 to the Social Science Research Council, Conrad Taeuber said, "The Committee staff developed an attack on empirical social science research and on the Council as one, if not the major, 'accessory agency' in a giant 'interlock' which has promoted basic changes in our national life and fostered empiricism, collectivism, and internationalism."

The hearings were suspended after Pendleton Herring, SSRC President, gave what was viewed in the press "as a forceful defense of social science and an effective 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 Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the American Council of Learned Societies, and other organizations 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 from such persons as Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Senators Hubert Humphrey, Estes Kefauver, Jacob Javits, Wayne Morse, and Representatives Charles O. Porter and Richard Bolling. This growing support probably led to the establishment of a unified Social Science Research Program in NSF in 1954.

Science/Humanities

The relationships between social science and science and social science and the humanities placed 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 1931. In 1952, a committee chaired 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 empowered the President to protest AAAS offering a "prize in sociology" without consulting the Society. The prize, however, was in social science and not sociology. It eventually became the AAAS Social Psychological Prize.

In 1953, Bowers recommended that the Society postpone action because "AAAS is moving to redefine its objectives and program,

and to reorganize its permanent staff." In 1954, Bowers said, "...we cannot afford to withdraw our support from the only central organization of all science at a time when science and scientists are becoming so important and, at times, controversial." Council agreed and urged members of 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.

Chapter 8: Growth and Turmoil

The golden era of the Association reached its zenith in the sixties: a decade of turmoil and crisis for the Association as well as for American society.

In that decade, membership more than doubled—6,436 to 13,357; attendance at the Annual Meeting did the same—1,400 to 2,888; nine publication ventures were undertaken, and three major projects were launched.

Teaching began emerging as a major concern; a code of ethics was approved; the problem of presidential succession was confronted; an international congress was hosted; and some traditional problems were faced.

The Association, however, was in turmoil throughout the decade. The turmoil was generated by the growth in numbers and activities and by trends toward democratization and equalization that had been operating for, at least, four decades within the Association, and for even longer within the larger society.

In the first half of the decade, the crisis centered on the operation of the Executive Office, relations with regional and affiliated societies, the organization of the

Association and the Constitution.

In the second half, the crisis focused on equalizing opportunities within the Association and the profession of women, racial and ethnic minorities, and members employed in non-academic settings as well as upon relations between the profession and the larger society, especially in response to proposed regulations of research, Camelot and the Vietnam War.

In 1963, President Everett C. Hughes outlined a guiding philosophy for the Association as it attempted to cope with the strains of growth: "Since we are a lively and growing organization, none of our problems can be solved once and for all. The best we can do is to seek solutions for the present and near future, with an eye to the direction of change, while remaining true to the goals of a learned and scientific society."

Publications

The expansion of the publication program which began in the fifties gathered momentum in the sixties.

In 1963, the Association ac-

quired the *Journal of Educational Sociology* from the Payne Educational Sociology Foundation, Inc. Renamed *Sociology of Education*, the first issue appeared that fall under the editorship of Leila Sussman. That same year, the fifth Russell Sage Bulletin was published—*Sociology and the Field of Public Health* by Edward A. Suchman.

In 1964, the Association received an NIMH grant to produce a *Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology*. The first issue was published in 1965. In 1966, the Committee on Publications authorized another edition of the *Guide* provided that it was "thoroughly revised" and financially feasible. In 1969, the second edition of the *Guide* appeared. It has been published on an annual basis ever since.

In 1965, the fifteen-year quest to publish a journal on the practical problems of the profession of sociology was realized when *The American Sociologist* appeared under the editorship of Talcott Parsons. That same year the Association, in cooperation with the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, published *Sociology and Rehabilitation* edited by Marvin B. Sussman. The volume reported the proceedings of a conference held that spring.

In 1966, the Association acquired the *Journal of Health and Human Behavior* for a trial period of three years. Renamed *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, the first issue was published in March that year under the editor-

ship of Eliot Freidson. The transition period was supported by grants from the Milbank Memorial Fund and NIMH.

In 1967, Arnold M. Rose proposed a monograph series for the Association and made "suitable financial arrangements" for the series. The first publication in the Arnold and Caroline Rose Monograph Series was *Deviance, Selves and Others* by Michael Schwartz and Sheldon Stryker which was published in 1971.

Uses of Sociology, edited by Paul F. Lazarsfeld, William H. Sewell and Harold L. Wilensky was also published in 1967. The volume was a follow-up to the 1962 Annual Meeting.

In 1968, the first edition of *Sociological Methodology* appeared under the editorship of Edgar F. Borgatta. The first edition of the "Career Booklet" was also published that year under a grant from the Russell Sage Foundation and a "readers series" to be composed mostly of articles from ASA journals was approved.

Major Projects

The three major projects undertaken by the Association during the sixties were the Visiting Scientists Program for Sociology, Sociological Resources for Secondary Schools, and the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel—Section on Sociology.

The Visiting Scientists Program for Sociology, initially funded in 1962, continued throughout the

decade with support from NSF. In 1962, the Program was directed by a committee composed of Gresham Sykes, Donald Young, John W. Riley, Jr., Wilbert E. Moore, Paul F. Lazarsfeld and Talcott Parsons.

Under the Program, "outstanding" sociologists visited several hundred campuses to (1) present recent developments in sociology to teachers and students; (2) stimulate research in sociology, and (3) encourage interest in sociology as a professional career, both in academic and non-academic settings.

Sociological Resources for Secondary Schools was designed to develop sociological materials for social studies teachers. Initially funded in 1964, this project also continued throughout the decade with support from NSF. In the early seventies, it produced a textbook, readers and other instructional materials.

The project was developed by a committee composed of Leonard Cottrell, Jr., Robert Feldmesser, Harry Alpert, Paul Lazarsfeld, William Sewell, Robin Williams, Jr., Gresham Sykes, John A. Valentine and Neal Gross, chair. The first executive director was Robert Feldmesser; the first associate director was Paul Kelly.

The Executive Office began collecting data for and maintaining the sociology section of the National Register in 1964 and continued doing so through the decade with support from NSF. It was hoped that the data base would provide more complete in-

formation for the membership directory and for studies of the profession.

Teaching

The Visiting Scientists Program and the SRSS project helped focus attention on teaching in the sixties. In 1965, Council expressed "its continuing concern with the nature and quality of sociological instruction on the high school, college and graduate levels and strongly recommended that the 1966 Council take action to improve the quality of teaching in the field of sociology."

The 1966 Council took two actions related to teaching. It empowered President-Elect Charles Loomis to appoint a committee to study the problem of undergraduate teaching of sociology and it advised the Committee on Classifications to "take into account not only scientific and scholarly contributions but also substantial contributions in the teaching of sociology as a primary responsibility" in determining a member's status.

The Committee on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology was composed of William V. D'Antonio, Dean G. Epley, Russell L. Langworthy, Gerald R. Leslie, Charles M. Tolbert, and August B. Hollingshead, chair.

In 1969, Council approved two conferences and a survey of graduate training in sociology to be funded by NIMH. In addition, it appointed a committee to explore means by which "members who are primarily or wholly

teachers" can best "achieve full participation in the ASA."

The Committee on the Role of the Teacher Sociologist was composed of Ruth S. Hamilton, Kiyoshi Ikeda, Dennis C. McElrath, Robert P. Rankin and Julian A. Samora, chair.

Code of Ethics

The development of a code of ethics, originally explored in the early fifties, was revived in 1960 with the appointment of a Committee on Professional Ethics composed of Bernard Barber, Albert J. Reiss, Neal Gross, Robert A. Nisbet and Robert C. Angell, chair.

The committee produced a draft document covering teaching, research, consulting, publication and the profession and the public in 1963. Opposition to the adoption of a code of ethics developed and the code was shelved.

In 1967, another Committee on Professional Ethics was created "to consider those issues, relating to sociologists as scientists, that are currently in public attention." The attention-getters were Project Camelot, a study of social change that was being conducted in South America with funding from the Department of the Army, and the concern expressed by the Surgeon General over the protection of human subjects in research.

The new committee was instructed to develop "a set of general guiding principles, applying to the subjects of research as well as to research procedures." The committee was composed of C.

Arnold Anderson, A. Lee Coleman, Amitai Etzioni, William L. Kolb, Talcott Parsons, W. Richard Scott, Gideon Sjoberg, Preston Valien and Edgar A. Schuler, chair.

The document developed by the committee was approved by the membership in 1969 by a vote of 2,369 to 236.

Presidential Succession

The problem of presidential succession emerged with the death of President-Elect Arnold Rose in January 1968. Council ruled that Vice President-Elect Ralph Turner would succeed to the office of President-Elect and then to President for 1968-69.

Secretary Robin Williams reported that Council based its ruling on Article III, Section 1 of the By-Laws which "provides that in the event of the death, resignation or absence of the President his duties shall devolve in the first instance upon the Vice President, and that the officer thus involved shall become President if he is to serve a full term. Records of legislative intent in the drafting, revision and approval of the present Constitution, further show that the provisions of Article III, Section 1, are intended to apply to the Presidency, including the office of President-Elect."

Williams continued, "Therefore, Council ruled that the office of President-Elect automatically devolves upon the Vice President-Elect. Since, in the instance at hand, the incumbent will serve for a full term as President, it was equally clear, and Council so

held, that his office is that of President rather than Acting President."

The death of President Howard Becker in June 1960 did not create a similar succession crisis; for there were only three months left to his term.

International

The Association hosted the Fifth World Congress of Sociology in Washington in 1962. It received a \$25,000 grant from NSF and a \$50,000 grant from the American Council of Learned Societies to help finance the meeting.

One of the unusual social events held during the Congress was "An Evening of Symphony and Art" held at the National Gallery of Art. The musical program was performed by the National Gallery Orchestra.

In other actions, the Association established a Committee on International Order to promote research on war and peace; a Committee on International Cooperation to facilitate the "increasingly international outreach of the membership"; a Committee on Translating and Abstracting Scientific Publications in Foreign Languages, and a separate membership category of associate foreign members.

In addition, the Association submitted the report of the Committee on a Ten-Year Social Science Program for UNESCO to the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO and urged the Associated Research Councils to make travel funds available to

families of scholars going overseas under the Fulbright-Hayes fellowships.

Traditional

The traditional issues involved (1) awards, (2) discrimination, (3) civil service, (4) lobbying, (5) academic freedom and (6) public relations.

The establishment of the Samuel A. Stouffer Award in Methodology by the Section on Methodology in 1966 and the Sorokin Lectureship and Award through a gift in 1967 produced calls for the development of a comprehensive award policy for the Association.

The discrimination problem arose again over the use of the swimming pool during the 1961 Annual Meeting at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis. A resolution passed at that meeting states "the Association recognizes the difficulties of policy changes in the race relations area. Therefore, it especially appreciates the constructive change instituted by the Hotel's management in regard to the swimming pool. And the Association hopes that other luxury hotels in the U.S. will follow the leadership and example of the Chase-Park Plaza, thereby avoiding embarrassment and conflict in the use of their accommodations."

In 1965, after many years of steady work by the ASA Committee on Sociologists in the Federal Government, sociology was finally entered in the Federal Civil Service Register as an occupational title.

