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# Footnotes

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## 1975 . . . PRESIDENT-ELECT POSTS PLANS FOR SAN FRANCISCO MEETING

The 70th Annual Meeting of the ASA will be held at the San Francisco Hilton Hotel on August 25-29, 1975. It will mark the first time that the program will be scheduled over five full days. This should provide ample opportunity for a thorough exploration and exchange of ideas under a program theme announced by President-Elect Lewis A. Coser as "Conflict and Dissensus: Contemporary and Historical Perspectives."

San Franciscans have witnessed sociologists in conflict at earlier Annual Meetings. The last time the ASA met by the Golden Gate, 2,835 persons registered for a meeting that was marked by heated, but unscheduled, controversy over the war in Viet Nam and other social and political issues that were stirring in 1969.

Next year, by design, President-Elect Coser and his 1975 Program Committee hope to bring sociologists together in an orderly and fruitful set of confrontations over issues that beset both the society and the discipline. Coser outlined the intent of the program theme in the following words:

*The theme for our 1975 meetings in San Francisco will be: Conflict and Dissensus: Contemporary and Historical Perspectives.* I have chosen this theme not because I claim any logical or sociological priority of social conflict over social integration, or of dissensus over consensus, but rather because I believe that the study of conflict and dissensus has been comparatively neglected even though they loom very large indeed in contemporary America as well as in the historical record. The discipline of sociology cannot afford to avert its gaze from the powerful ideal or material interests which set men and groups against one another, though it should continue to focus attention on those forces that bind them together in common pursuits.

Gunnar Myrdal wrote recently that "progress in social science lies through controversy, which should be sharpened and not veiled." I fully agree with him, and would like to embody this idea in the structure of our program for 1975. I shall hence make a deliberate attempt to stimulate as much controversy at these meetings as possible. There will be occasions for functionalists to debate with Marxists,



President-Elect Lewis A. Coser

for ethnomethodologists to confront exchange theorists, and for symbolic interactionists to test their mettle against system theorists.

Controversy will not be limited to theoretical approaches, however. It will largely center on substantive matters. There will be occasions to debate the large macrosociological issues of freedom vs. control, or centralization vs. decentralization. But there will also be occasion to discuss more specific issues, such as, e.g., traditional family planning vs. attempts to reach zero population growth; structural vs. socialpsychological theories of revolutions; local vs. centralized control of community organizations; involvement vs. detachment in problem-oriented social research.

It is my fond hope that such discussions, debates, and controversies will help bring sociologists together. Our discipline seems in danger of increasing fragmentation and splintering. By engaging one another in debate and controversy sociologists may find it possible to develop the rudiments of a common language.

Two plenary sessions on "Divergent Views on American Society" and "Divergent Views on American Sociology" have been organized to highlight aspects of the program theme for 1975. In addition, there will be fourteen thematic panels and thirteen didactic seminars, as well as the usual array of luncheon roundtables and

(See 1975 Program p.2)

## Portrait of Our New President . . .

Lewis A. Coser is the kind of person often described as one of the outstanding people working in our field—and respected as such by sets of people working in several different fields.

He publishes not only in the *American Journal of Sociology*, but in *Partisan Review*. He has been President of the Eastern Sociological Society; he has also (with Irving Howe) been founding editor of *Dissent*. He is such a central figure in mainstream sociology as to have been in-

cluded as Visiting Professor at the University of California at Berkeley in 1957-58; he possesses an interdisciplinary range that led to his invitation to be a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences in 1968-69.

Lew Coser was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1913. From 1935 to 1938 he was a student at the Sorbonne in Paris, France. Having left Germany as the Nazis consolidated their power, he ironically wound up in a concentration camp in France. He

## 1974 . . . PRESIDENTIAL PERSPECTIVE FROM MONTREAL: THE YEAR IN REVIEW

The ASA is a large and complex organization, and carrying out the diverse activities of such an organization is far too big and difficult a job to be performed as an avocation by a few elected officers, as Weber has long since stressed. I knew that all along in my head, but I have learned it anew in my bones during the year I have served as president. Council can only deal with broad policies. The arduous work of implementing them and keeping the organization going is necessarily performed by the full-time staff. We all, and I particularly, are much indebted for their devoted efforts to Otto Larsen, Alice Myers, and the other members of the Executive Office of the ASA at 1722 N Street in Washington (which, incidentally, is across the street from where Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt lived when he was assistant secretary of the Navy sixty years ago).

An illustration of the great variety of time-consuming activities of the ASA is the Graduate Fellowship Program for Ethnic Minorities, which just awarded the first 20 fellowships to minority students for graduate work in sociology. This program was initiated by the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, chaired by James E. Blackwell; it was discussed at length and approved by Council; and it is under the direction of the new Minority Fellowships Committee, chaired by Maurice Jackson. But the tremendous amount of work involved in obtaining grants for this program and in its ongoing administration was and is carried out by our Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women, Joan Harris (formerly, Maurice Jackson), in collaboration with Otto Larsen, and by the staff member specifically appointed to be responsible for the program—first Cheryl Leggon and now William Anderson. We owe them much for having successfully overcome a number of difficulties and enabled us successfully to launch this program.

Organizing the annual ASA meeting, which is attended by thousands of sociologists and has hundreds of active participants, is the largest single task of the executive staff, to which Alice Myers and her assistants devote months of strenuous effort. The theme of this year's meeting is "Focus on Social Structure." I proposed this theme because I consider the core task of sociology, which distinguishes it from the other social sciences—to be the study

of social structure, that is, the systematic explanation of the complex configurations of interdependent elements that characterize social life. I have to put this sociologist

see Blau, p. 4



President Peter M. Blau

## International Flavor Marks Montreal Meeting

Montreal is one of the world's great cities, often described as "The Paris of North America." Both the meeting site and the fact that the ASA convention follows fast in the wake of the 8th World Congress of Sociology in Toronto have added extra impetus for an international outreach in organizing the 69th Annual Meeting of the ASA.

The printed program reveals that 52 sociologists from Canada are participating directly in the proceedings as are 67 sociologists from 26 countries outside the United States and Canada. Heading the list are 13 sociologists each from France and England followed by four each from Brazil and the USSR; three each from Poland and India; two each from West Germany, Israel, Finland, Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium, and Sweden; and one each from the Netherlands, Ghana, Iraq, South Africa, Scotland, Senegal, Norway, Italy, Hungary, Austria, Chile, Iceland, and Iran.

In addition to those participating directly on the program, it is expected that a large representation from other international centers of sociology will be in attendance at Montreal by virtue of the back-to-back meetings of the ISA and the ASA. To encourage this outcome, sociologists from outside the United States and Canada will be registered without charge at the ASA meeting as "International Guests." The ASA will also host a reception honoring the International Guests on Sunday, August 25, at 10:30 pm following the first plenary session. All persons in attendance at the Annual Meeting are invited to this reception.

see Coser, p. 3

cont. from p. 1.

## 1975 Program: Call for Papers . . .

supplementary sessions. Information about these features of the program will be reported in later issues of FOOTNOTES.

short and setting up the need for complex last minute adjustments.

### Rules of Participation

**Contributed Papers**

The dominant feature of the 1975 program will continue to be the regular sessions organized by members of the ASA. The Program Committee, headed by President-Elect Coser and including J. Milton Yinger, Raymond W. Mack, Suzanne Keller, James F. Short, Jr., Kai T. Erikson, N.J. Demerath III, Joseph S. Himes, and William H. Form, has specified 74 topic areas for Programmed Sessions for which contributed papers are now invited. The topics and organizers are listed below. These will be supplemented by sessions organized by the various Sections of the ASA.

### Supplementary Sessions

If you have prepared a paper but can find no appropriate session topic in the list below, you may submit it to Nicholas J. Demerath, Department of Sociology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130. Professor Demerath's subcommittee will read these papers and refer them to appropriate organizers. In those cases where no suitable topic exists, the subcommittee will attempt to organize several supplementary sessions around suitable topics to be added to the Program. The purpose of these sessions is to broaden the contents of the program to cover the diversities of the discipline and to give more opportunity to participation within the limits of time and space available. Papers will be judged on merit; those rejected by organizers of specific topics because of their inappropriateness to the topic may be resubmitted for consideration for the Supplementary Sessions. Those rejected because of their poor quality would probably be rejected for these sessions also.

### Luncheon Roundtables

Professor Gaye Tuchman will chair a subcommittee to organize this aspect of the Annual Meeting Program. Members wishing to be considered as presenters, or those wishing to suggest topics or presenters for the luncheons may contact Professor Tuchman at the Department of Sociology, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, New York 11367.

### Submission of Papers

Papers may not exceed 20 pages and should be submitted directly to the appropriate organizer as listed below. Papers that have been read at meetings of other professional societies or that will be published prior to September, 1975, are not eligible for inclusion in the program. Papers that have been modified only in secondary respects after similar reading or publication are also ineligible.

Papers must be submitted to the organizers prior to January 10, 1975. Once the organizers inform the Executive Office of the titles of papers accepted for inclusion in the program, authors will be notified of the date by which they must submit abstracts and final copies of papers to the ASA. This deadline will be no later than June 1, 1975.

As with submissions to ASA journals, the practice of submitting the same paper to more than one organizer is discouraged. If there is a multiple submission, the author must make this perfectly clear to every organizer involved.

Another situation that creates a serious problem for organizers is submission by an author of different papers to different organizers. If both papers are accepted, the ASA rules of participation force one to be dropped, thereby leaving one session

No individual shall be accorded more than two participatory roles in the program, including not more than one in which he or she is the sole author of a paper. "Participatory roles" are those in which persons are listed by name in the printed program, e.g., presenter or author of a paper, presenter in a roundtable, participant in a seminar, panel member, organizer of a session, presider over a session, or discussant of a paper. These rules also govern sessions arranged and sponsored by a Section.

### Session Topics and Organizers

**Alternate Institutions and Alternate Culture:** Rosabeth Moss Kanter, 6 Channing Place, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

**Sociology of the Arts:** K. Peter Etzkorn, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri 63212

**Biosociology:** Allan Mazur, 246 Scott-holm Terrace, Syracuse, New York 13224

**Collective Behavior:** William Anderson, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036

**Community:** Alvin H. Scaff, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina 27412

**Sociology of Computing:** Francis M. Sim, Department of Sociology, Room 502/Liberal Arts Tower, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

**Sociology of Consumer Behavior:** Gerald Zaltman, Graduate School of Management, Leverone Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201

**The Corporation: National and International Perspectives:** Maurice Zeitlin, 3460 Social Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706

**Criminology:** Rose Gialombardo, 1451 East 55th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60615

**Demography:** Karen O. Mason, Population Studies Center, 1225 South University Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

**Sociology of Developing Societies:** To be announced

**Conflicting Conceptualizations of Drug Addiction:** William M. Bates, Department of Sociology, Lake Shore Campus, Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois 60626

**Sociology of the Economy:** Wilbert E. Moore, Department of Sociology, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado 80210

**Sociology of Education:** Robert A. Ellis, Department of Sociology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602

**Social Change in Education:** To be announced

**Energy and Society (Joint with Rural):** Fred Cottrell, Scripps Foundation, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056

**Sociology of Environment:** William R. Catton, Jr., Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163

**Equality and Inequality as Sources of Dissensus:** Murray Milner, Department of Sociology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903

**Family and Kinship in American Society:** To be announced

**Family and Kinship in Comparative Perspectives:** Bernard Farber, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712

**Formal Organizations:** Marshall W. Meyer, Department of Sociology, University of California, Riverside, California 92502

**History of Sociology:** Whitney Pope, Department of Sociology, Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

**Interorganizational Relations:** Karen Cook, Department of Sociology (DK-40), University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105

**Religion in Contemporary Jewish Society:** Samuel Z. Klausner, Center for Research on the Acts of Man, 4025 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

**Sociology of Knowledge:** John W. Petras, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan 48859

**Sociology of Law:** Sue Titus Reid, College of Law, Condon Hall, University of Washington, 1100 NE Campus Parkway, Seattle, Washington 98105

**Sociology of Leisure:** John R. Kelly, Department of Sociology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia 22030

**Sociology of the Life Cycle: Youth:** Jerold M. Starr, Sociology Department, McNeil Building, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19174

**Sociology of the Life Cycle: Middle Years:** Daniel J. Levinson, Department of Psychiatry, Yale University, 34 Park Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06519

**Sociology of the Life Cycle: Old Age:** Matilda White Riley, P.O. Box 248, Brunswick, Maine 04011

**Mass Communications and Public Opinion:** S. J. Ball-Rokeach, Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163

**Medical Sociology:** Donald E. Larsen, Faculty of Medicine, University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4

**Methodology: Qualitative Approaches:** Lindsey Churchill, Graduate School, CUNY, 33 W. 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036

**Methodology: Quantitative Approaches:** Donald R. Ploch, Division of Social Sciences, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550

**New Issues in Military Sociology:** George Kourvetaris, Department of Sociology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois 60115

**The Military Veteran in Civilian Society:** Seymour Leventman, 189 Bellevue Street, Newton, Massachusetts 02158

**Social Mobility:** Andrea Tyree, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York 11790

**Occupations and Professions:** To be announced

**Social Dimensions of Physical Disability:** James Calonic, Department of Sociology, University of New Orleans, Lakefront, New Orleans, Louisiana 70122

**Policy Uses of Sociology: Case Studies:** Hylan Lewis, 60 East 86th Street, New York, New York 10028

**Political Sociology:** Marvin E. Olsen, Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers, 4000 N.E. 41st Street, Seattle, Washington 98105

**Sociology of Popular Culture:** R. Serge Denisoff, Department of Sociology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio 43403

**Race and Ethnic Minorities: Recent Trends:** Russell K. Endo, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80302