Increasing pressure to become involved in the legislative process, led the Association to seek legal advice on lobbying in 1961. A report from the counsel of the Association advised that "subsidized efforts to influence legislation might jeopardize the tax exempt status of the Association."

In 1963, the Association endorsed the AAUP Statement of Principles relating to academic freedom and tenure. In 1968, it created the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching.

Public relations became a salient issue again in the sixties. In 1964, the Association appointed a committee "to investigate the possibility of holding a seminar for journalists and to study ways of reporting sociology and improving the reporting on sociology in the press." In 1966, it retained a consultant "to organize press relations activities at the Annual Meeting for a trial period of three years."

Hughes Letter

The crisis confronting the Association in the first half of the decade was outlined by President Hughes in a letter to the membership in 1962: "In the past year a good deal of unrest among members has come into the open. From the Executive Office and those who are most active in looking after the affairs of the Association, have come expressions of frustration as well as suggestions for reorganization."

Hughes attributed the "unrest" to four "pressing problems":

1. The administration (the Executive Office); its composition, powers, remuneration, location, and housing.

He said, "The Association is growing in numbers and in specialization. Administration activities, and demands for services by members are increasing in some geometric ratio. The Executive Office is understaffed and not well paid. We sociologists have provided our staff with neither pension, health plan, nor any sort of system of rewards for overtime work (of which there is plenty at the time of our meetings). We are housed in miserable quarters, part of which we have on uncertain tenure."

2. The Council, Executive Committee or other bodies which make policy and decisions on behalf of the members of the Association: their composition, powers, and selection.

Hughes said, "Some think the present Council too large, too clumsy, and not responsive to the will of the members...Some think there should be more representatives of regional and specialty societies on Council. Others think that, on the contrary, the Council should be small and should consist mainly of people elected by the members for that purpose, with strict adherence to the principle of 'one man, one vote'. Some suggest further, that a small Council could perhaps meet frequently and that its members might participate more fully in the ongoing affairs of the Association than they now do."

3. Affiliated societies and the specialty Sections.

Hughes said, "The relations of the Association with the seven regional and two specialty societies are also a major issue...What control should the Association have over them? Or they over the Association?"

He continued, "The same questions arise with respect to Sections...In some fields of learning, specialization has led to the breakup of the more general association; in other fields to change in internal constitution..In our Association, the present problem is that of better understanding and organization of the relations between the Association and its specialized sections; the long-term problem is some policy concerning the nature of specialties and their place in the scheme of things."

4. The Presidency.

Hughes said, "Some have suggested that the President devote a year to the administration of the Association, to representing it before the regional societies, sister learned societies, the public and the government...In my opinion, the President should be so free of administrative detail that he could devote that year to encouraging his colleagues in the planning of a program of high quality, and to preparation of a presidential paper which might be an intellectual ornament and a paper which may open up new fields of thought and research."

Executive Office

To handle the problem of the Executive Office, Hughes appointed a Committee on Organization and Plans composed of Philip Hauser, George Homans, Paul Lazarsfeld, Wilbert Moore, Talcott Parsons, Guy Swanson, Conrad Taeuber, Ralph Turner, Donald Young, himself, and John W. Riley, Jr., as chair.

In early 1963, the Committee recommended that the Association (1) procure a full-time Executive Officer, (2) assure adequate housing for the Association, preferably in close proximity to other social science associations and with appropriate space for committee functions and other amenities, and (3) give full consideration to Washington, D.C. as an appropriate location for the Association.

At a special meeting, Council authorized Riley to negotiate a three-year lease for 1,500 square feet of space in the new wing of the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

In addition, Council authorized the appointment of a full-time Executive Officer according to the following agreed specifications: "...the incumbent should be a sociologist, a person of substantial professional standing, a good administrator, a diplomat, and (especially urged by John Useem) sympathetically supportive of the whole range of interests and activities in the profession. It was also agreed that the salary paid should be in the range of full professorships at leading univer-

sities." Changes in salaries and fringe benefits for the administrative staff were also made.

The Association moved to its new location in 1963 with Gresham Sykes serving as the first full-time Executive Officer and Evelyn Stefansson as the second full-time Administrative Officer. Janice Harris Hopper, for whom the post of Administrative Officer was created in 1960, had announced in 1962 that she would resign no later than the 1963 Annual Meeting.

Reorganization

To handle the remaining problems, Hughes appointed a Committee on Organizational Relationships in 1963 composed of Carroll Clark, Albert Cohen, G. Franklin Edwards, Morton B. King, Raymond Mack, Charles Page, Stanley Udy, Jr., John Useem, Eugene Wilkening, and Robert E. L. Faris, as chair.

In 1965, the "Faris Committee" adhering "to the notion of a society of individual sociologists" recommended that Council be reduced from 32 to 14 members by eliminating representatives from regional and affiliated societies and editors of ASA publications. The new Council would be composed of five officers and nine members elected-at-large. Council would continue to appoint the Secretary and the Executive Committee would be retained.

The elimination of representatives from regional and affiliated societies continued the movement toward disengagement that began in the fifties and resulted in a 1962 amendment to the By-Laws. The amendment stated that "each regional society shall nominate as candidates for three-year terms on Council two of its members who shall be Fellows of the American Sociological Association; the names of the nominees of the regional societies shall appear on the ballot of the national Association and the voting members of the Association shall be instructed to vote for one of the two from their region and no others." Regionals previously elected their own representatives.

The Faris Committee also recommended that the Committee on Nominations and the Committee on Committees be elected by members in six equal-size voting districts. The Committee on Publications would be elected-at-large.

In addition, the Committee called for the creation of a Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, a Committee on Regional Affairs, and a Committee on Sections. The Committee also reduced the powers of the President to presiding over meetings and filling vacancies that may occur on committees.

The Faris Committee Report generated a fair amount of controversy, especially over the degree to which power in the Association was still centralized.

Constitutional Revision

The task of reconciling the Faris Committee Report with the commentary from the membership was given to a committee composed of Marshall B. Clinard, Gerhard E. Lenski and J. Milton Yinger.

The Constitutional Committee retained most of the recommendations of the Faris Committee, but did make the following changes to further decentralize power in the Association:

1. The size of Council was increased to 18 members by adding the office of Vice President-Elect and three members elected-at-large.

2. Members-at-large could not be re-elected to Council until one year after the expiration of their terms and no individual could serve more than two terms as a member-at-large.

3. The Secretary was to be elected directly by the membership and was ineligible for re-election. The Secretary would serve one year as Secretary-Elect, sitting on Council as a non-voting member.

4. The Executive Committee was eliminated.

The new Constitution was adopted by the membership in 1967.

Vietnam War

The Vietnam War emerged as an issue at the 1967 Annual Meeting when a demonstration was held outside the San Francisco Hilton

and a resolution sponsored by the Sociology Liberation Movement calling for the "immediate end to the bombing of Vietnam and the immediate withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam" was passed during the Business Meeting.

The resolution was submitted to the 4,429 voting members in a referendum in 1968 with the following results: "By a vote of 1,874 to 989 the voting membership voted that the Association should not adopt an official policy on the issues; but, by a vote of 1,472 to 1,247 these same members voted to favor the Members' Resolution."

The resolution was re-introduced at the 1968 Business Meeting in Boston but it was defeated. In response to another resolution, however, Council transferred the 1969, 1972 and 1976 Annual Meetings out of Chicago because of the treatment anti-war demonstrators received during the 1968 Democratic Convention.

In 1969, Council "censured and condemned those persons—members and non-members—who disrupted the presidential address and plenary session" that year in San Francisco with an anti-war demonstration.

Caucuses

Several caucuses became active in Association affairs during the 1968 and 1969 Annual Meetings.

In 1968, Council responded to a resolution presented by the Caucus of Black Sociologists by re-

solving that "the ASA shall make every effort to ensure that black sociologists are brought into the fullest participation in all aspects of the governance and other activities of the Association."

That same year, Council endorsed in principle several provisions of a resolution presented by the ASA Radical Caucus that addressed sources of research funding, the conduct of research, and the publication of findings. Council referred the provisions to the Committee on Professional Ethics for inclusion in the proposed Code of Ethics.

In 1969, Council endorsed resolutions from the Caucus of Women Sociologists calling for "surveys of graduate departments on a regular basis, including listing of faculty and students by sex" and for the removal of "any barriers to equality that exist" in departments, universities, and institutions "as well as within its own jurisdictions."

Government Relations

The Association passed a series of resolutions concerning Federal Government activities related to research during the sixties.

In 1963, it questioned "the need for fingerprinting and security forms for consultants in nonsensitive positions" and requested that its opinion be "solicited on any contemplated changes in the rules and procedures by which research grants are evaluated, assigned and administered by granting agencies...especially the National Institutes of Health."

In 1966, the Association urged the Surgeon General to "initiate consultation with appropriate professional bodies" when developing safeguards for the rights of human subjects of research and expressed concern over increasing "governmental control over the gathering of data" as represented by the questionnaire approval required from the Bureau of the Budget for domestic projects and the clearance required from the Department of State for cross-national studies.

In 1968, it urged President Johnson "to grant equal status to all disciplines with regard to draft status" and expressed "strong opposition" to the proposed prohibition on the "use of federal funds to provide payment, assistance or services, in any form, with respect to any individual convicted of a riot-related felony."

In 1969, the Association called upon HEW to keep "the scientific integrity of its review committees" intact by reconsidering its policy to submit such appointments to White House review and urged continuing support for the training and social research programs of NIMH and the Fulbright-Hayes program.

During the sixties the social sciences were also brought to the direct attention of the Congress through hearings on (1) a Council of Social Advisors and (2) a National Foundation for the Social Sciences.

Chapter 9: Consolidation and Transition

The rapid growth of the Association in the fifties and sixties set the stage for a period of consolidation and transition in the seventies that was also supported by changes in the external and internal situations confronting the Association.

Consolidation was supported by the dramatically changed external situation confronting the Association; the growth of activities; and a desire to protect previous gains.

The War on Poverty and the Great Society were gone. Support for graduate training was rapidly declining and funding for basic research was not keeping pace with inflation. A drop in college enrollments was predicted, but the production of PhD's continued to increase. The economy was battered by inflation, unemployment and low productivity. And science was no longer on a pedestal.

The growth of activities led to more elaborate and formal policies related to publications, awards and Sections. The desire to protect previous gains led to the first investment in real estate and a dues structure based on graduated income.

The transition was well underway by the beginning of the decade. In 1970, Secretary Peter H. Rossi said, "The Council agenda have expanded to include a wider variety of topics many of which go outside immediate internal ASA affairs. High on the agenda have been such topics as our relationship to other professional associations in closely related fields, the impact of government policies on our professional activities, the treatment of sociologists in universities and other places where they may be employed, and the development and implementation of a code of professional ethics."

This transition towards a professional association, although lamented by many, should not have come as any surprise to the membership, for a survey of ASA officers conducted by President-Elect Ralph Turner in 1968 identified the following "basic, long-term issues" confronting the Association:

1. Creation and implementation of a code of ethics.
2. Relations with the federal government in connection with research support.
3. The nature and functions of

Sections.

4. Relations with international sociological associations.

5. Whether and how the ASA should be involved in matters of public policy.

6. The extent to which the ASA should be concerned with the health of universities and the issues confronting them.

7. What account the ASA should take of the "generation gap" in its organization and its meetings.

8. What changes or total overhaul of the Annual Meeting format would enhance our service to members.

9. How deeply ASA should be involved in efforts to improve the quality of teaching sociology at all levels.

10. Whether ASA should try to influence the practices of granting agencies in financing research.

Additional items were added to the agenda by supporters of the trends toward equalization and democratization within the Association: Women, racial and ethnic minorities, teachers, applied researchers, gays, political activists, non-academics, administrators, "gypsy professionals" and the unemployed.

Although the Association continued to pursue its original purposes throughout the decade, it increasingly responded to the broader agenda emerging from the profession upon whose development the future of the discipline depends.

These responses were made at a time when total membership was

no longer increasing and when financing was again problematic. Nevertheless, most agenda items were addressed in the seventies. Some have been dealt with more successfully than others, but all will continue into the eighties, and most likely, beyond.

Executive Office

Generating programmatic responses to the needs of the profession called attention to the facilities and staffing of the Executive Office. In 1970, John A. Clausen, Chair, Committee on Long-Range Planning for the Executive Office, said, "Quite clearly, the demands of maintaining liaison within the federal government, being in touch with sections and committees, being of assistance to chairmen of small departments and meeting the many demands for information that come to the Executive Office would seem to call for some expansion of professional staff."

That same year, the first Executive Associate, Kurt Finsterbusch, was appointed. In 1972, the first Executive Specialist for Race and Minority Relations, Maurice Jackson, was added to the professional staff. This position was initially funded by the Grant Foundation. In 1973, the position was renamed Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women.

The final addition to the professional staff came in 1973 when the Center for Minority Group Mental

Health Programs, NIMH, provided support for the ASA Minority Fellowship Program. Cheryl Leggon was appointed Acting Director that year; William Anderson became the first full-time Director in 1974.

Prior to 1977, most members of the professional staff served for two years or less. That year, Council moved to increase the stability of staff by instituting the following terms of office: Executive Officer—five years, once renewable, annually reviewable; Executive Associates—two years, once renewable. The MFP Director does not have a fixed term.

Expansion of the professional staff was only one of the problems created by the increasing number of functions being assigned to the Executive Office. The other was space.

In 1970, Council empowered the Executive Officer "to search for alternative housing for the Executive Office, in light of anticipated new needs for space..." That same year, a red brick townhouse at 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, was purchased. After several months of renovations, the new quarters were occupied later that year.

Finances

The Association sustained the largest deficit, \$76,500, in its history in 1970-71. N.J. Demerath, Executive Officer, said, "Our financial crisis was the long-term product of a rise in fixed costs plus an accumulation of expansive

commitments, both coupled with a rather sudden contraction of income. Grant overhead suffered a sharp drop-off with the end of the NSF secondary school project. Advertising and subscription revenue declined, as both the publishing and higher education industries began to feel the economic pinch."

The Sociological Resources for Secondary Schools project ended in 1971. The Association withdrew from the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in 1970 and the Visiting Scientists Program for Sociology ended in 1972. To some extent, these losses were replaced by the ASA Minority Fellowship Program, beginning in 1973, and the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology in 1974.

A graduated dues structure was adopted in 1972 in an attempt to develop a reserve fund "equal to the budget for one year."

In 1975, Otto N. Larsen, Executive Officer, reported, "In the period between November 1964 and June 1974, when membership in the ASA nearly doubled, annual revenue has quadrupled (\$219,282 to \$864,925), so have expenditures (\$201,962 to \$804,273), and equity has increased more than sevenfold (\$33,396 to \$246,482)."

Larsen continued, "Nevertheless, the general economic downturn, the sluggish academic labor market, the reluctant non-academic labor market, the emergence of labor unions on the college scene, and the public disenchantment with science and

scholarship are leading some observers to predict a decade of retrenchment for the learned societies, including the ASA."

In 1976, members were allowed to choose the publications they wanted to receive, but each received one less. In the ensuing years, the Association sought additional revenues through processing and registration fees, subscription and advertising rates, and the dues structure.

By 1979, total revenue had reached \$1,098,271; expenditures \$1,085,673, and equity \$410,412.

Membership

Total membership has not fluctuated much during the seventies even though the greatest number of new PhDs were produced during that decade. In 1969, total membership stood at 13,357. It peaked in 1974 at 14,654 and dropped to 12,865 in 1980.

Total membership figures, however, cloak a significant difference between trends in the member categories and the associate categories. Between 1972-78, member categories grew from 7,756 to 9,654 while associate categories declined from 6,178 to 3,907. Both the rate of increase in the member categories and the rate of decline in the associate categories, appear to be dropping.

Given that situation, the concern expressed by Larsen in 1975 still appears appropriate: "The likely reality is that the ASA will

have to struggle to maintain its present level of membership. Whatever we currently are doing will have to be strengthened merely to hold the line. Plans could be developed to help keep the organization attractive to the mix of members we now have. At the heart of that mix are the PhD sociologists who pursue teaching and research concerns."

Teaching

Teaching was one of the major new efforts undertaken during the seventies. It was largely made through the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology.

The Projects began in 1974 when the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education provided support for a program of assessment, articulation and experimentation in the undergraduate teaching of sociology to be directed by Hans O. Mauksch. The program was partially formulated during a workshop in Chicago in November 1973 that was supported by the ASA.

Additional support for the effort came in 1976 when the Lilly Endowment, Inc., funded a teacher development project to be directed by Charles A. Goldsmid.

Between 1974-80, the Projects created a teaching resources center, a teaching workshop program, a departmental visitation program, a teaching newsletter and a teacher information exchange.

In 1978, Council authorized the transfer of the teaching resources center from Oberlin College to the Executive Office. In 1979, it created a Standing Committee on Teaching, endorsed in principle the development of a teaching services program, passed a declaration on teaching that called for the incorporation of teacher training into graduate programs in sociology, and created an annual ASA award for contributions to the teaching and learning of sociology.

In 1980, Council approved the establishment of the ASA Teaching Services Program with the following constituent units: (1) a teaching resources center; (2) a teaching workshop program, (3) a departmental visitation program, (4) an endowment fund for teaching, and (5) a teaching grant development fund.

Besides the Projects, the Association was involved in two other teaching related activities. In 1972, it and NIMH sponsored a conference on "New Directions in Graduate Training: Policy Implications of Sociological Research." The proceedings were published in *Social Policy and Sociology* edited by N.J. Demerath, III, Otto N. Larsen, and Karl F. Schuessler.

In 1973, six summer institutes for secondary school teachers in sociology were held under NSF sponsorship to introduce teachers to the materials produced by the Sociological Resources for Secondary Schools project.

Minority Fellowship

Another major effort undertaken by the Association in the seventies was the Minority Fellowship Program, initially supported by NIMH in 1973. Additional support was obtained from the National Institute of Education.

The development of the Program stems from a resolution introduced by James E. Blackwell in 1970, calling for the Association to "establish and obtain funding for an Opportunities Fellowship Program to provide stipends for graduate training in sociology for representatives of the following minority groups: Black Americans, Chicano-Americans, Puerto Rican Americans, and American Indians."

When the Program was funded, Blackwell, Chair, Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, appointed the following members of his committee to serve as the first governing board of the Program: Maurice Jackson, Chair; Ruth S. Hamilton; John Moland, Jr.; Frank Bonilla; Joseph H. Stauss; Jaime Sena Rivera, and William H. Sewell.

Additional support for the Program was received in 1975 from The Cornerhouse Fund, which gave \$15,000 to support two dissertation fellowships. The Fund continued to support the Program throughout the decade.

The Program was expanded again in 1979 when the Center for

Minority Group Mental Health Programs, NIMH, funded a proposal prepared by Paul Williams, current MFP Director, that established a predoctoral fellowship program in applied sociology.

By 1980, the Program had supported 168 Fellows and had added 21 new PhDs to the profession.

Caucuses

The caucuses which became active in the latter part of the sixties continued their activities into the seventies. The caucuses represented the interests of blacks, Chicanos, women, radicals and gays.

Among the interests pursued by the Caucus of Black Sociologists and the Chicano Caucus were the establishment of a fellowship program for racial and ethnic graduate students; a staff position in the Executive Office for racial and minority relations, and greater representation in the activities of the Association. In addition, the Caucus of Black Sociologists sought an award that recognized the research tradition of W.E.B. DuBois, Charles S. Johnson, and E. Franklin Frazier.

In 1970, an Ad Hoc Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities in the Profession was appointed. It was composed of James E. Conyers, Chair; Rodolfo Alvarez; Edgar Epps; Joan Moore, and Frank Miyamoto. The Committee was given standing status a year later.

In 1977, *The Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology*

edited by James E. Blackwell, Maurice Jackson and Joan Moore, was published as a supplement to the August issue of *FOOTNOTES*.

Among the interests pursued by the Caucus of Women Sociologists were a position in the Executive Office concerned with women's equity, child care, the abolition of nepotism rules, the Equal Rights Amendment, and increased representation on scientific advisory groups and peer review panels.

In 1970, the Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession was composed of Elise M. Boulding, Chair; Rose Laub Coser; Paul C. Glick; Cora Bagley Marrett; James A. Sweet, and Lenore J. Weitzman.

In 1973, *The Status of Women in Sociology, 1968-72*, prepared by the Committee and edited by Helen MacGill Hughes, was published with support from the Russell Sage Foundation. In 1974, Council affirmed its support of the ERA and in 1978 a referendum moved the 1980 Annual Meeting from Atlanta to New York City because Georgia did not support the ERA.

A resolution presented by the Radical Caucus in 1972, calling for wider representation in the nominating process eventually developed into the open nomination process used in elections since 1974.

The Gay Sociologists Caucus sought recognition of the civil rights of gays. In 1979, Council appointed a task force to review existing knowledge in the sociol-

ogy of homosexuality and to identify topics in this field which demand research. In addition, Council recommended that "sexual orientation" be included as an anti-discrimination provision in civil rights legislation and regulatory codes.

Employment

Employment re-emerged as a problem in the seventies because of the declining academic market. In 1971, Council initially addressed the problem by authorizing the Executive Office to develop a "universalistic talent bank for PhDs interested in non-academic employment" on a trial basis for two years. Early in the decade, the Executive Office also compiled a listing of new PhDs for circulation to potential employers.

In 1976, the *Employment Bulletin* was removed from *FOOTNOTES* and published as a separate document to shorten turnaround time on advertisements and provide quicker delivery by first class mail. The *Bulletin* is distributed to all departments of sociology free of charge.

In 1977, the Committee on Expanding Employment Opportunities presented a list of recommendations for action that included conducting studies of potential employers of sociologists; expanding the scope of listings for sociologists on civil service registers; developing substantial retaining programs; and increasing the visibility and enhancing the

status of careers outside of academia.

The Committee was composed of Albert E. Gollin, Chair; James Cowhig; Nelson Foote; Charles Kadushin; Paula Leventman, and John Pease.