**Race and Ethnic Minorities: Issues in Theory and Methods:** Joseph W. Scott, Department of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

**Policy Research and the Minority Community:** To be announced

**The Future of Racial and Ethnic Conflict in Post-Industrial Societies:** A. J. McQueen, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Oberlin College, Oberlin,

Ohio 44074

**Sociology of Religion:** W. Clark Roof, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002

**Rural Sociology:** James H. Copp, 101 Bolton Hall, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77843

**Sociology of Science:** Barbara Reskin, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

**Sex Roles:** Joan Huber, 2111 Galen Drive, Champaign, Illinois 61820

**Varieties of Theoretical Approaches to Sex Roles:** Arlie Hochschild, 2711 Virginia Street, Apartment 4, Berkeley, California 94709

**Human Sexuality:** William Simon, Institute for Juvenile Research, 1140 South Paulina, Chicago, Illinois 60612

**Social Change:** Bryce Ryan, Department of Sociology, University of Miami, P.O. Box 8162, Coral Gables, Florida 33124

**Social Control:** Morris Janowitz, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637

**Social Deviance:** Lois DeFleur, Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163

**Social Movements:** John Wilson, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706

**Social Policy: Experiment and Evaluation:** Aaron Wildavsky, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, 202 Junipero Serra Boulevard, Stanford, California 94305

**Social Psychology: General:** John Kinch, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, California 94130

**Social Psychology: Small Groups:** Philip W. Blumstein, Department of Sociology DK-40, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195

**Social Psychology: Socialization:** Roberta Simmons, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 1114 Social Science Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

**Social Theory and Social Action: Antithetical or Inseparable:** To be announced

**Comparative Social Systems:** Joseph Lopreato, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712

**Sociolinguistics:** Barrie Thorne, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823

**Sociology and History:** E. Digby Baltzell, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19174

**Sociology of Sport:** To be announced

**Stratification:** Melvin L. Kohn, National Institutes of Health, Room 3-D-54, Building 10, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

**Symbolic Interaction:** Peter M. Hall, 109 Sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri 65201

**Teaching Sociology in the High Schools:** Thomas J. Switzer, 1022 School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

**New Developments in Sociological Theory:** Bo Anderson, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823

**Urban Sociology: Planning and Policy:** Suzanne Keller, Department of Sociology, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08540

**Urban Sociology: Structure and Culture:** John Moland, Jr., Center for Social Research, Southern University, P.O. Box 9981, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70813

**Crises in American Welfare Institutions:** Ronald C. Federico, 10 Springdale Court, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403

**Sociology of Work:** To be announced

**Sociology of World Conflicts:** To be announced

Relief, Nostalgia, Confidence, Concern . . .

## Secretary Sums Up Three Year Term

J. Milton Yinger of Oberlin College, concludes three years (1971-74) of dedicated and effective service as Secretary of the ASA with his final annual report, below, that clearly reflects the thoughtful and constructive manner in which Milt has approached his responsibilities. FOOTNOTES salutes this "persistent optimist" and commends his statement to all readers.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Relief, nostalgia, confidence, and a bit of concern are mingled as I prepare my final report as Secretary of the American Sociological Association. Undoubtedly the sources of these feelings are fairly self-evident. Although the job is challenging and interesting, one is bound to feel a bit of relief that the moonlighting—or at least a part of it—is about to be concluded. (Incidentally, for those of you who think that being a secretary always means the rather tedious transcription of the conversations and actions of meetings, and then their translation into coherent minutes—especially the 88 of you, that's a good round number, who have congratulated me on the clarity of the minutes—let me make a confession: Skilled stenographers record the proceedings, with knowledge and technical competence that obviously exceeds that available in the White House. Then minutes are prepared from the total transcript by the Executive Office, again with enormous skill. My task is to check those minutes against my memory, understandings, and the comments I've scribbled on the agenda and to certify their accuracy. Sometimes I've changed as many as two commas.) Relief, then, not because the job has been tedious, but because, like all good jobs, it has commanded energy and attention in a crowded schedule.

Nostalgia: How could one feel otherwise? One has struggled through complex and important issues with dozens of talented and attractive people. One has discovered, after a lengthy and exhausting council or committee meeting, the hidden talents of one's colleagues: musicians, athletes, gourmets, raconteurs, and of course raconteuses, abound.

Confidence: The ASA is a strong and effective organization. I continue to be amazed at the skill and dedication of the hundreds of people who contribute to its work. As Secretary, one gets a sense of the great range of activities carried out under ASA auspices. Editors and associate editors, committee chairpersons and their committee colleagues, section officers, designers of and participants in the annual meetings, council members, officers, and of course the national office staff combine to do the work of the Association. This is not to say that all is sweetness and light. Like other organizations, our priorities need continuous reappraisal—and don't always get it. With frequent changes of personnel, we have repeatedly reinvented the wheel, sometimes in the process using up most of the time available for its use. Occasionally when I look at the portraits of past presidents who smile down at us in the Council room at 1722 N Street, one of them seems to turn into Robert Michels, but the image soon fades.

I will resist the temptation to list all of those who, in my judgment, have made notable contributions to the ASA in the last several years. This report is supposed to be brief. But as chairman of the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, as well as Secretary, I have had the opportunity to see the great skill with which the



work of the Association has been carried out by its members and officers and by the staff in the Executive Office. Pete Rossi, my predecessor as Secretary, set enormously high standards for the office, as he is doing now as chairman of an important committee. First Jay Demerath and now Otto Larsen have given the ASA the kind of executive leadership that is essential during these turbulent times. Nor could we hope for a better Administrative Officer than Alice Myers. One of the best signs of the leadership exercised in the Executive Office is the high quality of the staff working there. Because Presidents serve three years on the Council, a Secretary works with five during his three year term. The strength and variety of talents in the ASA is wonderfully demonstrated by the Presidents during the last five years: William Sewell, Sy Goode, Mirra Komarovskiy, Peter Blau, Lew Coser. Strength and variety are demonstrated even further by adding the names of the Vice-Presidents: Morris Janowitz, Mirro Komarovskiy, Ray Mack, Matilda Riley, and Neil Smelser. With such resources, a Secretary doesn't worry about a somewhat shaky budget, which in fact is not too shaky—we shall probably end the 1973-74 year with a modest surplus.

My concerns have to do with questions of direction, for the Association and for the discipline. Having moved since World War II from a fairly homogeneous organization of 2,000 members to a more ram-bunctious and diverse society of 14,000 members, we naturally find ourselves debating policy more than before. One sees this in Council, among other places, which is deeply affected by an important—and on the whole creative—split. It is not so much a split between members as within each person. Some are 60-40, others are 40-60.

On one side we have antiestablishmentarianism, a fear of orthodoxy, of bureaucracy, of premature closing of debate. We should not set standards, because standards imply orthodoxy. Sociology of sociology abounds. Rather drastic change is a continuous necessity. Pluralism is good (is anomie?). The ASA, according to this view, serves best as an agency to furnish a forum for all points of view. The more controversy, the healthier we are.

On the other side of almost all of us are deep-seated assumptions that a science of society, culture, and human behavior is possible, that human beings are part of nature, that the empirical and logical methods of science are applicable to their study. If these things are true, we should

be accumulating agreements in a discipline 150 years old. These agreements should be made more explicit and built upon. Standard scales and concepts are not orthodox; they are the stuff of science. The more agreement we can attain, the more mature the science.

To some degree this split immobilizes the Association, and immobility on many issues supports, unintendedly, position one. We are much better at airing our differences than in gathering up our agreements and building upon them. I see no way of eliminating this split. By making it explicit, however, we may find ways to use it fruitfully and reduce its harmful effects. Explicit attention may lead to agreement on the particular issues where controversy prevails and on other issues where agreements, standards, and accumulation can be stressed.

Our heterogeneity is expressed in other ways. The most visible work of the Association is connected with the encouragement, presentation, and publication of research. For the most part it is the research scholars who are sufficiently visible nationally to be elected to office. It is easy for them to take for granted that research is sociology. There are, however, at least two competing points of view. Although I cannot demonstrate it with confidence, I imagine that more of the time of persons who call themselves sociologists is spent in teaching than in research. Some of our members are asking: Why doesn't the Association do more for me, helping me deal with the kinds of problems I face as a sociologist? And many persons who are not members ask the same thing. Fortunately the Council, the Executive Officer, the lively section on Teaching of Sociology, and others are beginning to listen to this question. I think it is essential that we answer it promptly and effectively.

Another competing point of view is scarcely new, although it takes on continuously new appearances. From Comte's "positive polity," to Ward's "social teleis," to contemporary activism there has been a strain in sociology which affirms its importance for social policy, for the reduction of social problems, for the criticism of inhumane social processes and structures. I suspect there is something of Ward in most of us: We need not wait for the slow and cumbersome processes of social evolution to produce better human arrangements. By taking thought—sociological thought—we can reduce the costs attendant upon non-rational natural selection. The crises and tragedies of the day, indeed, stimulate this point of view: We not only need not wait, we cannot wait. We must bring human intelligence to bear on our inadequate social arrangements or the end is in sight for humankind. Perhaps Mills expressed this idea as well as any: The task of sociology is, by taking thought, to convert private troubles into public issues that can be dealt with by the tools of rational thought.

I do not know whether the American Sociological Association can deal effectively with all three of these vital tasks. If many of our members see one of them, but not the other two, as significant—whichever one it is—while others emphasize another, we probably cannot handle them creatively within one organization. Officers will lack legitimacy; priorities will not be established; we will oppose one another rather than discussing with one another what should be done. Being a persistent optimist, however, and having seen at close hand the wealth of human resources available to the Association, and believing that a researcher, a teacher, and a policy maker lives within most of us, I confidently expect the ASA to continue to develop as the creative center of sociology.

J. Milton Yinger, Secretary

Coser, from p. 1

He was an instructor at the University of Chicago from 1948-50. He completed his Ph.D. in sociology at Columbia in 1954. He was a member of the faculty of Brandeis University from 1951-68, and served as Professor of Sociology there from 1960-68. Since 1969, he has been Distinguished Professor at the State University of New York, Stony Brook.

He edited (with Bernard Rosenberg) *Sociological Theory*, and (with Irving Howe) *The American Communist Party*. His professor at the Sorbonne was apparently correct: he is the author of *Sociology through Literature*. Among his other books are *Men of Ideas*, *Georg Simmel*, *Political Sociology*, and *Masters of Sociological Thought*. Perhaps his most influential work is *The Functions of Social Conflict* (1956) and *Continuities in the Study of Conflict* (1967). These works highlight an outstanding ability of Professor Coser's—an ability to influence us, to contribute to the field, not by presenting us with a new set of raw data, but by teaching us to see the data in a new way. His shrewd insights induced a whole generation of sociologists and political scientists to ask what are the consequences—positive and negative—of social conflict?

Lew Coser is a teacher in the most respectful sense of that word. He teaches not only his students, but his colleagues, and not only by lectures and discussion, but by example, showing all who know him how a scholar works and behaves.

Professor Lewis A. Coser is the husband of Professor Rose Laub Coser. The family is as academically oriented as the parents' titles. Rose Coser is the President of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. Rose and Lew's son, Steven, is majoring in American History at the University of Chicago. Their daughter, Ellen, is a member of the faculty at the University of Rochester Medical School.

Our new President, the Lew Coser so many of us are privileged to know, is indeed a distinguished author, editor, scholar, and teacher. Most important, he is a strong, gentle person, and a person of great integrity. Congratulations to all of us in the American Sociological Association on his election to the Presidency.

—Raymond W. Mack  
Northwestern University

### TELEPHONE MESSAGES AT ANNUAL MEETING

Leave instructions with your home and office that a special telephone message number will be used during the Annual Meeting. If you cannot be reached in your hotel, messages may be left to return the call at this number in Montreal:

(514) 861-8401

### ASA FOOTNOTES

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## ASA Election Results . . .

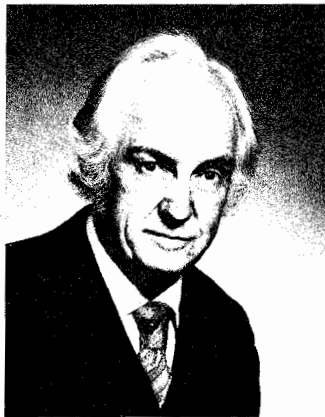
### LEE AND INKELES WIN TOP POSTS FOR 1975-76

The ballots have been counted and the results have been certified as official in the first ASA election following the introduction of open nominations. The latter innovation produced three additional firsts: the largest field of candidates in Association history, an unprecedented run-off election for the presidency, and the largest turnout of voters yet recorded.

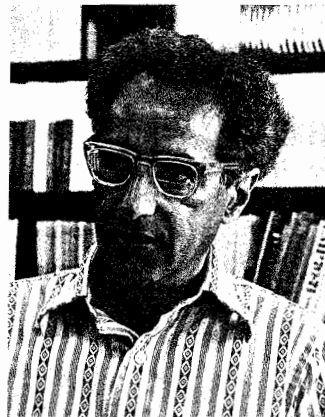
A total of 4,503 persons, or 54.4% of the eligible Members, voted in the run-off race for the presidency that brought victory to **Alfred McClung Lee**, Professor Emeritus at Brooklyn College. Lee, elected as the 66th President of the American Sociological Association, will succeed Lewis Coser in office at the 1975 Annual Meeting in San Francisco. His presidency will coincide with the American bicentennial year when the Annual Meeting will be held in New York City in 1976.

Earlier, the regular election produced a turnout of 45.4% of the eligible voters. Here the balloting was decisive for all other positions including the Vice-Presidency where, as for the presidency, three candidates vied for the position. For 1975-76, **Alex Inkeles**, Professor of Sociology in the School of Education at Stanford University, will succeed Neil J. Smelser as Vice-President.