In 1979, Council appointed an Ad Hoc Committee on Professional Opportunities in Applied Sociology to report on how ASA might improve (1) graduate and undergraduate training in sociology to meet the needs of applied social science research; (2) the functioning of the labor market in making employers aware of the skills of sociologists; and (3) the general awareness within the profession of the opportunities for employment as applied sociologists. A report from the committee chair is published in the December 1980 issue of *FOOTNOTES*.

Publications

The publications program continued to expand in the seventies. In 1971, the Association established a newsletter to be published nine times a year by the Executive Office. Initially entitled *Socio-Log*, it was merged with *The American Sociologist* in 1972 before becoming *ASA FOOTNOTES* in 1973.

In 1972, *Contemporary Sociology: A Journal of Reviews* appeared under the editorship of Dennis Wrong. Two years later, Council authorized the Executive Office to develop and disseminate publications to serve the professional

needs of members by creating the Professional Information Series. The first publication in this series was the *Author's Guide to Selected Journals*, compiled by Lawrence J. Rhoades and published in April 1975.

In 1974, the first publication in the Presidential Series appeared—*Approaches to the Study of Social Structure* edited by Peter M. Blau. These books were based on the plenary sessions at Annual Meetings.

In 1977, Cambridge University Press became the publisher of the *Arnold and Caroline Rose Monograph Series*. In its first decade, the *Rose Monograph Series* issued 20 titles.

Two publications appeared in 1978: The new booklet on *Careers in Sociology* and the *ASA Directory of Departments of Sociology* which listed undergraduate as well as graduate departments.

In 1979, Council approved the publication of a new annual, *Sociological Theory*, and appointed Peter Berger, Randall Collins and Irving Zeitlin as editors. The first issue is expected in 1981.

Besides creating new publications, the Association also agreed to equally share reprint fees with authors; declared multiple submissions unethical; set a 12-week limit on turnaround time; instituted a processing fee for manuscripts; and, adopted a general policy on publications.

Awards

Several new awards and a general award policy were established in the seventies. In 1970, Council approved the biennial DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award. The first award was made in 1971 to Oliver C. Cox.

Grants from The Cornerhouse Fund enabled the Association to give Sydney Spivack Fellowships for significant contributions to the area of intergroup relations starting in 1977 and ending in 1979. The first recipients were R.A. Schermerhorn, William J. Wilson, Ernst Borinski and James W. Loewen.

In 1976, Council established the biennial Jessie Bernard Award to recognize "work that has enlarged the horizons of the discipline of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society." The first award was made in 1977 to Mirra Komarovsky.

In 1979, the Council approved a new policy that established four categories of awards: General, Traditional, Section, and Special Awards and Prizes. The three new general awards were first presented in 1980: ASA Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship to Robert K. Merton; ASA Award for a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship jointly to Peter Blau for *Inequality and Heterogeneity*, and to Theda Skocpol for *States and Revolutions*; and the ASA Award for Contributions to Teaching to Everett K. Wilson.

Sections

Relations between Sections and the Association were somewhat strained through a major part of the seventies. The problem centered on the amount of time allocated to Sections during the Annual Meeting and the scheduling of Section Day activities.

In 1979, Council re-established a Standing Committee on Sections as a first step in improving coordination between Section and Association activities. The Committee had been eliminated by an earlier Constitutional revision.

In addition, Council supported the formation of a Board of Section Chairs to facilitate communication among Sections on matters of common concern. Sections were also permitted to give awards under the new awards policy.

Research

In 1973, Council established the Problems of the Discipline Small Grants Program to support small groups of sociologists and other scientists interested in working on the synthesis, integration and evaluation of the knowledge base and methodology of the profession.

That same year Council also created the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline "to establish a means whereby persons could make contributions, including the assignment of royalties to the ASA."

In 1973, the Association joined with other social science associations to sponsor a project "on questions concerning confidentiality of social science research sources." The project was funded by the Russell Sage Foundation.

The Association began moving toward continuing education for sociologists in the seventies. Early in the decade, it organized didactic seminars at the Annual Meeting. In 1979, it held the first ASA Research Skills Development Institute with support from the National Institute of Education.

Constitution

The Constitution was revised three times during the seventies. The first revision, effective January 1972, created a new classification for members; enlarged the Committee on Publications from three to six elected members; permitted temporary appointments to Council and committees; empowered the President to break election ties; and gave voting privileges to regional representatives on the Committee on Regional Affairs.

The new classification for members contained only two categories—members and associates—thereby, eliminating the Fellow category. In addition, members were given full voting privileges and the right to hold office. Persons could qualify as members if they held the PhD degree in sociology or in closely related fields or had completed three

years of graduate study in such fields in accredited institutions. Persons lacking these qualifications could also become members if they presented evidence of comparable professional competence and commitment to the field of sociology.

The second revision, effective January 1976, gave members the right to select the journals they want to receive; permitted Sections to be formed without the approval of Council as long as they had 200 members and abided by the *Manual on Sections*; eliminated the Committees on Sections and Regional Affairs; and required Council to consider Business Resolutions passed by 3 percent of the voting members. If Council rejected the resolution, it had to be submitted to the membership for a vote.

The third revision, effective January 1981, created the position of Past Vice President; clarified responsibilities of the Program Committee and the Council in planning the Annual Meeting program, especially in regards to the allocation of program time to Sections; incorporated guidelines for the preparation and submission of petitions; and eliminated sexist terminology.

The only Constitutional referendum to be rejected in the history of the Association occurred in 1976. It called for expanding Council to 24 members with 18 members-at-large elected in equal numbers by six voting districts.

Although not required by the Constitution, Council, in 1975, opened its meetings to the membership except for those portions dealing with personnel and related matters. In 1979, Council also adopted a simple preferential voting system for the positions of President-Elect, Vice President-Elect, and Secretary-Elect.

In 1978, Council also authorized the Committee on Professional Ethics to prepare a new code of ethics. A draft of the revised code was published in the August 1980 issue of *FOOTNOTES*. It must now be approved by Council and submitted to the membership.

International

The Association remained active on the international level throughout the decade. In 1970, Council urged the Department of State and international organizations to enlarge their support for "UNESCO and its social science programs."

That same year it supported the recommendation of the proposed new Constitution of the International Sociological Association which strengthened the position of research committees, but voted against increasing the number of national delegates to three.

In 1969, Council had urged the ISA to work to strengthen "the principle of academic freedom in all member countries" and instructed ASA delegates to seek a Constitutional revision that

would increase the participation of member organizations and individuals in the ISA.

In 1970, Council also supported the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association when it invited the ISA to hold the Eighth World Congress in Toronto.

In 1973, Council formed the Committee on the Development of World Sociology and the Committee on the Sociology of World Conflicts to further the work of the Association at the international level.

Finally, in 1979, the Association became involved in establishing relations with Chinese sociologists to facilitate the restoration of sociology in that country. Sociology had been banned in China since 1952.

Government

Council responded to several government actions that had implications for the discipline and profession during the seventies. It protested the existence of blacklisting within HEW; supported a federal charter for TIAA-CREF; expressed alarm over the reductions in support for graduate training; urged removal of age restrictions on support for graduate training; deplored the delayed availability of vital statistics; commented on proposed HEW guidelines for Institutional Review Boards; and protested the proposed dispersal of historical records housed in the National Archives.

COFRAT

Council also censured several universities and departments for not following equitable procedures in making decisions concerning the tenure, promotion and termination of sociologists. These actions were based on investigations conducted by the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching.

In 1978, the Committee prepared "Guidelines for Initial Appointments in Sociology" in an attempt to reduce the number of these problems.

Legal Actions

In addition, the Association joined with other associations in filing or supporting "friend of the court" briefs in cases related to research and scholarship before the U.S. Supreme Court.

In 1972, it supported the "right of scholars to continue to make single copies of articles or parts thereof for their scholarly and educational activities under the 'fair use' doctrine" in the Williams and Wilkens Co. vs. the United States.

In 1973, it supported the right of Samuel O. Popkin, a political scientist, to refuse to disclose the names of persons with whom he had discussed the secret war study conducted by the Pentagon because "the First Amendment of the Constitution protects confidentiality essential in scholarly and scientific research."

In 1979, the Association sup-

ported Ronald E. Hutchinson, an experimental psychologist, who was suing Senator William Proxmire and his legislative aide, Morton Schwartz, for actions involved in a Golden Fleece Award. The brief argued that scientists do not

become "public figures" just because they accept public funds for research and publish their findings in professional journals, and therefore, do not have to show "actual malice" in a libel suit.

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The American Sociologist, Vols. 1-7.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION 1905-1980

- 1905** American Sociological Society founded.
- 1906** First Annual Meeting.
Membership totaled 115.
- 1907** First edition of *Papers and Proceedings of the Annual Meeting*.
- 1909** Addressed subject matter of first course in sociology.
- 1910** Membership totaled 256.
- 1912** Began exploring research mission of Society.
- 1913** Initial involvement in social studies curriculum.
Began looking at problems of academic freedom.
- 1914** First amendment to the Constitution.
- 1919** Participated in the founding of the American Council of Learned Societies.
Investigated possibility of publishing a journal.
- 1920** Membership totaled 1,021.
- 1921** Presidential control of Annual Meeting reduced.
Sections formed to organize sessions for Annual Meeting.
- 1923** Participated in founding of the Social Science Research Council.
Initiated effort to establish the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*.
- 1924** Urged proper classification of scientific positions in sociology in the federal government.
Started an annual census of research projects in sociology.
Approved honorary membership for distinguished foreign scholars.
- 1926** Publication of *The City*, first volume of Annual Meeting papers produced in book form.
- 1930** *Publications of the American Sociological Society* appeared; included annual proceedings, papers and abstracts of the Annual Meeting, membership list, annual program and Yearbook of the Section on Rural Sociology.
Membership totaled 1,530.
- 1931** Affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
- 1932** Explored means to disseminate important sociological research findings to general public.
Issued charters to local and regional groups in sociology.
- 1933** First revision of the Constitution and By-Laws.
Created Administrative Committee.
Established a Nominations Committee to solicit nominations from the membership.
Recognized divisions and sections.
Provided for the creation of funds and endowments.
Initial investigation into non-academic employment for sociologists.
- 1935** Issued Certificates of Indebtedness; \$10.00 non-interest bearing bonds.
- 1936** First issue of the *American Sociological Review* published.
- 1937** Rural Sociology Section became Rural Sociological Society.
Affiliated with the International Federation of Sociological Societies.
- 1938** Began effort to get press coverage at Annual Meetings.
- 1940** Urged the Civil Service Commission to establish category for sociologists.
Began to move toward contributed papers at Annual Meetings.
Membership totaled 1,034.