Thirteen candidates competed this year for the four openings on the Council of the ASA. The winners, who will serve three-year terms starting in 1974, include: **Kurt W. Back**, Duke University; **Cynthia Fuchs Epstein**, Queens College, CUNY; **Kai T. Erikson**, Yale University; and **Peter I. Rose**, Smith College. With respect to geography, the election results added a bit to the Eastern tilt in the makeup of the 1975 Council. Among the twelve members elected-at-large, the governing body will, for next year, include seven members



President-Elect Alfred McClung Lee



Vice-President-Elect Alex Inkeles

from the East, two from the South, two from the West, and one from the Midwest.

Two persons were also elected from a field of seven candidates to serve three-year terms on the Committee on Publications: **James A. Davis**, National Opinion Research Center; and **N.J. Demerath III**, University of Massachusetts.

Fourteen candidates from six election districts vied for six positions on the Committee on Nominations. The winners, each to serve two-year terms, included: **Jacqueline P. Wiseman**, San Francisco State University; **Richard H. Hall**, University of Minnesota; **Joseph S. Himes**, University of North Carolina, Greensboro; **Edwin D. Driver**, University of Massachusetts; **Albert J. McQueen**, Oberlin College; and

**Robert McGinnis**, Cornell University. It is of interest to note that the makeup of this twelve-person committee for 1975 is the most diverse of all the elected ASA bodies in that it includes four black sociologists and three women sociologists.

Finally, in the election for the Committee on Committees, fifteen persons competed for six positions each elected by districts. Elected for two-year terms were: **Gwynn Nettler**, University of Alberta; **Norman K. Denzin**, University of Illinois, Urbana; **Richard Quinney**, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; **Russell R. Dynes**, Ohio State University; **George K. Park**, Memorial University; and **Patricia Kendall**, Queens College, CUNY. This twelve-person committee will be chaired by **Elinor G. Barber** for 1975.

## NIMH OFFERS RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOCIOLOGISTS

Recognizing that the social sciences are critical to understanding mental health and illness, the National Institute of Mental Health is continuing to provide funds for investigators seeking to understand how the individual articulates, functionally or dysfunctionally, with his social world. Basic research in Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Psychology is supported by the Behavioral Sciences Research Branch of the Division of Extramural Research Programs.

Research support is provided for work in a variety of areas: Belief systems and mental health; Social change and adaptation; Social organization and behavior; Socialization; Social mobility; Group processes and behavior; Research utilization; Mass media and social behavior. Of high priority to the Institute are studies dealing with children in general and with the influence of television on social behavior.

Projects dealing with the development of sex role identification and changing sex roles definitions and attitudes are also a program emphasis.

While the 1975 budget has not yet been determined, competition is expected to continue to be keen. Application procedures are described in the Public Health Service Instruction Sheet 398, available from the Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014. Deadlines for applications are October 1, February 1, and June 1. There is a seven month time span between the deadline for applications and the earliest possible funding date. For further information contact Joyce B. Lazar, Social Sciences Research Review Committee, National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Blau, from p. 1

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

gical task into such very general terms in order to encompass the various approaches to the study of social structure of different sociologists. For what is meant by the configuration of interdependent elements is what distinguishes different theoretical orientations, for example, Parsons' conception of social structure from that of Marxist sociologists, Merton's structural analysis from Levi-Strauss's, and Homans' inquiries from phenomenological ones. The aim of the program committee was to have the diverse approaches to the study of social structure represented in the thematic panels and plenary sessions as well as in some of the other sessions. (The one that is not adequately represented, though not for lack of trying, is Levi-Strauss's structural analysis.)

In his presidential report two years ago, William J. Goode stated that our country as well as the rest of the world seems to be "entering a watershed in its history, [which suggests that] the next century is fraught with peril," and that neither sociology nor the other social sciences are equipped to help meet this peril. Events in the last two years lend support to his predictions. Many new crises have erupted since he wrote, which was before the disclosures of the Watergate cover-up, rampant inflation, the conviction of an American Vice-President, the current Constitutional crisis, brutal oppression in Chile, the oil crisis, and the October war in the Middle East. These recurrent crises of diverse sorts make the inference plausible that we are in an era of impending major social change, which is likely to be preceded by great upheavals. It is improbable that sociology will make substantial contributions to solving society's problems in

the next decades or even to predicting the precise nature of these problems; its past record in these respects surely has been poor. Yet I wonder whether it is not unrealistic to expect such contributions from sociology, considering that so much more advanced a social science as economics has failed abysmally to control, or at least accurately to predict, the rising unemployment, growing inflation, and threatening depression we are experiencing. Whereas I share Goode's pessimism about the severe problems society is facing for some time to come, I am more optimistic than he is about the future development of sociology, perhaps because I start with a lower level of expectations.

For a social science to be relevant for solving major social problems requires a solid base of systematic theoretical knowledge based on research, in my opinion. For example, before we can contribute to solving problems of poverty we need a better sociological understanding of inequality in social structures. Sociology does not yet have the solid foundation of basic knowledge on which to build effective application, but, unless I am mistaken, the prospects of developing this knowledge are quite good. Some of the very difficulties in sociology today are signs of such developments. There is a great diversity of theoretical approaches in contemporary sociology, and there is increasing specialization. This creates problems of communication among the different approaches and specialties within sociology, as Mirra Komarovsky noted in her presidential report one year ago, and the refresher lectures she instituted at the 1973 meetings were designed to furnish some of the needed channels of communication, as are the

didactic seminars at the 1974 meeting. However, diversity of theoretical perspectives and much specialization, though they engender difficulties, invigorate a scientific discipline and further advances in its knowledge.

Theory and research in sociology have become more systematic in recent decades, and the two are becoming better integrated. The deep split between theoretical analysis and empirical research that pervaded the field when I started teaching a quarter of a century ago is no longer evident. Underlying this split was a confusion in conceptual focus, which we have largely overcome. The great pioneers of theoretical sociology, like Durkheim, Weber, and Simmel, were concerned with explaining the structure of society, and so were their successors. But with the development of empirical social research, particularly in the form of sampling attitude surveys, the focus shifted to explaining the behavior and attitudes of individuals as influenced by given social conditions. Hence, there was little connection between the empirical data of researchers about differences among individuals and the analytical discussions of theorists about differences in structure among societies or other collectivities. Changes in both directions have healed this breach considerably. Numerous theorists, such as ethnomethodologists and exchange theorists, are explicitly employing conceptions of individual behavior and human relations to explain social structure, and many researchers analyze variables that characterize groups, organizations, communities, or entire societies, not their individual members, and that therefore have direct bearing on theories of the structure of these collec-

tivities. As we learn more about social structure, we can, and must, begin the systematic investigation of the dynamics of structural change.

Much work needs to be done in sociology before its knowledge of social structure will be relevant for coping with important practical problems, and not merely with trivial ones, such as selling soap or forecasting election results. Yet I believe that we can anticipate major breakthroughs in sociological knowledge in the not too distant future. This is not a scientific prediction derived from systematic theory, just an impressionistic hunch. It is based partly on the recent developments outlined I discern, and partly on my impression of the youngest generation of sociologists. The events of the late sixties led some of our most promising graduate students to become so involved that they left the field and even "freaked out," in the contemporary idiom, but the situation has dramatically changed. Now, very radical as well as liberal graduate students—not all of them but the best among them—combine their critical view of modern society, which surely is an appropriate perspective for a sociologist, with rigorous research skills and systematic theoretical analysis. Young sociologists on faculties and in graduate schools today are much better prepared in both theoretical analysis and research methods than my generation was, and the consequent likelihood that some of them will greatly surpass the advances that have been made in the field so far augurs well for the future of sociology.

Peter M. Blau  
President

## New Appointments at ASA



William A. Anderson, Director, Minority Fellowship Program

As of June 1, William A. Anderson, on leave from Arizona State University, has assumed the duties of directing the ASA Minority Fellowship Program. Anderson succeeds Cheryl Leggon, University of Chicago, who served as Acting-Director from January to June when the first phase of the program was launched to support 20 ASA Fellows who will enter graduate training in sociology in 1974. The program, funded by NIMH and NIE, is expected to continue through several more years as a major effort to bring minority students into the discipline in significant numbers.

Bill Anderson received his BA at the University of Akron, his MA at Kent State University, and his PhD at Ohio State University in 1966. At Ohio State, Anderson served as a Research Associate and Field Director in the Disaster Research Center from 1966 to 1969. In 1969 he joined the faculty at Arizona State as Associate Professor where he has specialized in teaching and research in the areas of Collective Behavior, Social Movements, and Complex Organizations. Among his recent publications is a book on *Sociology and Social Issues*, co-authored with colleagues from Arizona State. Bill has also served as an Ombudsman in his home university, an extra-curricular activity that has sharpened many skills essential for his new duties.

The ASA is fortunate to gain the services of Bill Anderson as it undertakes this innovative program. Bill has indicated that he would be pleased to discuss the program with persons in attendance at the Annual Meeting in Montreal and he also invites correspondence directed to him at the ASA office.

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Lawrence J. Rhoades, Executive Associate

The person in charge of the Press Room at the Annual Meeting in Montreal is Lawrence J. Rhoades who on August 15 began a one-year term as Executive Associate with the ASA. This is just one of many duties that Larry Rhoades, on leave from the North Carolina State University, Raleigh, will assume during his term of office. In addition, Rhoades will enhance the capacity of the Executive Office to advance projects bearing on undergraduate education, employment of sociologists, new ventures in publication, international sociology, and expanded services to departments of sociology.

Larry Rhoades received his BA at Rockford College and both his MA and PhD at Michigan State University. He joined the faculty at North Carolina State in 1971 where his teaching and research interests centered on Formal Organization, Social Stratification, and Occupations and Professions. His doctoral dissertation was entitled, "The Perception of External Influences by Members of an Organization." That research, along with his experience as a professional journalist will serve him well as he responds to the many challenges directed toward the Executive Office.

Readers of FOOTNOTES will recognize that Larry has been an active correspondent for this publication during the past two years. The ASA is pleased to have his talent available on a regular basis during the forthcoming year. Members are invited to drop in at the Montreal Press-Room to get acquainted with the new ASA Executive Associate.

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## Personals

**Appeal for Information:** Help is requested in locating Indians (from India) married to Americans or Canadians and living in the U.S. or Canada. This is for a comparative study of Indo-Western couples living in the West and Indo-Western couples living in India. The research concerns social and cultural patterns, not husband/wife relations. Investigators are Ann Baker Cottrell, Vasanthi Shenoy, and Bani Mahadeva. Couples or persons knowing of such couples are requested to send names and addresses to Dr. Ann Baker Cottrell, Department of Sociology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92115. Please indicate whether we may use your name in writing to the couples.

## COMPETENT BOOK-REVIEWERS SOLICITED

Bennett Berger, Editor-designate of *Contemporary Sociology*, is trying to get access to a broad range of potential reviewers of new books in sociology. Members of the ASA who are interested in reviewing new books should send their names, addresses, and the areas or fields in which they feel competent to: The Editor, *Contemporary Sociology*, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92037.

## Quizzical Guide to Annual Meeting... QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM THE MONTREAL PROGRAM

The 69th Annual Meeting in Montreal will offer 140 sessions over four days. A total of 1,023 sociologists will make presentations in various communicative roles. It will take an agile academician indeed to move through even a small portion of these sessions to absorb the information being dispensed. Selectivity, therefore, is essential and seasoned meeting-goers have learned how to hit highlights by moving quickly from one session to another.

Fast movement often leaves questions unanswered. Problems posed in one session are often not resolved before curiosity compels one to move to another session. To illustrate, FOOTNOTES has analyzed the Preliminary Program and has found that this year's program includes 14 papers or presentations with titles that are phrased in question form (a considerable drop from last year; see FOOTNOTES, October, 1973, p. 3). Assume now that you are in attendance at the session where one of these questions is raised but you do not have time to wait for the answer. What might you do? All is not lost. If you plan carefully, the answer may be found in another session.

To facilitate the linking of answers to questions, we offer the following guide to the Montreal program. While the questions are fixed by the program, you can, if you like, vary the answers by rotating through the program titles until you find the answers that satisfy you. For example—

**Question (Session 75):** "What Do We Mean by Social Structure?"

**Answer (Session 67):** "When the Neighbors Get Noisy, We Bang on the Walls: A Critical Exploration of Density and Crowding."

**Question (Session 51):** "Can Laymen Use Theological Self-Labels?"

**Answer (Session 93):** "Learning Judgment in a Surgical Specialty."

**Question (Session 62):** "What Has Happened to Corporate Social Responsibility?"

**Answer (Session 72):** "Dirty Money: Getting Socialized to Honesty."

**Question (Session 13):** "The Young and the Old: Coalition or Conflict Ahead?"

**Answer (Session 111):** "Human Ecology in Boston."

**Question (Session 118):** "Whither Theory in the Family Area?"

**Answer (Session 79):** "The Acquisition of Sexual Identity: The Bisexual Case."

**Question (Session 72):** "World Power Through Word Power?"

**Answer (Session 120):** "A Day in the Life of Jane Fonda."

**Question (Session 127):** "What Does the Ruling Class Do When it Rules?"

**Answer (Session 128):** "Fitting Square Tables with Nonsquare Procedures."

**Question (Session 21):** "Sociology of Art and Literature: Whither?"

**Answer (Session 87):** "Hollywood Stardom and Role Conflict."

**Question (Session 21):** "The Ethics of Social Research: Is the ASA Behind the Times?"

**Answer (Session 69):** "The Origins and Functions of Political Witch-Hunts."

**Question (Session 132):** "Tear Down the Walls?"

**Answer (Session 96):** "Change in Jewish Family Organization."

**Question (Session 41):** "Is There a World Society?"

**Answer (Session 116):** "Toward a General Theory of Self-Destructive Behaviors."

**Question (Session 87):** "Sociology's Tower of Babel: Nemesis or Goal?"

**Answer (Session 95):** "Sarcasm as Verbal Violence."

**Question (Session 87):** "Can and Should Ideology be Avoided in Scientific Civilization?"

**Answer (Session 120):** "Perceptions of Watergate and Moral Judgments."

**Question (Session 123):** "Two Heads Are Better than One?"

**Answer (Session 49):** "Neither Marx Nor Durkheim... Perhaps Weber."

## Meeting Calendar

November 1-4, *American Society of Criminology* Annual Meeting, Sheraton Chicago Hotel. The central theme will be Crime and the Moral Order. Edith E. Flynn, PhD, Program Chairperson, Center for Criminal Justice, Law School of Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

June 22-27, 1975, *10th International Congress of Gerontology*, Jerusalem, Israel. Preliminary registration is now underway and registrants will soon receive forms for submitting abstracts. Forms must be returned by September 15, 1974. For information write Congress, P.O. Box 16271, Tel Aviv or American Executive Committee Chairman, Carl Eisdorfer, Dept. of Psychiatry, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

January 6-10, 1975, *International Conference on Psychological Stress and Adjustment in Time of War and Peace*, Tel Aviv, Israel. The Conference will focus on the stress resulting from war or the threat of war and on the coping mechanisms adopted by individuals and groups in dealing with these kinds of stress conditions. Interested parties should contact Organizing Committee, P.O. Box 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel.

## Papers on Power Available

Ad hoc Session 11 of the VIIIth World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, is titled "Systems Conceptions of Social Power and Control Structures in Society" and will meet Wednesday, August 21, 18:00-20:00. The participants and the titles of their papers are as follows:

Bo Anderson and M. Carlos, "Political Brokerage and Network Politics in

Mexico: An Application of Social Network Analysis"

W. Buckley and T. Burns, "Power and Meta-Power: The Development of Hierarchical Systems"

R. Cohen, "The Evolution of Centralized Power in Acephalous Societies"

M. Jay, "The Concept of Totality in Lukacs and Adorno"

R. Hardin, "Industrialization and Institutionalization"

J. Galtung, "The Structure of Imperialism"

F. Parkin, "System and Superstructure in Marxist Theory"

H. Pattee, "The Role of Instabilities and Cooperative Transitions in the Evolution of Control Hierarchies"

W. Wesolowski, "System and Social Power in Marxist Theory and Modern Systems Theory."

Presentation of the papers at the Session will be brief, since its main purpose will be to provide opportunities for discussion, exchange of ideas, etc. Copies of the papers are available (at \$1/paper or \$5 for all of the papers) from Thomas Burns, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N.H. 03824. Abstracts of the papers are also available and will be sent on request.



## Open Forum

### Erase Homo Sapiens

John James  
Portland State University

The wave of violent protest which swept over the American campus during the 1960's and early 70's, like myself, caught many by surprise, and, like myself, drove them to seek an explanation of the outburst. I have not researched the causes of the protest, but I have pondered one basic aspect of it. I have wondered why it was that so many of the protestors, mature, educated people, appeared in filthy clothes, with the stench of an unwashed body, unkempt whiskers and beards, often under the influence of drugs, and given to the use of vulgar language. I have puzzled over whether this might be a form of atavistic behavior. I came to this thought because I could find no necessary relation between the forms of action the protest took and the kind of action which would be necessary to solve the problems that the protestors claimed were plaguing society.

However, the problems alleged to need solving are still with us in greater force than before, but the protestors are quiet. The lower class blacks are now tightly locked up in the ghetto, friendless, and surrounded by patrolling police; the poor are to be found in greater numbers than before, and will increase even more under the pressure of inflation; the universities are rapidly reverting to the modes of operation in effect before the assault; corruption continues in the political world; and wars go on. Quite clearly, the protestors were not effective problem-solvers.

After observing and studying the behavior of the protestors I came to the conclusion that such behavior could hardly be described as "rational," or "intelligent." What kind of behavior was it, then? I concluded that it was behavior characteristic of ape men generally, that is, of men whose ancestry goes back a half million or more years, including Neanderthal man, and possibly earlier men. Today's man made a fundamental theoretical error when he placed himself in the category of a separate zoological species and labeled it *Homo Sapiens* (Man, the Wise). This very serious mistake has prevented today's man from conceptualizing himself as an ape man, as being part of a larger group of men than the designation of *Homo Sapiens* allows. From this mistake there followed and insuperably follows a whole series of back errors in self-concept and self-analysis. It will be recalled that Linnaeus (1707-1778), who is credited with first employing the term, *Homo Sapiens*, was not at all convinced that today's man comprised a homogeneous thing. Linnaeus divided today's man up into a number of varieties, and held him to be a close kin of the apes.

In my view the categorization of today's man as belonging to a separate, exclusive species, along with the designation, "*Homo Sapiens*," must be erased, and today's man placed in a larger category embracing all recent (half million or more years) ape men, and carrying a new designation. To bring this about I propose that the American Sociological Association in collaboration with the American Anthropological Association, and possibly others, petition The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, London, to expunge the category *Homo Sapiens* for today's man, and in its place create another category with a new designation in which today's man is reunited with his fellow ape men, those who go back at least to the time of and including Neanderthal man.

I would suggest that a committee of the

American Sociological Association be appointed at once to represent the association in matters relating to the project. If invited, I would be ready to serve on this committee.

### Possible Nominees For 1975-1976 ASA Offices

Albert D. Biderman  
Bureau of Social Science Research

Suggestions of names have been solicited for consideration by the Nominations Committee for next year's balloting for ASA offices. Words in support of the suggestions were requested. Since the suggestions I make related to a category of sociologist, I address my remarks in support to that category.

Nominations to ASA office, by the elected nominations committee as well as by factional petition slating, have sought greater representation of minorities among the ASA membership who have not been represented adequately in elected offices of the Association. One minority category of sociologist that has been subject to particularly adverse discrimination is the sociologist whose contributions to the field are made in large part or wholly in roles outside of the departmental structure of the university, and particularly, in non-university roles.

Persons in this category have two things in common. First, they have all made, and are making, significant contributions to sociology. Secondly, their most important work has been done in jobs other than professional posts in university sociology departments. As their achievements illustrate, the disciplinary department and indeed, the university institution itself, is not the sole locus for doing the work of sociology. For many functions critical to the development of sociological knowledge, to say nothing of its application to human affairs, the university department is the wrong place. This point, too, would also become apparent by a simple listing of a few illustrious names from the *Directory*.

Underrepresentation in the affairs of sociology of sociologists working outside of the departmental structure comes about in systematic as well as informal ways. Book reviewers, for example, have been recruited by assembling lists of prospective reviewers by letters to departmental chairmen. The departmental system also operates as a channel for many other mechanisms of recruitment and mutual preferment in the affairs of sociology.

There are other ways than publication in which sociologists can contribute to the vital common resources of our field. For organizational, managerial, negotiatory and other skills particularly useful for some Association offices, it may be well to look outside of the disciplinary departments. The same is true if we are looking for people who have the broadest knowledge of what is going on in sociology and who is doing it—the stock in trade of some of the professional administrators of sociological work.

This minority is indeed a small minority in the ASA. One reason for its small size is that the ASA, not to speak of sociology, itself, has been an inhospitable place for sociologists who find congenial roles that depart from the common mold of the university sociology department. In checking the eligibility for ASA office of some names that occurred to me, I found that some of the most distinguished and eminent sociologists choose not to belong to ASA at all or opted for only associate member status. Among the present minority, those affected by the discrimination against women and ethnic minorities that was an historic feature of the departmental system are particularly well represented. So, too, are some who were disenfranchised with the sterility of academia before as

well as since the recent waves of activism and radical sociology.

If the projections of Robert McGinnis published in *TAS* recently are to be given credence, however, a rapidly growing proportion of all sociologists with PhD-level training will fall in this minority group of non-departmental and extra-academic sociologists. Sociology as an ever-expanding pyramid sales scheme has just about run its course. It can no longer thrive solely by recruiting and training people to recruit and train more people to recruit and train more people, *ad infinitum*. Even for sociologists already in the "PhD pipeline," the creation of occupational roles for them, as McGinnis's findings imply, will depend upon the extent to which the production and utilization of sociological knowledge is externally valued. It would be well for the ASA to begin now to open its offices to sociologists whose work is prized not only by their fellows, but by others, as well.

Although I am certain my criterion of minority category membership identifies individuals whose positions have adversely affected the chances that their accomplishments would lead to elective ASA office, I cannot pretend that it is a category that is underrepresented in all organized affairs of the sociology profession. Quite probably, it is overrepresented in many efforts of ASA. When there are specific jobs to be done in sociology's behalf requiring particular knowledge and talents, the kinds of people in this category have come quickly to the mind of executive officers of the Association, to Presidents, and to the Committee on Committees. The suggested nominees probably represent far more than their share of service to ASA.

Nor is it totally a category of uninfluentials. Some of sociology's most influential members are included. There are other councils, however, in which they might well be better represented.

In the case of some of the older persons in this category, they have held elective ASA office in the past. There was a time when ASA was not quite as exclusively an affair of graduate sociology departments.

There are also exceptions to the rule. Having myself been twice on ASA ballots (and twice defeated), I have no reason for personal complaint. Whether this strengthens or weakens the case, I leave to others to decide.

<sup>1</sup>I had intended to check the new ASA directory for the titles and affiliations of those on the list. Another instance of discrimination thwarted the effort. For non-university sociologists who elected to receive ASA mailings at home, unlike all university-affiliated sociologists, no indication is given in the new directory of their institutional affiliation in many cases.

### Sociology and Social Policy

Pamela Roby  
University of California, Santa Cruz

Many citizens as well as foundation and government officials ask why so little comes from social policy research by sociologists and others. While being involved in several dozen policy-related research projects, I have found that several improvements are needed in our approach as sociologists to policy research if our efforts are to accomplish anything besides providing us with extra income.

1.) For research intentionally directed toward policy-making not to be conducted merely for research's sake, foundations and government granting agencies need to allocate funds beyond those for the publication of a report, a book or scholarly articles for the researcher or his/her assistants to disseminate the research findings to the general public, relevant policymakers and social change agents through television and newspaper interviews, talks with large groups, and other means. This budget allocation may need to be larger

than the budget for the research. The funds allocated should provide a salary in order that the researcher may be released from his/her teaching or other responsibilities for an appropriate length of time, travel expenses, and editorial assistance so that the findings may be quickly reported in the various forms appropriate for many different relevant audiences.

2.) Many policy makers—government, union and company officials—have said that they read and find useful periodicals like the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* but are unable to read or learn anything from the ASR and other strictly sociological journals which they have occasionally looked at thinking that sociology should somehow relate to their work. The American Sociological Association or perhaps *Sociological Abstracts* could help to provide a link between sociologists on the one hand and citizens concerned with social policy and social policy makers on the other by categorizing, indexing and perhaps abstracting policy-relevant sociological articles and books on a continuous basis. Over the last few years, the City of New York has produced catalogues on research conducted in New York City institutions of higher education related to the City's issues and problems. Evidently the effort is proving somewhat useful—I've received requests from government officials from as far away as Stockholm for more information concerning my research reported in the volume.

3.) As yet we do not know what are the most efficient and useful ways of relating our sociological policy-relevant research findings to the general public and policy makers. Certainly we need experimental research on this very topic.

4.) Most sociological policy-related research concerns specific social problems or policies, and too often the problems come to be seen as isolated phenomena—sociologists can fall into a fallacy of the middle range as well as the individualistic or psychologistic fallacy by overlooking the larger sociological-political-economic structure. We need to relate our studies of individual phenomena to the larger political and economic structure.

Many others must have thoughts on how to increase the rate at which sociological research is translated into social policy. Hopefully, with the implementation of many such suggestions, sociological research will have a more visible impact on social policy.

### A New Course Proposal: Sociology In Practice

Jack Nusan Porter  
Boston College

Unlike medicine, law, or teaching, sociology has few, if any, graduate school courses in the practical and enduring aspects of sociology as a *profession*. We are strong in the theoretical and methodological foundations of the discipline, but weak in imparting the "day-to-day" professional facets of our work to students. The same is true for most of the social sciences and humanities courses offered in academia. Specifically, I mean a course for graduate students that deals with useful information for working sociologists: teaching, publishing, reviewing, office-taking, administration, copyright and other legal problems, sociology outside the confines of the university, grantsmanship, and such intangible but crucial issues as "the meaning of success," collaboration, departmental comradeship, mid-life changes in career, the effects of academia on one's personal and family life, etc.

The idea for such a course came to me while I was earning my degree at Northwestern University. I felt that most of these problems were only discussed at

parties or "bull-sessions" or picked up "on the side" informally and haphazardly, if at all. In short, the "rules of the game" are "inside" information, and they are learned through trial and error. Why not bring it all together in a formal and legitimized way . . . and for credit?

Some of these topics were covered at Northwestern in a course on field methods by Professor Howard S. Becker; others were discussed in a course on "sociologists at work" by Professor Robert F. Winch. But there was no one course that covered all these topics. Later in my four-year "internship," I helped develop an independent seminar on "The Art of Teaching" with the help of a professor from the speech department, Leland Roloff; it never got the full support of faculty and students, and only lasted one semester, but the few graduate students who attended learned a great deal from a very talented teacher and "professor of teaching." (One of his phrases still sticks in my mind: "The kind of teacher you are reflects the kind of human being you are.")