- 1941** Started involvement in social statistics produced by government agencies.
- 1942** Annual Meeting cancelled.
Second major revision of Constitution and By-Laws.
Regional and affiliated societies represented on Executive Committee.
Officers elected by mail ballot.
Improvement of instruction made an objective of the Society.
Program Committee established.
- 1943** Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.
Began involvement in graduate training and recruitment to the discipline.
- 1944** Annual Meeting cancelled.
- 1945** Annual Meeting postponed.
- 1946** Two Annual Meetings held.
Decided not to meet in hotels where racial discrimination was practiced.
Established membership classification—Active, Associate, Student.
Began effort to have social sciences included in National Science Foundation.
Protested actions of House Committee on Un-American Activities, as they affected academic freedom.
Established liaison with the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO.
- 1947** District of Columbia Chapter resolution on reorganization of the Society.
- 1948** First placement service at Annual Meeting.
- 1949** Executive Office established at New York University.
Part-time Executive Officer employed.
Employment Bulletin started.
Charter member of the International Sociological Association.
- 1950** Annual Meeting time changed from December to September.
Directory of Members published.
Protested loyalty oath in California as infringement of academic freedom.
Reorganization committee recommended new periodical to deal with practice of sociology as a profession.
Membership totaled 3,241.
- 1951** Third major revision of Constitution and By-Laws.
Established a 29-member Council.
Created position of President-Elect.
Established position of Executive Officer.
Required referendum to amend Constitution.
Reduced term of Past Presidents to three years.
Bulletins of American Sociological Society published; sociology in government programs; role of sociologists, especially in non-teaching positions; financial assistance for graduate students.
Index to first 15 volumes of *ASR*.
Began looking at ethics of research.
Transferred production of *ASR* to Henry Quellmalz of Boyd Printing Company.
- 1952** First award presented at Annual Meeting: Bernay Award for Radio-Television.
Accepted funds for Robert MacIver Award.
Severed relationships with International Federation of Sociological Societies and Institutes.
- 1953** First Annual Meeting on West Coast and on a campus.
Opened all sessions at Annual Meeting to contributed papers.
- 1954** Backed tax-exempt foundations supporting social science research during Special House Committee investigation.
Society for the Study of Social Problems became an affiliate.
Developed first policy on awards.
Recommended session at Annual Meeting on teaching sociology in colleges and high schools.
- 1955** J. L. Moreno gave *Sociometry* to the Society.

- 1956 Began publishing *Sociometry*.
Russell Sage Foundation *Bulletin Series* on applied sociology began. Number of vice presidents reduced from two to one.
Certification of psychologists poses threat to autonomy of profession.
First MacIver Award presented.
- 1957 Asia Foundation began grants to facilitate cooperation between Asian and American sociologists.
- 1958 Mechanism created for "modern" sections.
Sociology Today: Problems and Prospects published.
Section on "The Profession" added to ASR.
Began negotiating for the *Journal of Educational Sociology*.
- 1959 Changed name to American Sociological Association.
Established "Fellow" membership category.
Sought support for a study of graduate training in sociology.
Began issuing the *Employment Bulletin* as supplement to ASR.
- 1960 Russell Sage Foundation funds study of graduate training in sociology.
Appointed full-time Administrative Officer.
Reached agreement with APA on certification of social psychologists.
Membership totalled 6,875.
- 1961 Approved plans for the development of a code of ethics.
Appointed a liaison to the federal government.
- 1962 Hosted Fifth World Congress of Sociology in Washington.
Changed method for electing regional representatives on Council.
- 1963 Appointed full-time Executive Officer.
Moved Executive Office to Washington, D.C.
Began publishing *Sociology of Education*.
Began Visiting Scientists Program in Sociology under NSF grant.
The Education of Sociologists in the United States published by Russell Sage Foundation.
Started to administer Sociology Section of the National Register for Scientific and Technical Personnel under NSF grant.
- 1964 Sociological Resources for Secondary Schools Projects funded by NSF.
Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology published under NIMH grant.
- 1965 Began publishing *The American Sociologist*.
Approved proposal for a *Careers in Sociology* booklet.
Sociology and Rehabilitation published under grant from Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.
"Sociologist" made occupational title on the Civil Service Register.
- 1966 Began publishing *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* under grant from Milbank Memorial Fund.
Alice F. Myers became Administrative Officer.
Concern expressed about nature and quality of sociological instruction.
Authorized annual publication on methodology in sociology.
Began involvement in the protection of human subjects in behavioral research.
- 1967 Sorokin Lectureship and Award established.
Uses of Sociology published.
Fourth major revision of Constitution and By-Laws.
Created 18-member Council and eliminated Executive Committee.
Eliminated representation of regionals on Council.
Required committees on nominations and committees to be elected by districts.
Established a Committee on Regional Affairs.
- 1968 Membership voted not to take an official position on the Vietnam War.
Urged President Johnson to give all disciplines equal deferment status in the Selective Service System.
Created Arnold and Caroline Rose Monograph Series.
Began exploring legal protection for research sociologists.
Opposed anti-riot provisions in grant contracts.

- Sociology Liberation Movement formed.
Caucus of Black Sociologists formed.
Radical Caucus formed.
First Sorokin Award presented.
Moved 1969 Annual Meeting out of Chicago.
Created a standing Committee on Professional Ethics.
Endorsed the fullest participation of black sociologists in Association affairs.
Created a standing Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching.
First volume of *Sociological Methodology* published.
- 1969 Began *Issues and Trends in Sociology*, a series of readers.
Passed resolution supporting funding for NIMH.
Published *Careers in Sociology* under grant from Russell Sage Foundation.
Endorsed regular surveys of graduate departments urged by Women's Caucus.
Opposed use of political criteria for appointment to HEW review committees.
Adopted Code of Ethics.
Censured members who disrupted 1969 Presidential Address.
- 1970 Appointed first Executive Associate.
Issued Manual on Sections.
Membership totalled 14,156.
- 1971 Began publishing *Socio-Log*, forerunner of ASA FOOTNOTES.
Purchased townhouse in historic landmark section of Washington and relocated Executive Office.
First DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award presented.
First *Rose Monograph* published.
Supported creation of a Council of Social Advisors in federal government.
Made recommendations to departments concerning the treatment of women in the profession.
Established a standing Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession.
- 1972 Began publishing *Contemporary Sociology: A Journal of Reviews*.
Appointed first Executive Specialist for Race and Minority Relations.
Created standing Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in the Profession.
Held conference on relationship among sociological research, social policy and graduate training under NIMH grant.
Added didactic seminars to Annual Meeting program.
Supported right of scholars to copy articles under "fair use" doctrine.
Created a Committee on Employment.
- 1973 Minority Fellowship Program funded by NIMH and NIE.
Created Problems of the Discipline small grants program.
First Stouffer Award presented.
Published *The Status of Women in Sociology, 1968-72*.
Established open nominations process.
Supported workshop on teaching undergraduate sociology.
First Departmental Alumni Night (DAN) Party held during Annual Meeting.
- 1974 Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology funded by FIPSE.
Appointed Director of the Minority Fellowship Program.
Revenues from reprints shared with authors.
Co-sponsors study of confidentiality of social science research sources and data funded by Russell Sage Foundation.
- 1975 Sydney Spivack Dissertation Fellowships funded by Cornerhouse Fund.
Began Presidential Series based on plenary sessions at Annual Meetings.
Launched Professional Information Series with publication of *The Author's Guide to Selected Journals*.
Created registry of retired sociologists.
Social Policy and Sociology published, based on 1972 conference.
Professional workshops added to Annual Meeting.
First *Annual Review of Sociology* published.
- 1976 Council meetings opened to members.

Strengthened staff and broadened functions of Executive Office.
Teaching Development Project supported by Lilly Endowment grant.
Teaching Projects began teaching workshop programs and established Teaching Resources Center at Oberlin College.
Constitutional referendum defeated.
Employment Bulletin converted to separate monthly publication.

- 1977** Guidelines developed for journals.
Teaching Projects develop Teaching Resources Group.
Testimony given before the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research.
First Jessie Bernard Award presented.
Published report on the *Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology*.
Testimony given before the Privacy Protection Study Commission.
Cambridge University Press began publishing the *Rose Monograph Series*.
Published Index to *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, Vols. 1-17.
Spivack fellowships in intergroup relations funded by Cornerhouse Fund.
Journal title changed from *Sociometry to Social Psychology*.
- 1978** First Spivack Awards presented.
Teaching Resources Center transferred to Executive Office.
Joined coalition organizing clearinghouse on academic freedom.
Published guidelines for initial appointments in sociology.
Created new awards structure.
Referendum moved 1980 Annual Meeting from Atlanta to New York in support of the Equal Rights Amendment.
Began publishing *Directory of Departments*.
Processing fees initiated for journal articles.
Decided not to meet in states that have not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment.
- 1979** Authorized publication of theory annual.
First Research Skills Development Institute held.
First Common Wealth Awards of Distinguished Service presented.
Minority Fellowship Program expanded to include applied sociology fellowships under new NIMH grant.
Established award for contributions to the teaching of sociology.
Alice F. Myers retired.
Supported brief in Golden Fleece suit before U. S. Supreme Court.
Published *Federal Funding Programs for Social Scientists*.
Teaching Projects held Plenary Conference on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology.
Developed new structural relationship with Sections.
Affirmed civil rights of homosexuals or any other group.
Report issued on the *Status of Women in Sociology, 1934-77*.
Approved insurance plans for members.
Sociologist shared Pulitzer Prize.
- 1980** Established Teaching Services Program.
Published proposed revision of Code of Ethics.
Teaching Projects designated April as "Teaching Sociology Month."
Supported survey of membership on functioning of Association.
Fifth major revision of Constitution.
Term of Vice President changed to three years.
Created office of Past Vice President.
Clarified Annual Meeting program planning in regards to Sections.
Committee on Regional Affairs deleted.
Incorporated petition guidelines for Members' Resolutions.
Non-sexist language incorporated.
Privacy Research Award given.
First Distinguished Scholarship Awards given.
Current Membership total: 13,304.

PRESIDENTS OF THE A.S.A.

1906-07	Lester F. Ward	1949	Talcott Parsons
1908-09	William G. Sumner	1950	Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr.
1910-11	Franklin H. Giddings	1951	Robert C. Angell
1912-13	Albion W. Small	1952	Dorothy Swaine Thomas
1914-15	Edward A. Ross	1953	Samuel A. Stouffer
1916	George E. Vincent	1954	Florian Znaniecki
1917	George E. Howard	1955	Donald Young
1918	Charles H. Cooley	1956	Herbert Blumer
1919	Frank W. Blackmar	1957	Robert K. Merton
1920	James Q. Dealey	1958	Robin M. Williams, Jr.
1921	Edward C. Hayes	1959	Kingsley Davis
1922	James P. Lichtenberger	1960	Howard Becker
1923	Ulysses G. Weatherly	1961	Robert E. L. Faris
1924	Charles A. Ellwood	1962	Paul F. Lazarsfeld
1925	Robert E. Park	1963	Everett C. Hughes
1926	John L. Gillin	1964	George C. Homans
1927	William I. Thomas	1965	Pitirim A. Sorokin
1928	John M. Gillette	1966	Wilbert E. Moore
1929	William F. Ogburn	1967	Charles P. Loomis
1930	Howard W. Odum	1968	Philip M. Hauser
1931	Emory S. Bogardus	1969	*Arnold M. Rose
1932	Luther L. Bernard	1969	Ralph H. Turner
1933	Edward B. Reuter	1970	Reinhard Bendix
1934	Ernest W. Burgess	1971	William H. Sewell
1935	F. Stuart Chapin	1972	William J. Goode
1936	Henry P. Fairchild	1973	Mirra Komarovsky
1937	Ellsworth Faris	1974	Peter M. Blau
1938	Frank H. Hankins	1975	Lewis A. Coser
1939	Edwin H. Sutherland	1976	Alfred McClung Lee
1940	Robert M. MacIver	1977	J. Milton Yinger
1941	Stuart A. Queen	1978	Amos H. Hawley
1942	Dwight Sanderson	1979	Hubert M. Blalock, Jr.
1943	George A. Lundberg	1980	Peter H. Rossi
1944	Rupert A. Vance	1981	William Foote Whyte
1945	Kimball Young	1982	Erving Goffman
1946	Carl C. Taylor	1983	Alice S. Rossi
1947	Louis Wirth		
1948	E. Franklin Frazier		*died in office

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE A.S.A.