A course of this type might be difficult to organize; it would take an experienced, tolerant, and imaginative individual to lead it; it would have to be well-thought-out and rigorous; it could easily be seen as a "mickey-mouse" course; it would have to be legitimized by the department and by the university; it would have to be a collaborative effort using the talents of specialists as guest speakers.

Let's outline what a course such as this might include:

**A. Teaching**—helpful hints and techniques for both lecture and discussion groups; possibly techniques in improving one's speaking style; the art, science, and psychology of college teaching.

*Guest speakers:* member of speech, theater arts, and/or psychology department.

**B. Publishing**—practical background to various types of publishing and editing; writing and editing textbooks, anthologies, monographs, etc.; the "art" of collaboration; the role and function of journal editors; article writing for professional and popular journals; the techniques for writing critical reviews and review essays.

*Guest speakers:* editors of publishing houses; journal editors; journalists.

**C. Grantsmanship**—the means of securing fellowships, research grants, and awards; the relationship between governmental agencies and the social sciences; family and corporate foundations; and other related issues.

*Guest speakers:* Experienced professors; foundation and agency personnel.

**D. Administration**—techniques for improving efficiency and group solidarity; the tasks and problems of administrators; office-holding within the university, the professional organizations, government, and private agencies.

*Guest speakers:* experienced administrators; professors of the school of business or law; university administrators.

**E. Social and Psychological Aspects**—discussions on the meaning of success, co-operation, mid-career changes, academic and family/personal life; specific problems such as

women in academia, Blacks and Third World people in academia; other personal and personnel problems.

*Guest speakers:* humanistic psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers.

These seem to me to be the major areas, but new dimensions to this course could easily be added. If a course such as this proves too difficult to organize, perhaps a yearly series of seminars or a mini-conference could be constituted by the department, with all graduate students required to attend. What I'm saying is that unless the department puts "teeth" into this project and makes it mandatory just as it is mandatory to take a specific methods and/or theory course in order to obtain a degree, then this course/seminar will be poorly attended, and will probably not be attended by those graduate students who need it most. That is, those who think they are either "too good or not good enough" in their being competent in these areas may not attend. In fact, everyone could benefit from such a project, and one of its latent functions would be a more open and self-actualizing department. I'd like to hear from readers about this idea (suggestions, criticism, past experience with similar projects): Dr. Jack Nusan Porter, 108 Bromfield Road, Somerville, Mass. 02144.

An excellent, though tongue-in-cheek, reference book:

Pierre Van Den Berghe, *Academic Gamesmanship*, New York: Abelard-Schuman, 1969.

#### Critical Function of Errors

Mark Oromaner  
Jersey City State College

Errors and mistakes, as Freud has taught us, are particularly informative forms of communication. In a recent discussion of criticisms of his work Alvin Gouldner (1973:1064) states:

While discussing my own errors, I should also add that shortly after the publication of the *Crisis* I discovered (from Robert Merton) that my assertion that C. Wright Mills had never been made a professor at Columbia was in error.

I had been exposed to this "error" before I read Gouldner, however, I never encountered it from an "insider." Partly, as a result of Gouldner's work I have become interested in the development of sociology in socialist societies. In a recent article in *Praxis* (a journal published in Yugoslavia) Zagorka Golubovic (1973:363) states "C. Wright Mills was dismissed from Columbia University in U.S.A. because of his Marxist orientation."

We are all aware of the inflation and exaggeration of stories as they are transmitted by word of mouth. I do not know how the Mills story reached either Gouldner or Golubovic. Golubovic does cite Gouldner's *Crisis* in his article. He does not cite Gouldner as the source of his information about Mills.

The Mills story was mentioned by Gouldner and Golubovic to make the point that radicals, Marxists, and other critics of a system will be deprived of the rewards of that system. Mills apparently did receive the formal rewards of the American academic system—a full professorship in the Department of Sociology at Columbia University. The more important question is whether or not Mills' critiques of American Society and American Sociology are taken seriously. The "errors" of Gouldner and Golubovic seem to express a desire to indicate that at least one sociologist, Mills, was taken seriously. When a prominent contemporary sociologist is "deprived" because of his critical stance then sociology will have made a major advance. This may not occur because (a) in our society the sociological enterprise may never have a

critical function, and/or (b) no critical sociologist can become a prominent sociologist.

#### References

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- Gouldner, Alvin, 1973. "For Sociology: 'Varieties of Political Expression' Revisited." *American Journal of Sociology* 78 (March): 1063-1093.

#### A Conventional Method of Extracting Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

Larry Chase  
Department of Communication  
Cleveland State University

Suppose you were a social butterfly, or a Ph.D. Candidate at a convention. Suppose further that you could only travel in a straight line while walking through the hotel lobby (professors may walk a crooked line if they so desire). Your purpose is to be seen by all the heavies at the convention. Assuming that there is an equal chance of heavies standing at the center or at the rim of the lobby (in other words, you don't know where they stand), you would want to walk the longest straight line through the crowd or swarm that you could.

Your path would thus constitute the first eigenvector of the unrotated factor matrix, and the relative visibility with regard to the heavies would constitute the loadings on that vector. Relative visibility increases with proximity, increased factor loadings result from minimizing the common-factor variance left standing at the end of each cycle.

Let us further suppose that the heavies were distracted somehow, probably by one of the many affirmative action representatives, and had craned their necks at the very moment you strode through the lobby (hyperspace). Let us further assume that the affirmative action representative was so convincing that the heavies were not about to turn their heads and look at you. Your strategy would then be to walk through the crowd at another angle, different than the first, which would maximize the chance of being seen by heavies who were engrossed in another form of ethos. This line, or eigenvector, would be the second or minor principal axis, and would bisect your first path (the major principal axis) at a ninety degree angle. Mathematically, if not vocationally, this procedure would maximize the visibility and minimize the residual variance (variance independent of, or virtually uncorrelated with, either of the two axes, paths, eigenvectors or factors).

As is so often the case, professors at conventions just never seem to have their heads screwed on straight, and you find yourself having to traverse the lobby orthogonally all night. The value of each path or eigenvector decreases as the night wears on. So too, the eigenvalues, defined as the per cent of variance among all the variables that is accounted for by the factor times 100, decrease, until the factor contributes little or nothing in the way of explication or data reduction. A common convention is to quit factoring around when the last eigenvalue is less than one.

#### Does The Ivory Tower Turn To Plastic In The Real World?

Margaret DiCanio  
Memphis State University

#### Preamble

Without arguing whether the discipline of sociology ought to be practical, there are some practical reasons why its practitioners ought to be involved with the practical world.

The practical reasons fall into four arbitrary, though not mutually exclusive categories. These categories are:

- job insurance
- university (if not Sociological) public responsibility
- reconciliation of the traditional autocratic classroom style with the societal needs for and dilemmas of participatory democracy
- the acquisition of behavioral data to supplement census data and questionnaires

#### Job Insurance

The baby boom's demise has already been felt in academic settings. The job market will worsen if the focus of the university remains upon 17 thru 25 year olds. Community involved faculty can operate as "recruiters" or liaison for those who need to update their skills and for those who never knew they were welcome. The faculty working in the community can provide a "push-pull" impetus for the over 25 year olds. Push by providing informal advice and counseling, and pull by being a known native in that unfamiliar jungle, the university.

Even though many faculty would prefer that their jungle not be invaded by the barely civilized, futurists' predictions suggest that the universities-without-walls concept will decentralize the university. Academics are likely, like Gan's "West Enders," to ignore the prospect of the bulldozers until they appear on the scene. Community-involved faculty can act as scouts checking out the new terrain to provide advice about where the wall-less classrooms should peddle their wares.

#### Public Responsibility

Taxpayers staggering under the burdens they are carrying are beginning to wonder whether they are getting their money's worth. Education has been oversold. Eventually it is going to be asked to live up to its grandiose claims. "Knowledge for what" will stop being a philosophical game and become a survival game. Those whose disciplines can be put to "practical" use in the community will have to be visible enough to carry the "impractical" disciplines. Those academics who have spent some time receiving public dole (assistantships, fellowships, G.I. Bill) might consider, before being asked to consider, repaying some of that welfare thru "citizenship" activities.

#### Traditional Classroom Styles Versus Participatory Democracy

The working style of the classroom is not particularly democratic. It does not provide practice in decision making nor offer a choice of alternative possibilities. If accepted, Bell's stance that discordant individual beliefs cannot be ordered into a rational combined social choice forces one to recognize that a political process relies on bargaining and trade-offs. The classroom's absolute power provides little practice with the humbling experience of having someone with a third grade education reject one's favorite theory or refuse to bargain. Community involvement is risky for tender egos but probably necessary, if one accepts the concept of democracy.

Community involvement also carries the risk that the one-way information flow will become two-way. A great deal has been written about the anti-intellectualism of American society. Little mention has been made of the anti-pragmatism of American intellectuals.

#### Data Source

Rearranging one another's thought in rebuttal journal articles or spinning gossamer mathematical webs is so much more comforting and comfortable than being choked by smoke in a board room or being

scattered by blood in a hospital emergency room or doing clerical chores in a political campaign that the observation of behavior cannot compete with theoretical discussions about behavior. However the vow of non-involvement with the secular world taken upon entrance into the university monastery may need to be relaxed for a time to permit storage of some more yarn for the gossamer webs.

P.S.  
There is probably no point in worrying! If faculty do not become involved with the community, the community will probably reciprocate by reducing funds. Working in the community is likely to be just as involving as being involved.

Given the foregoing, organizing on the state level will provide a greater opportunity for a variety of sociologists to become involved in the activities of the profession as the work load is big enough to give everyone more work than he/she may care to do.

Although relatively autonomous, state associations should be linked to the other associations within the professional network. Each regional society should have a council of state officials and the national association should have a council(s) of regional and/or state officials. These councils could, at least, perform communication functions. In addition, it may be possible to work out a division of labor among the various associations. State associations could accent the professional association function while regional societies could emphasize the scholarly society role. The national association could evenly balance the two functions. Finally, each state and regional association could specialize in performing some ongoing function for the profession as a whole.

Before closing my statement, I must comment on something which I find quite disturbing, but highly relevant to the subject under consideration: the reluctance of sociologists to organize. It appears to me that many sociologists are quite individualistic; perhaps this is a result of our scholarly role and/or the distribution of rewards within the discipline. In addition, many sociologists appear to be afraid of, alienated from and/or disenchanted with formal organization. To the degree that these perceptions are accurate, I regret them; particularly since, as a profession, we espouse the necessity of social organization, in general, and formal organization, in particular, for the conduct of human affairs in modern society. Frankly, we ought to practice what we preach.

#### Organizing The Profession At The State Level

Lawrence J. Rhoades  
North Carolina State University

This statement intends (1) to present a case for organizing our profession at the state level and (2) to indicate how state associations may be integrated into the four-level professional network which appears to be developing within the discipline.

There are, at least, four reasons why the profession should be organized at the state level: (1) It coincides with the political and administrative units which make the decisions which affect the daily working conditions of most members of the profession. (2) It provides the best opportunity for developing and maintaining the commitment of members who are non-academically employed. (3) It expands the manpower resources available to the profession to handle the growing number of services demanded from the profession. (4) It provides more opportunity for members to participate in professional activities.

The most compelling reason for organizing on the state level is that it coincides with the political and administrative units

## OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

□ **MINNESOTA SOCIOLOGY ALUMNI BREAKFAST** will be held on Tuesday, August 27, 1974 at 8:30 a.m. during the ASA meeting in Montreal. All current and former Minnesota students and faculty are invited. Check ASA Preliminary Program for further details.

□ **THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SYMBOLIC INTERACTION** has been formed in response to the symposium on Symbolic Interactionism which was funded by the ASA and convened at the University of Minnesota, June 13-17, 1974. The central mailing address is: 1114 Social Sciences Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455. Interim steering committee members are: Herbert Blumer (Berkeley), James Cain (Minnesota), Paul Campisi (Southern Illinois), Carl Couch (Iowa), Norman Denzin (Illinois), Harvey Farberman (SUNY, Stony Brook), Peter Hall (Missouri), David Maines (Hunter), Robert Perinbanayagam (Hunter), Gregory Stone (Minnesota), and William Yoels (SUNY, Albany).

The SSSI shall be devoted to furthering theoretical and empirical developments of symbolic interaction, and shall provide an additional medium through which adherents to this perspective can continue a meaningful dialogue. Formal incorporation is forthcoming; a newsletter and official journal are planned. Business meetings of the SSSI shall be held at the ASA Meetings in Montreal, August, 1974.

Active membership in the SSSI is now being solicited. Concerned scholars are invited to reply. A contribution of at least five dollars (many people have contributed as much as twenty-five dollars) will grant formal one-year membership with full voting privileges.

□ **THE RED FEATHER INSTITUTE** has prepared a syllabus for graduate students and graduate faculty on radical criminology. The syllabus is based on materials provided by the Berkeley Union of Radical Criminologists as well as the new Journal of Crime and Social Justice. It is available without charge. Write to

which make decisions in those areas that most directly affect members of the profession on a day-to-day basis: salary, fringe benefits, tenure, promotions, facilities, teaching loads, consulting, research funding, academic freedom, dismissals and professional activities. The state level is also important if the profession is to move in such areas as sociology on the secondary level including teacher training (FOOTNOTES, Jan. 1974, p. 1) and the expansion of non-academic job opportunities with state and local governments (FOOTNOTES, Nov. 1973, p. 5).

Besides being instrumental in expanding non-academic job opportunities for sociologists, the state level association can more easily reach out to sociologists who are already non-academically employed as well as to maintain ties with sociologists who will be non-academically employed. This function of state associations may become extremely important in the future if the labor market develops as predicted. Attempting to perform this task over a broader geographic area would be overwhelming. Expanding the membership to non-academic sociologists may allow some states with small academic populations to develop associations. Finally, the state associations should be attractive to a broader range of sociologists because they can more easily accommodate the teaching and applied functions of sociology as well as the research function.

The demands on the national association for new services appears to be rapidly out-running the manpower resources available to the association. This trend is evidenced by the experience of the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (FOOTNOTES, Jan. 1974, p. 6). Many services can be handled at the state level with only requests for assistance being forwarded

See Rhoades p. 10

Box 97, Red Feather, Colorado 80545.

□ **THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF JEWRY (ASSJ)** is an organization that maintains communication among and encourages research by social scientists studying Jewry. The general approach of the ASSJ is interdisciplinary, while sociological in primary emphasis. Current activities include meetings in conjunction with the American Sociological Association, and a newsletter. Current president is Marshall Sklare (Brandeis University). For further information and/or membership application, write to: Norman L. Friedman, Department of Sociology, California State University, Los Angeles, California 90032.

□ **APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY MEETINGS IN HOLLAND, 1975.** The interdisciplinary and international interests of the Society for Applied Anthropology are expressed in its plans to hold the society's 34th annual meeting at the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, March 19-22, 1975. Special air fares from various U.S. points and special hotel rates are being arranged through the Garber Travel Agency, 1406 Beacon Street, Brookline, Massachusetts. Deadline for abstracts of symposia and volunteered papers is September 15, 1974. Program Chairperson (American): Vera Green, Department of Anthropology, Livingstone College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903. Program Chairperson (European): Henri Claessen, Institut voor culturele Antropologie en Sociologie der Niet-Westerse, Volken Stationsplein 10, Leiden, Holland.

□ **SYMPOSIUM ON ECONOMIC CRIME.** A Significant "first" occurred early this year as sociologists and prosecutors convened at the Academy for Contemporary Problems, Columbus, Ohio, for a Symposium on Economic Crime. The purpose of the meeting was to define the major issues and stimulate research in the area. Presentations were made by Marshall Clinard, Donald Cressey, Gilbert Geis, Donald J. Newman, and Austin Turk, with James F. Short, Jr. and John Conrad acting as moderators. The National District Attorneys' Association Project on the Prosecution of Economic Crime was discussed by Herbert Edelherz and Carl Bennett, of the Battelle-Nordwest Human Affairs Research Center and Nathaniel Kossack, Director of the Economic Crime Project.

The Academy is planning to reconvene the participants on September 19-20 to pursue the issues raised in January. Young sociologists, economists and political scientists with interests in economic crime are being sought. Those interested should contact John Conrad or Diane Vaughan, The Academy for Contemporary Problems, 1501 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43201.

□ **SOCIETY FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH.** At the third annual meeting of the Society, Dr. William W. Lambert, Dean of the Graduate School and member of Cornell's Department of Psychology, was elected President-Elect.

The Fourth annual meeting of the Society will be held in Chicago, February 21-23, 1975 at the Center for Continuing Education. Further information will be forthcoming in the SCCR Newsletter. Contact Dr. William W. Lambert, Editor, Department of Psychology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850 or SCCR Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. James F. Schaefer, Department of Anthropology, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59801.

□ **THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR CYBERNETICS AND THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA** are cosponsoring a conference on "Communication and Control in Social Processes", October 31 - November 2, 1974, in Philadelphia. The conference will have four primary focal points: Methodological issues in analyzing communication and control in society; Communication and Control among Man in Social Forms of Organizations; Measures, models and the management of large social systems; and Technological and institutional impact on knowledge structures in society. Requests for program information should be sent to: American Society for Cybernetics, Suite 530, 1130 Seventeenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

## Awards & Grants

**Institute for Ecumenical and Cultural Research** offers research grants. The purpose is to provide the scholars of a variety of disciplines and religious faiths with the facilities and atmosphere conducive to cross-disciplinary and theological research. Individual and team research projects are welcome. Preference given to team research involving 3-5 scholars. Fields considered for research are religion primarily, but also the humanities other than religion and social sciences, as they relate to ecumenism or man's search for unity in the inhabited world. Tenure is usually one academic year, but summer and six-month fellowships are also available. Applications for the year 1975-76 must be in by January 1, 1975. For further information write to Fr. Kirlian McDonnell, OSB, President, Institute for Ecumenical and Cultural Research, Collegeville, Minnesota 56321.

**William B. Keeling Travel Research Dissertation Competition.** A \$1,000 cash award will be made to a person who has recently written or is planning to prepare a dissertation on travel or tourism research as partial fulfillment of a doctoral degree. You must submit a one-page abstract no later than October 1, 1974. Three finalists will be chosen on the basis of their abstracts and notified by November 15, 1974, whereupon they will be asked to submit their entire dissertation for final judging by March 31, 1975. All entries should be addressed to: Mrs. Mari Lou Wood, Executive Secretary, The Travel Research Association, c/o Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, P.O. Box 8066, Foothill Station, Salt Lake City, Utah 84108.

**AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize.** Through the generosity of the late Arthur F. Bentley, the AAAS offers an annual prize of \$1,000 for a meritorious paper that furthers understanding of the psychological-social-cultural behavior of human beings.

The AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize is intended to encourage studies and analyses of social behavior based on explicitly stated assumptions or postulates leading to conclusions or deductions that are verifiable by systematic empirical research or, stated in other terms, to encourage in social inquiry the development and application of the kind of dependable methodology that has proved so fruitful in the natural sciences.

Entries should present a completed analysis of a problem, the relevant data, and interpretation of the data in terms of the postulates with which the study began.

Unpublished manuscripts and manuscripts published after 1 January 1973 are eligible. The deadline for receipt of entries in the 1974 contest is September 1. For instructions on how to submit an entry, write to: Socio-Psychological Prize Contest, Eighth Floor, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

**The Fifth Yonina Talmon Prize** will be awarded in 1975 for an article on "The Sociology of the Kibbutz and Collective Settlements". This award carries a stipend of \$350.

A manuscript must be submitted in either English, French, or Hebrew and be an unpublished scientific paper appropriate for publication in a social science journal. Preference will be given to junior scholars.

Candidates should submit six copies of their manuscript and curriculum vitae as follows:  
Hebrew Manuscripts: c/o The Yonina Talmon Prize, Chair, Department of Sociology, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

French & English Manuscripts: Mrs. Charlotte Green Schwartz, 164 Gardner Road, Brookline, Massachusetts 02146.

Deadline for the receipt of manuscripts is November 1, 1974. For details write to The Secretary of the Department of Sociology at the Hebrew University or Mrs. C. G. Schwartz.

**The German Marshall Fund of the U.S.,** an American private foundation, announces five to eight full-time Marshall Fund Common Problems Fellowships (1975-76) for outstanding U.S. scholars whose work is designed to contribute "to the better understanding and resolution of significant contemporary or emerging common problems of industrial societies," particularly in their comparative, international, social, political and economic aspects. Write for application form (deadline Oct. 31, 1974) to the German Marshall Fund, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.



## Letters

### LEGAL RATIONALE FOR THE SOCIOLOGIST'S ROLE IN RESEARCHING SOCIAL IMPACTS

Interest in the effects of environmental alterations is becoming evident through proliferation of responses to Environmental Impact Analyses mandated by NEPA. Implicit are concerns about the effects of environmental change on human societies. There is nowhere, however, a well defined approach to the study of physical impacts upon society, nor is there a clear mandate to study physical or social impacts.

In order to justify a mandate for such social analyses where no explicit legal document exists, it is necessary to explore the recent federal acts concerning Environmental Impact Analyses, most relevant act for this purpose is the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4331 et seq.)

The purpose of the Act is to declare a "policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment and stimulate the health and welfare of man. . . ."

In the first Title, the congress supposedly recognizes "the profound impact of man's activity on the inter-relations of all components of the natural environments." They mandate the use of "all practicable means and measures . . . to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans."

Under the Administration of the Act, all agencies shall: A) use an interdisciplinary approach to "insure the integrated use of natural and social sciences . . . in decision-making which may have an impact on man's environment" and B) identify and develop methods "which will insure that presently unquantified environmental amenities and values may be given appropriate considerations."

Title Two says that the President should transmit an Environmental Quality Report each year including "current and foreseeable trends in the quality, management and utilization of such environments and the effects of those trends on the social, economic and other requirements of the nation. Further, each member of the Council on Environmental Quality is to be conscious and responsive to the economic, social, esthetic and cultural needs and interests of the nation and to formulate and recommend national policies to promote the improvement of the quality of the environment."

A policy which will encourage productive and "enjoyable" harmony between man and his environment through impact of man's activity on the interrelations of all components of the natural environment must in fact be concerned with social impact analyses. Discussions of activity and interrelations of man and nature must be interpreted as necessitating that body of social theory which defines such entities as activity and therefore the interaction of humans. This, of course, is an indication of the need for social scientific (i.e., sociological) theory and social impact analysis.

The agencies are ordered to use an interdisciplinary approach to "insure the integrated use of natural and social sciences." This orientation provides a rationale for sociological analysis to better quantify or qualify those areas which are "presently unquantified." The President is mandated to present a report which includes effects of "trends on the social requirements of the nation." In order to provide information for such a presidential report and for the awareness by council members of the "social . . . needs and interests of the nation," it is obviously necessary to accomplish social impact analyses.

Dean High ("A Review of the Background, Preparation and Use of Environmental Impact Statements," *Journal of the Air Pollution Control Association*, February, 1974) has said that: "During the early development of NEPA the agencies had a tendency to narrowly interpret human environment (sic) as how it would be directly affected by the proposed action. Court cases have broadened the interpretation to include physical, aesthetic, cultural social and economic factors which may affect the quality of life but are not necessarily related to the physical environment. HR8558, introduced 6/20/73, would amend NEPA to state explicitly that economic, social and

cultural dimensions which contribute to the quality of the human environment, shall be considered."

The Council on Environmental Quality in April, 1973 revised the CEQ NEPA Guidelines. In that revision (as contained in the *102 Monitor*, Volume 3, No. 4, May 1973) several statements are made clarifying earlier NEPA ambiguities on the "Human Environment." The Proposed CEQ Guidelines state:

"Secondary, as well as primary consequences for the environment should be included in the analysis. Many major Federal actions . . . stimulate or induce secondary effects in the form of associated investments and changed patterns of social and economic activities. Such secondary effects, through their impacts on existing community facilities and activities and through introducing new facilities and activities may often be even more substantial than the primary effects of the original action itself." (Section 8iB of Proposed Guidelines, Federal Reg., Vol. 38, No. 84; P. K859).

Therefore, it is obvious that legislation has, through implicit communication, showed the necessity for human and therefore societal or sociological analyses. Explicitly, in the more recent CEQ document, there has been a suggestion that the social effects (considered secondary) "may often be even more substantial than the primary effects of the original action itself." This needs qualification, however, as it does not allow for the possibility of primary social effects or impacts exerted by the social system itself. It is necessary that all of these aspects be considered in determining relative effects upon the "quality of human life" and in making planning or implementation decisions which may affect this quality.

Pamela Dee Savatsky  
Lexington, Mass.

### CHILLING RESPONSE

I read with interest the comments by Lavovitz and Nelson in recent issues of FOOTNOTES. I would like to add another observation in the hope it might stimulate discussion and further correspondence concerning the apparent erosion of spirit among graduate students in advanced courses in sociology.

For several years now, simply as a way of getting things started, I have asked students in my seminars to write a brief working paper dealing with their vision of the possible consequences of a collective sociological effort that proved successful beyond the hopes and dreams of all of us. (The paper was to be turned in by the second week of the term.) The response, at least for me, has been a chilling one. Many of my students stated, in effect, that a truly successful sociological venture would be catastrophic for humanity. The best we can hope for, they argued, is some kind of sociology that will fail in its general application.

There were other responses, of course, but this particular view came up often enough, and was endorsed by sufficient numbers of students, to make me wonder about the prevailing contemporary sociological "vision." If this point of view is at all widespread among new candidates for higher positions in the academic sociological community, then we have certainly created an unusual kind of occupation. This kind of sociologist displays a disparity of interests. His or her individual conception of success probably will be the ordinary, banal ones—higher income, status, economic security, comfort, etc. At the same time, his or her effort as part of a collective intellectual endeavor will have to be viewed with mistrust. That is to say, the new sociologist cannot be certain of his or her answer to the question: "Do I really want to promote the interests of sociology as a grand enterprise?"

The problem of morale, to whatever extent it exists, is attributable to something more than departmental discrimination against teachers who offer sensitive, nonquantitative, understandings. It cannot be attributed simply to student reluctance to study "hard" subjects like statistics. Instead, it lies in the way in which we have dealt with the issue of what our methods, our theory, and our labor are ultimately directed toward.

We cannot expect fanatical enthusiasm from our students when the highest vision we can offer them is the spectacle of a multiple regression equation that somehow managed to absorb over ninety per cent of the variance in some uncertainly measured sociological variable—unless that effort fits into a greater conception of the collective venture. Other fields, explicitly or implicitly, have an amazing or dazzling vision

to offer—it might be a journey to the moon, the creation of a monster in a test tube, or the education of chimpanzees to the point where they can recite poetry (in any language and with feeling). This vision might be silly, outrageous, or even perfectly insane. In a most serious way, that is quite beside the point. What is to the point is that such visions have driven men and women into ventures that have led to astonishing intellectual and technological accomplishments.

Sociology has prided itself on its realistic point of view—a point of view that has led it to reject utopian dreams. So, ironically enough, it was a behavioristic psychologist who published the most influential utopian novel of the 20th century.