1906		1930	
1st	William G. Sumner	1st	Edwin H. Sutherland
2nd	Franklin H. Giddings	2nd	Dwight Sanderson
1912		1931	
1st	Edward A. Ross	1st	Ellsworth Faris
2nd	George E. Vincent	2nd	R. D. McKenzie
1913		1932	
1st	Edward A. Ross	1st	C. J. Galpin
2nd	George E. Vincent	2nd	Neva R. Deardorff
1914		1933	
1st	George E. Vincent	1st	Ernest W. Burgess
2nd	George E. Howard	2nd	Floyd N. House
1915		1934	
1st	George E. Vincent	1st	H. P. Fairchild
2nd	George E. Howard	2nd	Stuart A. Queen
1916		1935	
1st	George E. Howard	1st	Arthur J. Todd
2nd	Charles H. Cooley	2nd	Clarence M. Case
1917		1936	
1st	Charles H. Cooley	1st	Dwight Sanderson
2nd	Frank W. Blackmar	2nd	J. H. Kolb
1918		1937	
1st	Frank W. Blackmar	1st	Charles S. Johnson
2nd	James Q. Dealey	2nd	Carl C. Taylor
1919		1938	
1st	James Q. Dealey	1st	Warren S. Thompson
2nd	Edward C. Hayes	2nd	Warner E. Gettys
1920		1939	
1st	Edward C. Hayes	1st	Dorothy Swaine Thomas
2nd	J. P. Lichtenberger	2nd	Jesse F. Steiner
1921		1940	
1st	J. P. Lichtenberger	1st	Stuart A. Queen
2nd	Ulysses G. Weatherly	2nd	James H. S. Bossard
1922		1941	
1st	Ulysses G. Weatherly	1st	James H. S. Bossard
2nd	Charles A. Ellwood	2nd	Howard Becker
1923		1942	
1st	Charles A. Ellwood	1st	Harold A. Phelps
2nd	Robert E. Park	2nd	Katharine Jocher
1924		1943	
1st	Robert E. Park	1st	Kimball Young
2nd	John L. Gillin	2nd	Samuel A. Stouffer
1925		1944	
1st	John L. Gillin	1st	Read Bain
2nd	Walter F. Willcox	2nd	Carl C. Taylor
1926		1945	
1st	John M. Gillette	1st	Carl C. Taylor
2nd	William I. Thomas	2nd	Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr.
1927		1946	
1st	William F. Ogburn	1st	Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr.
2nd	Emory S. Bogardus	2nd	E. Franklin Frazier
1928		1947	
1st	Frank H. Hankins	1st	E. Franklin Frazier
2nd	Luther L. Bernard	2nd	Robert C. Angell
1929		1948	
1st	Howard W. Odum	1st	Robert C. Angell
2nd	Edwin H. Sutherland	2nd	Herbert Blumer

1949		1958	
1st	Dorothy Swaine Thomas	1959	Robert E. L. Faris
2nd	Philip M. Hauser	1960	Harry Alpert
1950		1961	Wilbert E. Moore
1st	Robert K. Merton	1962	George C. Homans
2nd	Margaret Jarman Hagood	1963	William H. Sewell
1951		1964	Leonard Broom
1st	Margaret Jarman Hagood	1964	Reinhard Bendix
2nd	Kingsley Davis	1965	Robert Bierstedt
1952		1966	Arnold M. Rose
1st	Clifford Kirkpatrick	1967	Rudolf Heberle
2nd	Joyce Hertzler	1968	William J. Goode
1953		1969	Ralph H. Turner
1st	Herbert Blumer	1970	Gerhard Lenski
2nd	Jessie Bernard	1971	Morris Janowitz
1954		1972	Mirra Komarovsky
1st	Jessie Bernard	1973	Raymond W. Mack
2nd	Philip M. Hauser	1974	Matilda White Riley
1955		1975	Neil J. Smelser
1st	Philip M. Hauser	1976	Alex Inkeles
2nd	Robin M. Williams, Jr.	1977	Suzanne Keller
1956		1978	Alice S. Rossi
1st	Robin M. Williams, Jr.	1979	Charles Y. Glock
2nd	Meyer F. Nimkoff	1980	Helen MacGill Hughes
1957		1981	Renee C. Fox
1st	Kingsley Davis	1982	Joan Huber
2nd	August B. Hollingshead	1983	Everett K. Wilson

SECRETARIES OF THE A.S.A.

1906-09	C.W.A. Veditz	1955-58	Wellman J. Warner
1910-12	Alvan A. Tenney	1959-60	Donald Young
1913-20	Scott E. W. Bedford	1961-65	Talcott Parsons
1921-30	Ernest W. Burgess	1966-68	Robin M. Williams, Jr.
1931-35	Herbert Blumer	1969-71	Peter H. Rossi
1936-41	Harold A. Phelps	1972-74	J. Milton Ying-r
1942-46	Conrad Taeuber	1975-77	William H. Form
1947-48	Ernest Mowrer	1978-80	James F. Short, Jr.
1949	Irene Taeuber	1981-83	Herbert L. Costner
1949-54	John W. Riley		

EDITORS OF A.S.A. PUBLICATIONS

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW

1936-37 Frank H. Hankins
 1938-42 Read Bain
 1943 Joseph K. Folsom
 1944-45 F. Stuart Chapin and
 George B. Vold
 1946-48 Robert C. Angell
 1949-51 Maurice R. Davie
 1952-54 Robert E. L. Faris
 1955-57 Leonard Broom
 1958-60 Charles Page
 1961-62 Harry Alpert
 1963-65 Neil J. Smelser
 1966-68 Norman B. Ryder
 1969-71 Karl F. Schuessler
 1972-74 James F. Short, Jr.
 1975-77 Morris Zelditch
 1978-80 Rita J. Simon
 1981 William H. Form
 1982-84 Sheldon Stryker

CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY

1972-74 Dennis Wrong
 1975-77 Bennett Berger
 1978-80 Norval Glenn
 1981-83 William D'Antonio

ISSUES AND TRENDS

1969-71 Amos H. Hawley
 1974-76 Helen MacGill Hughes

JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

1967-69 Eliot Freidson
 1970-72 Howard E. Freeman
 1973-75 Jacquelyne Jackson
 1976-78 Mary E. W. Goss
 1979-81 Howard Kaplan
 1982-84 Leonard I. Pearlin

ROSE MONOGRAPH SERIES

1968-70 Albert J. Reiss
 1971-73 Sheldon Stryker
 1974-76 Ida Harper Simpson
 1977-79 Robin M. Williams, Jr.
 1980-82 Suzanne Keller
 1983-85 Ernest Q. Campbell

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY QUARTERLY (formerly SOCIOMETRY)

1956-58 Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr.
 1959-61 John A. Clausen
 1962-64 Ralph H. Turner
 1965-66 Melvin F. Seeman
 1967-69 Sheldon Stryker
 1970-72 Carl W. Backman
 1973-76 Richard J. Hill
 1977-79 Howard Schuman
 1980-82 George Bohrnstedt

SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

1968-70 Edgar F. Borgatta
 1971-73 Herbert L. Costner
 1974-76 David R. Heise
 1977-79 Karl F. Schuessler
 1980-82 Samuel Leinhardt

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

1981-83 Peter Berger
 Randall Collins
 Irving Zeitlin

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

1964-66 Leila Sussman
 1967-68 Martin A. Trow
 1969-72 Charles E. Bidwell
 1973-75 John I. Kitsuse
 1976-78 Doris Entwisle
 1979-81 Alan C. Kerckhoff
 1982-84 Maureen Hallinan

THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGIST

1965-67 Talcott Parsons
 1968-69 Raymond W. Mack
 1970-72 Harold Pfautz
 1973-75 Leon Mayhew
 1976-79 Allen D. Grimshaw
 1980-82 James L. McCartney
 1983-85 Robert Perrucci

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

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1960-61	Robert Bierstedt	1972-75	Otto N. Larsen
1961-62	Robert O. Carlson	1975-77	Hans O. Mauksch
1963-66	Gresham Sykes	1977-82	Russell R. Dynes
1966-70	Edmund H. Volkart		

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1963-64	Evelyn Stefansson	1981—	Jo Ann Ruckel
1966-79	Alice F. Myers		

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1972-73	Maurice Jackson, Executive Specialist for Race and Minority Relations	1977-80	Doris Y. Wilkinson, Executive Associate for Careers, Minorities and Women
1973-75	Joan R. Harris, Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women	1977-81	Lawrence J. Rhoades, Executive Associate for Program and Teaching
1974-75	Lawrence J. Rhoades, Executive Associate	1981	Grace G. Henderson, Executive Associate for Careers, Minorities and Women
1975-77	Lucy W. Sells, Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women		

DIRECTORS OF THE ASA MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

1974	Cheryl Leggon (Acting)	1975-76	Phillip Carey
1974-75	William A. Anderson	1976—	Paul R. Williams

GOVERNING BODIES OF THE A.S.A.