If we cannot offer our students some kind of vision, then we must bear the burden of responsibility if and when they show a surly reluctance to engage themselves any more than is necessary to get them expediently through graduate school and into the relative safety of an academic post. Once secure, they can rely on the fact that sociology can be easily sabotaged by poor teaching, retreats into formalism, disengagement from moral and utopian questions, and the further elaboration of sterile terminology and jargon. Such elementary devices assure both the world and the practicing sociologist that sociology, in the larger sense, will never possibly accomplish anything of a fantastic nature.

R. P. Cuzzort  
University of Colorado

### GOULDNER'S "IS"

In his latest book *FOR SOCIOLOGY: RENEWAL AND CRITIQUE IN SOCIOLOGY TODAY*. New York: Basic Books, 1974, Alvin Gouldner undertakes to answer various critics of his fascinating and controversial *THE COMING CRISIS OF WESTERN SOCIOLOGY*.

Professor Gouldner undertakes not only to answer critics of *THE CRISIS*, but to suggest ways in which he believes the renewal of sociology is possible within the framework of his own system of Reflexive Sociology. And on page 110 of his new book Professor Gouldner lays down a challenge to all sociologists who are at least as much "for" sociology as Gouldner himself. The following is a tentative first attempt to take up the charge that Professor Gouldner so solemnly lays upon us all.

### THE DIALECTIC OF REFLEXIVE SOCIOLOGY

"And there is absolutely no case on record in the history of sociology in which a sociologist is known to have systematically pondered the meaning of 'is.'" (Alvin W. Gouldner, *FOR SOCIOLOGY: RENEWAL AND CRITIQUE IN SOCIOLOGY TODAY*, p. 110.)

Surely "is" is consequential  
The essence of the existential.  
The "is" is palpable and there,  
Indeed, the "is" is everywhere.

Yet, what a tragic fate is his,  
who dares to ask: "But is 'is' is?"  
For he who finds the "is" amazing  
May be charged with navel gazing.

Unsympathetic, vacant stares  
May greet the theorist who cares  
Enough to think and sweat a lot  
About the "is" that soon "is-not."  
But he is under interdiction

To overcome the contradiction,  
He labors to bring forth his baby  
And synthesizes the world in "Maybe."

I would not for a moment offer this as a definitive remedy of the deficiency Professor Gouldner finds in our field, but I trust that you agree with me that we should not stand idly by without some gesture of concern.

Don Martindale  
University of Minnesota

### SEMINAL PLOT

I would like to share with your readers my concern over a new craze sweeping through academia which threatens to divide our discipline into opposing camps. I refer to those frequently overheard references to esteemed male sociologists as "seminal" thinkers. Talcott Parsons himself recently praised A. N. Whitehead for his "seminal" book, *Science and the Modern World* (*Sociological Inquiry*, 1974, Vol. 44, p. 55).

Rumor has it that the increasing usage of the term, "seminal," is part of a subtle plot generated by sexist ideology. You have, perhaps,

noticed the increasingly visible presence of highly competent female sociologists in universities throughout the country, a presence which may well alarm those traditional males among us who can devise no simple strategy to keep their female colleagues barefoot and pregnant. Small wonder, then, that a term with such a fine, masculine ring to it as "seminal" has found such an appreciative audience.

I suspect, however, contrary to popular belief, that this dastardly plot has been perpetrated not by the males in our midst, but by female sexist sociologists determined to amuse themselves at the expense of their male colleagues. What finer jest than to see these poor, defenseless males basking in their "seminal" thoughts, leaving their female cohorts the opportunity to bring honor upon themselves as "productive" scientists, "creative" teachers, and "prolific" writers with "fertile" imaginations!

Mary Schwab  
Graduate Student  
University of Cincinnati

### RESPONSE TO MOTZ

I would like to thank Annabelle Motz for her article "The Challenge of New Roles for Sociologists in Academic and Non-Academic Settings" (April, 1974 FOOTNOTES).

As one of those mavericks who never wanted to teach, I was pleased to see an article pointing out the opportunities in the applied field.

I am currently a sociologist with the Bureau of Land Management, a Federal agency which manages a good portion of the land on which much of our country's undeveloped natural resources are located. One of my responsibilities is to assess the impact of land management policies on human populations.

The environmental field is open, there are numerous job opportunities for both consultants and full time professionals. Yes, it will be difficult at first particularly if your only experience has been in the academic field. As was pointed out by Dr. Motz, the language is different, problems will arise in attempting to apply theoretical knowledge to technical problems and then there's the adjustment to working with interdisciplinary teams whose fields are predominantly natural resource oriented.

People are our business, however, and we do need to branch out whether its environment or into another non-traditional field in order to more fully understand human behavior.

Stephanie Garrett  
Washington, D.C.

### TO: DEAN OF FACULTY

As we move toward further refinement of our evaluate criteria and to use your terminology, "an increasing emphasis is placed on scholarly productivity," in our university I would like to suggest an addition to the criteria for making discriminatory judgments about our faculty, footnotes.

### Rationale (Suggested)

What better measure is there short of books, articles, and national papers, albeit press and TV coverage, that brings significant national and professional recognition to a department and the university?

### Operational Criteria (Suggested)

1. Fifteen footnotes or references equals one regional article. (Some differential recognition might also be given to international, national, foreign, and regional citations.)
2. No more than three footnotes per article or book may be counted.
3. In any given article a specific footnote-reference may be counted no more than twice, and then, of course, only if there are two independent citations.
4. One citation in a national newspaper, news magazine, or UPI wire is worth five book or journal citations.
5. Great care must be taken to see that footnotes are counted correctly. The compulsive footnote counter will probably distort the objective facts by over-counting.

Now some may say, "Who cares about footnotes?" I say, "POPPYCOCK!" Those who do not care about footnotes either (1) have no footnotes to care about or (2) have gone beyond footnotes to higher things.

Stanley Grupp  
Illinois State University

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

**SOCIOLOGY AND EASTERN EUROPE** is a regular newsletter published under the auspices of the Subcommittee for Liaison with East European Sociologists, Committee for the Development of World Sociology. The newsletter has been in existence for several years and is oriented toward the development of sociological interest in East-Central and South-Eastern Europe. The newsletter publishes five issues a year and covers a wide range of topics including recent dissertations, bibliographies, and occasional substantive articles on selected topics. It is the major means by which those with area interests can keep in touch with the work of colleagues here and abroad. The editor and sponsoring sub-committee would like to continue to encourage interest in Eastern Europe among sociologists and to that end the newsletter is currently available without charge. In addition, all members of the profession are encouraged to submit news articles and offer contributions for the guest editor's page. Complete information can be obtained by writing: Bernard L. Faber, Editor, Sociology and Eastern Europe, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Connecticut College, New London, CT 06320.

**THE SOCIOLOGIST OF SCIENCE** is a newsletter edited by Carl B. Backman and Daryl Chubin containing items of interest to specialists in the sociology of science. Regular features include descriptions of ongoing research projects, reports of proceedings and presentations, and notes on available data sets, techniques, and out-of-the-way publications. A special feature on dissertations-in-progress in the sociology of science/sociology is planned if the data can be located. Titles, authors, and abstracts should be forwarded to the SOS editors.

SOS depends largely on its readers for information. Response to the first issue indicates that an international and interdisciplinary audience is eager to inform and be informed. To contribute an item and/or receive future issues, write to: *The Sociologist of Science*, SASS, Department of Sociology, 323 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.

**JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY COUNSELING**, scheduled to begin publication in January 1975, is considering manuscripts in theory, research, and practice in marriage and family counseling. Submit to Dr. William Nichols, Editor, JMFC, Sandels Bldg., Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306.

**INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF COMMUNICATION RESEARCH** will publish its first three numbers during this year. The Review will be published in French, English and German, and is exclusively devoted to studies concerning communication research. Professor A.

## New Programs

**Judicial Fellows Program, 1975-1976.** Completed applications for the Judicial Fellows Program for academic year 1975-76 should be mailed by December 1, 1974. The program is administered by the National Academy of Public Administration Foundation in cooperation with the Federal Judicial Center, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, and the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice. The program has been funded, since its inception in 1973, by the American Bar Endowment, the Ford Foundation, and the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation. The Fellows work in the area of judicial administration, not case decision-making, and are involved in a wide range of participant-observer activities.

Candidates for a Judicial Fellowship should be no more than 36 years of age, have one or more post-graduate degrees, and at least two years of professional experience. Selection criteria include a distinguished academic record, writing ability, productivity, interpersonal competence, confidentiality, multi-disciplinary education and/or experience, and familiarity with and commitment to judicial modernization.

Application forms and literature are available on request to Mark W. Cannon, Executive Director of the Judicial Fellows Commission, Suite 4, Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D.C. 20543.

Silbermann, University of Koln, Germany is editor.

**THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY/REVUE CANADIENNE DE SOCIOLOGIE** will begin quarterly publication in February, 1975. The primary purpose of the Journal is to provide a necessary forum for sociologists and scholars of related disciplines in Canada and a forum for scholars interested in Canada. It will also encourage and seek important contributions from sociologists and scholars of related disciplines of other countries who advance ideas significant toward the development of theoretical and methodological orientations represented by Canadian sociologists. Manuscripts are now being solicited for the charter edition of the Journal. Contributors should follow the format of the American Sociological Review as revised in 1974. The subscription rate is \$12.50 (\$25.00 for institutions) for the first year of publication and pre-publication orders are now being accepted. Manuscripts and subscriptions should be addressed to the Co-editor, The Canadian Journal of Sociology/Revue Canadienne de Sociologie, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, T6G2E1.

**SOCIOLOGICAL FOCUS**, the quarterly journal of the North Central Sociological Association announces the appointment of two new co-editors, Samuel A. Mueller and Margaret M. Poloma, both of the University of Akron. FOCUS is actively seeking quality manuscripts on any topic of sociological interest and its new editors promise to keep review time to a minimum. Manuscripts, to be prepared in ASR format, should be sent to the editors, Sociological Focus, Department of Sociology, The University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44325. ASA members may obtain subscriptions (\$10 for ASA members, \$5 for students, \$12 for others) from Robert G. Schmidt, Managing Editor, Sociological Focus, Department of Sociology, The University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44325.

Rhoades from p. 8

to the national level.

Given the foregoing, organizing on the state level will provide a greater opportunity for a variety of sociologists to become involved in the activities of the profession as the work load is big enough to give everyone more work than he/she may care to do.

Although relatively autonomous, state associations should be linked to the other associations within the professional network. Each regional society should have a council of state officials and the national association should have a council(s) of regional and/or state officials. These councils could, at least, perform communication functions. In addition, it may be possible to work out a division of labor among the various associations. State associations could accent the professional association function while regional societies could emphasize the scholarly society role. The national association could evenly balance the two functions. Finally, each state and regional association could specialize in performing some ongoing function for the profession as a whole.

Before closing my statement, I must comment on something which I find quite disturbing, but highly relevant to the subject under consideration: the reluctance of sociologists to organize. It appears to me that many sociologists are quite individualistic; perhaps this is a result of our scholarly role and/or the distribution of rewards within the discipline. In addition, many sociologists appear to be afraid of, alienated from and/or disenchanted with formal organization. To the degree that these perceptions are accurate, I regret them; particularly since, as a profession, we espouse the necessity of social organization, in general, and formal organization, in particular, for the conduct of human affairs in modern society. Frankly, we ought to practice what we preach.

## Obituaries

**IRENE BARNES TAEUBER**  
1906-1974

It would be difficult to overestimate the loss to the demographic profession in the death of Irene Taeuber last February. She was one of the small group who set the Population Association of America on its feet in the early 'thirties and then proceeded to honor it and themselves by decades of exemplary work.

Irene and Conrad Taeuber were among the young sociologists who came to Washington in the early days of the New Deal. Both had taken the doctorate at the University of Minnesota in 1931 and had then taught economics and sociology at Mount Holyoke College. In 1936 Irene accepted a position as a charter member of the research staff of the Office of Population Research, founded at Princeton University by Frank W. Notestein, in a connection that was to remain fruitful and unbroken until her death. The arrangement provided an unusual degree of latitude that enabled her to live in Washington. The arrangement with Princeton also made it possible for her to undertake concurrently research initiated or jointly sponsored by others, such as the Social Science Research Council, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Library of Congress, the Population Division of the United Nations, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

In this situation her outstanding talents could be concentrated on the development of a set of problems through a lifetime of research. The resulting achievement is memorable indeed. Space is lacking in a short note to list either the honors she accumulated or the numerous publications with which she has enriched the literature. These include authorship or co-authorship of a dozen influential books and book-length reports and some 250 "articles and chapters." For specifics one may look, for instance, at the 1973 volume of *American Men and Women of Science, Social and Behavioral Sciences* and at a partial bibliography of her published work that appears in *Population Index*, Vol. 40, No. 1, Jan. 1974, pp. 5-17.

Her major book publication is almost certainly *The Population of Japan*, published in 1958 for the Office of Population Research by the Princeton University Press. In this culmination of fourteen years' work she effectively demonstrates the power of demographic analysis of censuses, vital statistics, and other documentary evidence as an instrument for the description of social change and its concomitants. What was to have been a companion study of the Chinese population has most unfortunately been interrupted by her death. For the United States population, she and her husband prepared two admirable census monographs for the Social Science Research Council and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, one, *The Changing Population of the United States*, based on the 1950 census and published in 1958 by John Wiley and Sons, and the other, *People of the United States in the Twentieth Century*, covering the 1960 census and published in 1972 by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

An early and fundamental contribution to the profession was the organization and editing of a quarterly annotated bibliography for the Population Association of America to cover the world literature in a comprehensive form. *Population Literature*, subsequently *Population Index*, conceived and edited by Frank Lorimer and Irene Taeuber in 1935 and 1936, bore her characteristic impress during all the years that she was co-editor, from 1935 to 1954. Valuable non-periodic bibliographies were also produced under her direction, particularly those of the Census Library Project in the Library of Congress from 1942 to 1944.