1st Year—1905 Executive Committee

Officers:

Lester F. Ward, *President*
 William G. Sumner, *First Vice President*
 Franklin H. Giddings, *Second Vice President*
 C. W. A. Veditz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Elected Members:

William Davenport
 Samuel M. Lindsay
 Edward A. Ross
 Albion W. Small
 David C. Wells
 W. F. Willcox

25th Year—1930 Executive Committee

Officers:

Howard W. Odum, *President*
 Edwin H. Sutherland, *First Vice President*
 Dwight Sanderson, *Second Vice President*
 Ernest W. Burgess, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Elected Members:

F. Stuart Chapin
 Mrs. W. F. Drummer
 Ellsworth Faris
 Herbert A. Miller
 Edward B. Reuter
 Jesse F. Steiner

Past Presidents:

Franklin H. Giddings
 Edward A. Ross
 George E. Vincent
 Frank W. Blackmar
 James Q. Dealey
 James P. Lichtenberger
 Ulysses G. Weatherly
 Charles A. Ellwood
 Robert E. Park
 John L. Gillin
 William I. Thomas
 John M. Gillette
 William F. Ogburn

50th Year—1955 Council

Officers:

Donald Young, *President*
 Herbert Blumer, *President-Elect*
 Philip M. Hauser, *First Vice President*
 Robin M. Williams, Jr., *Second Vice President*
 Wellman J. Warner, *Secretary*

Leonard Broom, *ASR Editor*
 Dorothy Swaine Thomas, *Past President*
 Samuel A. Stouffer, *Past President*
 Florian Znaniecki, *Past President*

Elected Members:

Gordon W. Blackwell
 Kingsley Davis
 Mabel A. Elliott
 Margaret Jarman Hagood
 Philip M. Hauser
 Everett C. Hughes
 Guy B. Johnson
 Clifford Kirkpatrick
 Harvey J. Locke
 Lowry Nelson
 Calvin F. Schmid
 Kimball Young

Representatives from Sociological Societies:

Ray E. Baber, Pacific
 Howard W. Beers, Rural
 William E. Cole, Southern
 W. Fred Cottrell, Ohio Valley
 Thomas D. Eliot, Society for the Study of Social Problems
 Charles Hutchinson, District of Columbia
 William L. Kolb, Southwestern
 Alfred McClung Lee, Eastern
 Stuart A. Queen, Midwest

75th Year—1980 Council

Officers:

Peter H. Rossi, *President*
 Helen MacGill Hughes, *Vice President*
 William Foote Whyte, *President-Elect*
 Renee C. Fox, *Vice President-Elect*
 James F. Short, Jr., *Secretary*
 Herbert L. Costner, *Secretary-Elect*
 Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., *Past President*

Elected Members:

Pauline Bart
 Norman Birnbaum
 Ernest Q. Campbell
 Arlene Kaplan Daniels
 Irwin Deutscher
 William A. Gamson
 Helena Znaniecki Lopata
 Thomas F. Pettigrew
 Morris Rosenberg
 Immanuel Wallerstein
 Charles V. Willie
 Maurice Zeitlin

RECIPIENTS OF A.S.A. AWARDS

MacIVER AWARD

- 1956 E. Franklin Frazier, *The Black Bourgeoisie*
 1958 Reinhard Bendix, *Work and Authority in Industry*
 1959 August B. Hollingshead and Frederick C. Redlich, *Social Class and Mental Illness: A Community Study*
 1961 Erving Goffman, *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*
 1962 Seymour Martin Lipset, *Political Man: The Social Bases of Politics*
 1963 Wilbert E. Moore, *The Conduct of the Corporation*
 1964 Shmuel N. Eisenstadt, *The Political Systems of Empires*
 1965 William J. Goode, *World Revolution and Family Patterns*
 1966 John Porter, *The Vertical Mosaic: An Analysis of Social Class and Power in Canada*
 1967 Kai T. Erikson, *Wayward Puritan*
 1968 Barrington Moore, Jr., *Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy*

SOROKIN AWARD

- 1968 Peter Blau, Otis Dudley Duncan, and Andrea Tyree, *The American Occupational Structure*
 1969 William A. Gamson, *Power and Discontent*
 1970 Arthur L. Stinchcombe, *Constructing Social Theories*
 1971 Robert W. Friedrichs, *A Sociology of Sociology*; and Harrison C. White, *Chains of Opportunity: Systems Models of Mobility in Organization*
 1972 Eliot Freidson, *Profession of Medicine: A Study of the Sociology of Applied Knowledge*
 1974 Clifford Geertz, *The Interpretations of Cultures*; and Christopher Jencks, *Inequality*
 1975 Immanuel Wallerstein, *The Modern World System*
 1976 Robert Bellah, *The Broken Covenant: American Civil Religion in Time of Trial*; and Jeffrey Paige, *Agrarian Revolution: Social Movements and Export Agriculture in the Underdeveloped World*
 1977 Perry Anderson, *Considerations on Western Marxism*; and Kai T. Erikson, *Everything in Its Path*
 1979 Helen Fein, *Accounting for Genocide*

DuBOIS-JOHNSON-FRAZIER AWARD

- 1971 Oliver Cromwell Cox
 1973 St. Clair Drake
 1976 Hylan Garnett Lewis
 1978 Ira DeAugustine Reid (posthumous)
 1980 Joseph S. Himes

STOUFFER AWARD

- 1973 Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., and Special Award to Paul F. Lazarsfeld
 1974 Otis Dudley Duncan
 Leo A. Goodman
 1975 James S. Coleman
 Harrison C. White
 1977 Otis Dudley Duncan

SYDNEY SPIVACK AWARD

- 1977 Ernst Borinski
James W. Loewen
Richard A. Schermerhorn
William J. Wilson
- 1978 Reynolds Farley
Leo Kuper
Thomas F. Pettigrew
Julian Samora
- 1979 James E. Blackwell
Celia S. Heller
Joan Moore
Pierre van den Berghe

JESSIE BERNARD AWARD

- 1977 Mirra Komarovsky
1979 Nancy Chodorow
Valerie Kincade Oppenheimer

CAREER OF DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

- 1980 Robert K. Merton

DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTION TO SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

- 1980 Peter M. Blau, *Inequality and Heterogeneity*
Theda Skocpol, *States and Revolutions*

DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTIONS TO TEACHING

- 1980 Everett K. Wilson

INDEX OF SUBJECTS

- Academic Freedom 14, 39, 50, 57
Alpha Pi Zeta 9
American Anthropological Assn. 8
American Association for
 Advancement of Science 1, 51
American Association of
 Social Workers 8
American Council of
 Learned Societies 8, 50, 51, 56
American Economic Assn. 1, 2, 8, 9, 13, 14
American Historical Assn. 1, 8
American Journal of Sociology 16, 32
American Political Science Assn. 1, 7, 8, 14
American Prison Assn. 48
American Psychological Assn. 8, 49
American Social Science Assn. 4
American Sociological Review 31, 42, 43, 44
American Statistical Assn. 8, 13
American Yearbook 7, 10
Annual Meetings 5, 15, 40, 47, 63
Applied Practical Sociology 3, 5, 14, 19, 26, 33,
 40, 43, 47, 48, 68
Asia Foundation 48
Assn. of Law Schools 8
Author's Guide to Selected Journals 69
Awards 46, 56, 69
- Bernard Award 69
Bernays Award 46
Black Sociologists 60, 67
Boyd Printing Co. 42
Bulletins of A.S.S. 43
- Career Booklet 53, 69
Carnegie Corp. 8, 37, 49, 50
Caucuses 60, 63, 67
Certificates of Indebtedness 19
Certification 49
Chicago, University of 16, 32
Chicano Caucus 67
Civil Service Commission 10, 20, 33, 56
COFRAT 57, 72
Columbia University 37
Confidentiality Study 70
Constitution 4, 25, 30, 37, 44, 60, 70
Contemporary Sociology 68
Cornerhouse Fund 66, 69
Council of Social Advisors 61
Current Research Projects 14, 44
- Dictionary of American Biography* 8
Directory of Departments
 of Sociology 69
Directory of Members 42
Discrimination 34, 56, 61
District of Columbia
 Sociological Society 36
DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award 67, 69
- Education of Sociologists in U.S. 46
Employment 19, 40, 68
Employment Bulletin 40, 44, 68
Encyclopedia of Social Sciences 7
- Equal Rights Amendment 67
Ethics 45, 55, 62, 71
Executive Office 28, 35, 58, 63
- Federal Government 35, 47, 50, 56, 61, 62, 72
Fellows 30, 47, 70
Finances 11, 17, 18, 42, 64, 65
FOOTNOTES 67, 68
Ford Foundation 50
Founding 4
Fulbright Program 56, 61
Fund for the Improvement of
 Postsecondary Education 65
- Gay Sociologists Caucus 67
Graduate Training 20, 34, 35, 45, 54
Grant Foundation 63
Guide to Graduate Departments 53
- Honorary Members 22
House Committee on
 Tax Exempt Foundations 50
House Committee on
 Un-American Activities 39
- Incorporation 35
International Relations 22, 41, 48, 56, 63, 71
Issues, Long-Term 62
- Johns Hopkins University 1, 2
Journal of Health & Social Behavior 53
- Legal Actions 72
Lilly Endowment 65
Lobbying 56
- MacIver Award 46
McCoy Hall 1, 2
Membership 11, 42, 52, 65
Membership Qualifications 3, 30, 38, 47, 70
Milbank Memorial Fund 53
Minority Fellowship Program 64, 66
- National Council of Teachers
 of Social Studies 9
National Education Assn. 8, 9
National Foundation for
 the Social Sciences 61
National Institute of Education 66, 70
National Institute of Mental Health 53, 54, 61, 64, 66
National Register of Scientific
 and Technical Personnel 54, 64
National Research Council 7
National Science Foundation 38, 51, 54, 56
Name Change 44
New York University 37
Northwestern University 36
- Oberlin College 66
Organizational Structure 26, 27, 28, 29, 36, 57, 58, 59
- Placement Service 40
Presidential Series 69

Presidential Succession.....	55
Problems of Discipline Grants.....	70
Professional Information Series.....	69
<i>Program Abstracts</i>	44
Projects on Teaching.....	64, 65
<i>Public Opinion Quarterly</i>	44
Public Relations.....	20, 40, 48, 57
Publications.....	16, 17, 26, 31, 42, 52, 68
Radical Caucus.....	61, 67
Regional Societies.....	28, 37, 48, 58, 59, 70, 71
Research.....	13, 26, 34, 45, 48, 63, 70
Research Skills Institutes.....	70
<i>Rose Monograph Series</i>	53, 69
Russell Sage Bulletins.....	43, 53
Russell Sage Foundation.....	14, 43, 46, 53, 67, 70
Rural Sociology.....	15, 31
Scientific Sociology.....	24
Sections.....	15, 26, 37, 47, 58, 63, 70, 71
<i>Social Forces</i>	32
<i>Social Policy and Sociology</i>	66
<i>Social Science Abstracts</i>	7
Social Science Research Council.....	7, 26, 50
Social Studies.....	9, 41, 48
<i>Socio-Log</i>	68
<i>Sociological Methodology</i>	53
Sociological Organizations.....	29

Sociological Resources for Secondary Schools.....	54, 64, 66
<i>Sociological Theory</i>	69
<i>Sociology and Rehabilitation</i>	53
<i>Sociology and Social Research</i>	32
Sociology Liberation Movement.....	60
<i>Sociology of Education</i>	43, 53
<i>Sociology Today</i>	44
<i>Sociometry</i>	43
Sorokin Award.....	56
Spivack Fellowships.....	69
Status of Racial & Ethnic Minorities in Sociology.....	67
Stouffer Award.....	56
Status of Women in Sociology.....	67
Teaching.....	9, 11, 20, 25, 26, 34, 37, 48, 54, 63, 64, 65
<i>The American Sociologist</i>	43, 44, 53
UNESCO.....	41, 56
<i>Uses of Sociology</i>	53
Vietnam War.....	60
Visiting Scientists Program.....	48, 53, 64
Women Sociologists.....	61, 67
World Congress.....	56
World War II.....	33

INDEX OF NAMES

Abel, Theodore F.....	45, 46
Abrams, Ray H.....	45
Alpert, Harry.....	43, 45, 46, 54
Alpert, Mariam.....	43
Alvarez, Rodolfo.....	67
Anderson, C.A.....	55
Anderson, W.A.....	31
Anderson, William.....	64
Angell, Robert C.....	55
Bain, Reed.....	21, 32
Barber, Bernard.....	45, 55
Barber, Ray E.....	37
Barnes, Harry E.....	8
Batten, S.Z.....	14
Becker, Howard.....	32, 56
Benes, Edward.....	22
Berger, Morroe.....	46
Berger, Peter.....	69
Bernard, Jessie.....	43
Bernard, L.L.....	10, 22, 23, 26, 31, 32
Blackmar, Frank W.....	3
Blackwell, Gordon.....	37, 45
Blackwell, James E.....	66, 67
Blau, Peter M.....	69
Blumer, Herbert.....	28, 37, 45, 46
Bogardus, Emory S.....	9
Bolling, Richard.....	51
Bonilla, Frank.....	66

Borgatta, Edgar.....	49, 53
Borinski, Ernst.....	69
Bossard, James H.S.....	30, 38
Bougle, Charles.....	22
Boulding, Elise M.....	67
Bowers, Raymond V.....	35, 36, 37, 51
Branford, Charles.....	22
Brim, Orville.....	43
Broom, Leonard.....	38, 44
Brown, L.G.....	29
Brunner, Edmund deS.....	41
Burgess, Ernest W.....	22, 26, 28, 31, 34
Carroll, Mollie R.....	10
Carver, Thomas N.....	1, 4
Chapin, F. Stuart.....	7, 12, 19
Chapman, Stanley H.....	45
Clark, Carroll D.....	45, 59
Clausen, John.....	39, 43, 63
Clow, Frederick B.....	9
Cohen, Albert.....	59
Coleman, A. Lee.....	55
Collins, Randall.....	69
Conyers, James E.....	67
Cook, Lloyd A.....	41
Cooley, Charles H.....	4, 12, 22
Coser, Rose Laub.....	67
Cottrell, Leonard S., Jr.....	34, 37, 43, 44, 46, 54
Cowhig, James.....	68

Cox, Oliver C.....	69
Crawford, W. Rex.....	41
Cutler, J. Elbert.....	5, 26
D'Antonio, William V.....	54
Davenport, William.....	2, 5
Davie, Maurice R.....	24, 37
Davis, Jerome.....	28, 31
Dealey, James Q.....	11, 12
Deardoff, Neva R.....	26
Demerath, N.J., III.....	64, 66
Dornbusch, Sanford M.....	46
Dowd, Jerome.....	11, 12
DuBois, W.E.B.....	67
Duprat, G.L.....	22
Eaves, Lucille.....	5, 13
Edwards, G. Franklin.....	59
Elliott, Mabel A.....	45
Ellwood, Charles A.....	3, 9, 12
Elmer, E.C.....	19, 21, 26, 31, 41
Elmer, Glaister A.....	45
Epley, Dean G.....	54
Epps, Edgar.....	67
Etzioni, Amitai.....	55
Eubank, Earle.....	22, 23
Fairchild, Henry P.....	12, 22, 28, 33
Faris, Ellsworth.....	23, 32
Faris, Robert E.L.....	38, 59
Feldmesser, Robert.....	54
Finney, Ross L.....	9
Finsterbusch, Kurt.....	63
Firey, Walter.....	46
Fitzpatrick, Joseph P.....	45
Folsom, Joseph K.....	33, 34, 45
Foot, Nelson N.....	45, 68
Fort, Robert N.....	45
Foskett, John.....	45
Frazier, E. Franklin.....	37, 41, 46, 67
Freidson, Eliot.....	53
Gee, Wilson.....	19, 29
Gettys, W.E.....	29, 31
Giddings, Franklin H.....	2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12
Gillette, John M.....	9
Gillin, John L.....	7, 13, 28
Glick, Paul C.....	67
Goldenweiser, Alexander.....	7
Goldsmid, Charles A.....	65
Gollin, Albert E.....	68
Gross, Neal.....	54, 55
Hagood, Margaret Jarman.....	35, 36
Halbwachs, Maurice.....	22
Hamilton, Ruth S.....	55, 66
Hankins, Frank H.....	21, 24, 32
Harper, Ernest B.....	19
Hauser, Philip M.....	34, 37, 49, 58
Hawley, Amos H.....	49
Hayes, Edward C.....	4, 12, 15, 16
Hayes, Wayland J.....	41
Henderson, C.R.....	3, 13
Hertzler, J.O.....	37
Himes, Joseph.....	34
Hobhouse, L.T.....	22
Hoffer, C.R.....	41
Hollingshead, August B.....	46, 54
Homans, George.....	58
Hopper, Janice Harris.....	59

Hughes, Everett C.....	52, 57, 58
Hughes, Helen MacGill.....	67
Humphrey, Hubert H.....	51
Ikedo, Kiyoshi.....	55
Inkeles, Alex.....	49
Jackson, Maurice.....	63, 66, 67
Janowitz, Morris.....	43
Javits, Jacob.....	51
Johnson, Charles.....	67
Johnson, Lyndon B.....	61
Johnston, A.A.....	29
Kadushin, Charles.....	68
Karpf, Maurice J.....	18
Kefauver, Estes.....	51
Kelly, Paul.....	54
Kelsey, Carl.....	5, 10
Kennedy, Ruby Jo.....	45
Kern, Robert R.....	10
King, Morton B.....	59
Kinley, David.....	4
Kolb, J.H.....	26, 31
Kolb, William L.....	55
Komarovsky, Mirra.....	69
Krueger, E.T.....	29, 37
Landis, Paul H.....	41
Lang, Gladys.....	46
Lang, Kurt.....	46
Langworthy, Russell L.....	54
Larsen, Otto N.....	64, 66
LaViolette, Forrest.....	29
Lazarsfeld, Paul F.....	54, 58
Lee, Alfred McClung.....	21, 40, 45
Leggon, Cheryl.....	64
Leipzig, Henry M.....	5
Lejins, Peter.....	36, 48
Leslie, Gerald R.....	54
Leventman, Paula.....	68
Lichtenberg, James P.....	7
Lindsay, Samuel N.....	1, 4, 5
Lively, C.E.....	31
Locke, Henry.....	37
Loewen, James W.....	69
Loomis, Charles P.....	54
Lorimer, Frank.....	35
Lumley, F.E.....	26
Lundberg, George.....	23, 26
MacIver, Robert M.....	24, 26
Mack, Raymond.....	59
Marcson, Simon.....	45
Marrett, Cora Bagley.....	67
Marwell, G.L.....	41
Mauksch, Hans O.....	65
Maunier, Rene.....	23
Mauss, Marcel.....	22
Mayer, Joseph.....	19
Mayer, Kurt B.....	46
McElrath, Dennis C.....	55
McKittrick, Reuben.....	9
Mendlovitz, Saul.....	49
Meroney, W.P.....	32
Merriam, Charles E.....	7
Merton, Robert K.....	44, 69
Miller, Delbert.....	34
Miller, H.A.....	31
Miller, S. Michael.....	45

Miyamoto, Frank.....	67
Moland, John, Jr.....	66
Monachesi, Elio D.....	41, 45
Moore, Harry.....	37
Moore, Joan.....	67
Moore, Wilbert E.....	54, 58
Moreno, J.L.....	43
Morse, Wayne.....	51
Mowrer, Ernest R.....	36
Mulvaney, Bernard C.....	35
Newcomb, Theodore.....	49
Nimkoff, Meyer.....	45
Nisbet, Robert A.....	55
Nixon, Richard M.....	51
Noland, E. William.....	45
North, Cecil C.....	9
Odum, Howard.....	7, 26
Ogburn, William E.....	7, 26, 28, 38
Ogg, F.A.....	8
Ohlin, Lloyd.....	43
Oppenheimer, Franz.....	22
Page, Charles H.....	46, 59
Park, Robert E.....	21, 22
Parmelee, Maurice.....	19, 23, 24, 31
Parsons, Talcott.....	37, 38, 50, 54, 55, 58
Patten, Simon N.....	1
Pease, John.....	68
Peters, Charles C.....	19
Phelps, Harold A.....	21
Pierson, Donald.....	41
Porter, Charles O.....	51
Price, Maurice T.....	33
Rankin, Robert P.....	55
Reckless, W.C.....	19
Reiss, Albert J., Jr.....	46, 55
Reuter, E.B.....	26
Reynolds, C.N.....	29
Rhoades, Lawrence J.....	69
Rice, Stuart A.....	26, 28, 31
Riley, John.....	37, 43, 54, 58
Riley, Matilda White.....	37, 42
Rivera, Jaime Sena.....	66
Rose, Arnold M.....	53, 55
Ross, E.A.....	1, 2, 5, 12
Rossi, Peter H.....	62
Samora, Julian A.....	55
Sanderson, Dwight.....	9, 15, 19, 31, 37
Schermerhorn, R.A.....	69
Schmid, Calvin F.....	45
Schuler, Edgar A.....	55
Schuessler, Karl F.....	66
Schwartz, Michael.....	53
Seligman, E.R.A.....	8
Senior, Clarence.....	41
Sewell, William H.....	46, 53, 54, 66
Shaw, Clifford R.....	19
Sibley, Elbridge.....	45, 46, 49
Sims, N.C.....	24, 32
Sjoberg, Gideon.....	49, 55
Skocpol, Theda.....	69
Small, Albion.....	1, 5, 6, 7, 12, 16
Smith, T. Lynn.....	41
Smith, Walter R.....	9
Sorokin, Pitirim.....	22, 24, 40
Spencer, Anna Carlin.....	3
Stauss, Joseph H.....	66
Stephan, Frederick.....	37
Stouffer, Samuel A.....	47
Stryker, Sheldon.....	53
Suchman, Edward A.....	53
Sumner, William G.....	2, 3
Sussman, Leila.....	53
Sussman, Marvin B.....	53
Sutherland, E.H.....	33
Sutherland, Robert C.....	41
Swanson, Guy.....	49, 58
Sweet, James A.....	67
Sykes, Gresham.....	54, 59
Taeuber, Conrad.....	34, 36, 37, 43, 50, 58
Taeuber, Irene.....	36
Taylor, Carl A.....	31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43
Thomas, Dorothy.....	22, 37
Thomas, W.I.....	28
Todd, Arthur J.....	9, 26
Tolbert, Charles M.....	54
Tonnies, Ferdinand.....	22
Turner, Ralph.....	49, 55, 58, 62
Udy, Stanley, Jr.....	59
Useem, John.....	59
Valentine, John A.....	54
Valien, Preston.....	55
Veditz, C.W.A.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Wallin, Paul.....	46
Ward, Lester F.....	1, 4, 5
Warner, Wellman J.....	43, 46
Weatherly, Ulysses G.....	12, 24, 26, 28
Weitzman, Lenore J.....	67
Wells, David C.....	4, 5
Whetten, Nathan L.....	41
Wiese, Leopold von.....	22
Wilensky, Harold L.....	53
Wilkening, Eugene.....	59
Willcox, W.F.....	4, 5
Willey, Malcolm M.....	21, 26
Williams, Paul.....	67
Williams, Robin, Jr.....	54
Wilson, Everett K.....	69
Wilson, William J.....	69
Wirth, Louis.....	28, 37, 41
Woodruff, Clinton R.....	3, 4
Woolfer, T.J., Jr.....	35
Woolston, Howard B.....	7, 9, 24, 29
Worms, Rene.....	22
Wrong, Dennis.....	68
Young, Donald.....	29, 33, 34, 37, 54, 58
Young, Kimball.....	29, 35
Zeisel, Hans.....	45
Zeitlin, Irving.....	69