In addition to the bibliographies in *Population Index*, each issue contained a section of notes on current developments in demography that soon grew into more substantial items. Between 1939 and 1973 Irene Taeuber contributed in this form over forty studies of the demographic situation and problems of selected cultural areas in North America, Europe, Asia, and Oceania. These taken together or regionally grouped furnish rich material for suggestive comparison.

After relinquishing the co-editorship of *Population Index* in 1955, she gave a larger share of her time to consultation and representation on the boards and committees of scholarly and public bodies, such as those of the National Research Council, the National Science Founda-

tion, the Pan American Union, and demographic agencies of the United Nations, and also to presenting population problems to non-specialist audiences. On the international scene her long interest in the Western Pacific and the Chinese cultural areas took her especially frequently to Asia. International conferences for which she organized parts of programs or gave keynote addresses include the tenth and the eleventh Pacific Science Congresses, at Honolulu in 1961 and at Tokyo in 1966. Her advice was sought in many an Asian country, for instance, in Pakistan and India, and in ECAFE regional centers. In the course of activities such as these she traveled with verve up and down the continents and over the seven seas. Her presence was welcomed, for her eagerness to see, hear, and understand seemed never to grow dim and her advice was truly disinterested.

She was a stimulating friend, candid, loyal, and with a saving sense of the ludicrous. And always just below the surface there was an immense fund of unspoken sympathy, for her friends and for suffering anywhere.

With her husband, Conrad Taeuber, and her sons, Richard and Karl, her many friends share the sorrow of this irreparable loss.

Dorothy Good  
*Population Index*, Co-editor 1955-1956  
Editor, 1957-1970

## People

**James S. Coleman**, Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago, was named the first recipient of the American Educational Research Association's newly established Award for Distinguished Contributions to Research in Education at the 58th Annual Meeting of AERA in Chicago.

**Joseph S. Himes**, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, who received his PhD at Ohio State University in 1938, was recently honored by his alma mater by being awarded a Doctor of Science degree. The award carried the following citation: "Distinguished sociologist, Joseph Sandy Himes' contributions to his profession through authorship of numerous articles, as a sought-after consultant, and by his personal example mark him as a respected leader in higher education. He has been an active and articulate spokesman for equal rights and expanded opportunities for the disadvantaged in our society. The Ohio State University is honored to confer upon Joseph Sandy Himes the degree, Doctor of Science, honoris causa."

**Louis Wolf Goodman**, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Yale University will become Staff Associate, Social Science Research Council on September 1, 1974.

**Richard D. Lambert**, Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, is the newly elected President of the Association for Asian Studies, a national organization of scholars with a membership of 5,432 persons. The 27th Annual Meeting of AAS is scheduled for San Francisco, March 24-26, 1975.

**Gunnar Myrdal** has been appointed Distinguished Professor of Social Science, Department of Sociology, City College, CUNY.

**Ray C. Rist**, Associate Professor of Sociology, Portland State University, will, during 1974-75, serve as a Policy Analyst at the National Institute of Education in Washington, D.C. Included in his duties will be an analysis of desegregation/integration research now in progress at NIE.

**Irwin T. Sanders**, Professor of Sociology, Boston University and Evan Vlachos, Professor of Sociology, Colorado State University, are among the 14 scholars awarded travel grants by the American Council of Learned Societies to attend the Third International Congress of Southeast European Studies in Bucharest, Romania, September 4-10, 1974.

**Robin M. Williams, Jr.**, Henry Scarborough Professor of Social Science at Cornell University, is the first sociologist to be appointed as Visiting Fellow (1974-75) at the Center for Creative Leadership, Greensboro, North Carolina.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS

### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER

#### Overview

Annually, the Executive Officer is required by the constitution to submit a report to Council. Our governing document does not specify what that report shall contain. However, a base for such a report is implied by another statement in the constitution that is worthy of renewed acquaintance: "The objectives of the Association shall be to stimulate and improve research, instruction, and discussion, and to encourage cooperative relations among persons engaged in the scientific study of society."

The manner in which these general objectives are pursued is shaped by actions of the membership, by deliberations and decisions of committees and Council, by the work of editorial staffs and their allied personnel, and by the response and initiatives of the Executive Office. While sociologists rarely require stimuli to initiate discussion, the ASA both engages in and promotes a lot of it whether or not it improves research and instruction and encourages cooperative relations to advance the knowledge base of the discipline.

Every disciplinary association devotes a major part of its resources to organize an annual meeting and to sustain a publication program, the two traditional activities that tie an association to the knowledge enterprise. But each of these organizations today is experiencing pressures to modify and expand services and functions that could either enhance or diminish whatever vitality they have to sustain a commitment by the membership to scientific inquiry and scholarly endeavor and thus serve the goals outlined by the constitution. The process for setting priorities, therefore, becomes ever more critical in the life of an association.

To assess performance in terms of these objectives, this report draws on various records from the past year that I have helped prepare including nine issues of FOOTNOTES and minutes of four meetings of the 1973 Council. In addition, I have read the annual reports of officers, committees, and sections. These accounts are already part of the public record. In a manner of speaking, they are the trees of our daily experience from which we must now try to grasp a glimpse of the forest.

In their annual reports, both our President and our Secretary have not only touched on details but have also assessed patterns and trends in a brilliant and incisive fashion. They are critical realists, but they are also optimists. After reading their perceptive accounts of the state of the Association (and of the discipline), one might be tempted to conclude that if things were not so perfect, they would get even better.

As a matter of fact, the ASA, for the present at least, appears to be in a healthy condition. This is all the more remarkable, perhaps, because many national organizations and institutions are currently in a demoralized state. Some indicators of our current condition will be cited in this report. Here and there an irritation or a challenge will be posted. Hopefully these will spur activity that will reduce the probability that some future report from this office will have to open with a statement asserting that the season just passed was marked by a series of successful failures.

1973-74 was not such a year. It was, rather, a season of successful starts. To illustrate, this was the year that the ASA:

- Received funding of \$99,760 for the first of a proposed three year project entitled "A Program of Assessment, Articulation, and Experimentation in Undergraduate Teaching of Sociology in the United States." The award was made by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, HEW. The project will be an activity of the Section on Undergraduate Education, under the direction of Professor Hans Mauksch who skillfully authored the grant request.

- Selected the first 20 ASA Fellows to be fully funded for graduate training in PhD departments under the Minority Fellowship Program. This number of fellowships was double the number initially planned with the 1974 grant from NIMH of \$131,364 because, under the effective guidance of Acting Program Director, Cheryl Leggon, an additional \$75,000 was received for 1974 from NIE.

- Joined with other social science associations to sponsor a year-long study of problems con-

cerning confidentiality in social science research funded by the Russell Sage Foundation.

- Launched a new effort to move the discipline forward by awarding small grants totalling \$8,500 to eight sets of sociologists concerned with theoretical and methodological issues. A total of 41 persons are involved in the interchanges taking place.

- Made arrangement with the Library of Congress to establish an ASA archives. All members having records bearing on the history of the ASA, including former officers and editors, are invited to send such materials to the ASA for deposit in the archives.

- Received \$2,000 from a private foundation to be administered to support travel to the World Congress by the Research Committee on Sex Roles. The ASA also awarded the ISA \$10,000 to support the Congress and, in particular, travel by junior scholars from developing countries.

- Implemented a system of "open nominations" for all elective offices of the ASA (contemporary below).

- Changed policies so that authors of articles in ASA journals will share equally with the copyright holder, the ASA, all royalties received for reprint rights.

- Approved plans for the possible forming of a new Section on the Sociology of World Conflicts.

- Created three new committees: Environmental Sociology, Rights of Non-Academic Sociologists, and Non-Sexist Terminology in Publications. Also authorized the largest sum ever extended to support the work of the 27 ASA committees between Annual Meetings (approximately \$40,000).

Along with these new starts, the ASA year was marked by the successful continuation of long standing programs and projects. The Annual Meeting in New York was the largest ever launched both in terms of registration and participation. A new *Directory of Members* and an enlarged annual *Guide to Graduate Departments* was published this year. Thanks to our editors, their diligent associates, and in particular to the miracle work of our printers, Henry Quellmalz, Frank Heneghan, and Ed Barton, quality productions kept moving to the membership (20 out of 25 mailings that go to each member were mailed out early in the month of the recorded date of publication).

The membership may not always approve or like what it gets, but if it could see, as I am privileged to do each day, how a relatively small national office staff of 16 persons puts mind, muscle, and spirit to implementing ASA programs and projects, then the membership would have to conclude that something more than a mere job motivates these marvelous people.

The programs and projects of the ASA set up a bee-hive of communicative activity in the national office. Telephones are active, and a sea of mail moves both in and out weekly. Last year alone, 2,884 checks had to be drawn up, signed, and sent out to meet our financial obligations. I mention this mundane matter merely to indicate that whatever else the ASA is, or should be, it is also a dispenser of products and services involving income and expenses, and thus business matters must be a part of our concern. It may be instructive to keep that in mind as we now turn to a review of three key components of the organization—membership, finance, and governance.

#### Membership

Hardly a week passes when it isn't necessary to inform various parties that the ASA is not a federation of departments of sociology or of affiliated societies but a voluntary association of individual members.

As such, individual members come and go in large numbers each year, and those who stay often change address or membership status. The processing of these changes requires the full-time services of two persons who work diligently to feed accurate data into a computer. (Computer fees for this operation alone cost \$25,000 per year.) An individual membership organization seems to imply personal care and treatment for everyone even in an age of computerized recordkeeping. When errors or delays occur in processing, the tolerance level of sociologists for such is no greater than that of any other sector of the population. Perhaps no operation in the ASA office excites more vigorous, and even

vicious, response from members than when something goes wrong in the processing of membership records. On even minor matters, sociologists have the most remarkable capacity for attributing every form of bureaucratic bungling, of the general Washington variety, to the persons who manage this thankless task with fidelity for the ASA. It is a phenomenon to behold.

The ASA also receives temperate and positive responses on membership matters. For example, recently letters of invitation were sent to 1,010 faculty persons (out of 4,182 listed in the *Guide to Graduate Departments*) who are not on our membership rolls. The initial response yielded about 100 new members and a number of letters explaining, usually in cost-benefit terms, the reasons for declining the invitation. Why, these people ask, should they join the ASA when they can read the journals in the library? The counter, not often persuasive, is to point out that while dues constitute only one-third of the ASA income and publications constitute about one-half of our expenditures, dues nonetheless help make it possible to put journals in the library and support the organization that creates other major channels of communication for scientific

promises that satisfy few, if any, of the subgroups with differing goals." ("Structure and Function of the APA: Guidelines for the Future." *American Psychologist*, 27:1, January, 1972, p. 2).

In the meantime, what are the numerical facts about membership in 1974? If one assumes that growth is good, the news from the membership front this year is heartening. The downturn experienced last year has been reversed with a slight increase this year to where, as of May 1974, the ASA had a total of 14,654 members.

Since this is the year that the ASA returns to Montreal for the Annual Meeting, it is of interest to note the gain in membership over the past ten years since the ASA last met in that city. The total membership in 1964 was 7,789. This year, the Member category alone nearly equals that figure. Further, in 1964, 38% of the total membership was eligible to vote in ASA elections. This year, the figure is 57%. That shift by itself signals a major change in the governance structure of the Association.

The membership figures of the ASA for the past three years are indicated in the following compilation (the International Membership category was added this year):

Category	1972	1973	% Change	1974	% Change
*Members	6,701	6,950	+ 3.7	7,242	+ 4.2
Associates	2,903	2,594	-10.6	2,331	-10.1
*Student Members	1,055	1,142	+ 8.2	1,089	- 4.6
Student Associates	3,485	2,866	-17.8	2,920	+ 1.9
*International Members	—	—	—	58	—
International Associates	790	846	+ 7.1	1,014	+19.9
	14,934	14,396	- 3.6	14,654	+ 1.8

\*Categories with voting and office-holding rights

and professional purposes. Fortunately, as the figures below indicate, a substantial number of sociologists do not assess membership alone on individualistic cost-benefit terms but have a broader socialization that includes an obligation to support collective efforts in the profession they practice.

While the ASA constantly seeks ways to serve its membership, its prime responsibility is still defined as building the strength of the discipline. Servicing members must not, I believe, command response to pressures to act like a trade association. Nor must it mean that the discipline can be strengthened only by servicing the academic sector of the ASA.

ASA policies at present are poised to accommodate an even greater diversity in the nature of the membership as programs are launched that appeal to sociologists in non-academic settings and to professionals who teach in high schools, community colleges, and four-year institutions without graduate programs. Currently, 90% of the ASA membership is academically based, and most of these members work in graduate institutions. But there is a vast potential for growth in and contributions from these other areas. Council would do well to ponder the implications of tapping this potential and plan the appropriate organizational response as movement in this direction takes place. How far and in what ways should we modify our traditional "learned society" model of organization?

While Council has consistently resisted anything that would promote orthodoxy and supported the idea that the ASA is an umbrella organization for intellectual diversity, in my judgment, it has not yet confronted the possible implications of what might be forthcoming should there be a drastic change in the base and the size of our membership. Ancient but muted issues like accreditation, certification, and licensing could, for example, rise to the surface along with other pressures to expand professional and political services.

In more general terms, some possible implications of any significant increase in membership are well spelled out by our colleagues in psychology when they write: "As the membership increases, so does the diversity of viewpoints within that membership. With increase in size comes an increase in the power of subgroups that may wish to use the organization as a whole to further their own preferred ends. While size can mean visibility, and political and social salience, the accompanying diversity may mean that on certain issues major actions of the Association as a whole can only be com-

#### Finances

In fiscal 1973, the ASA operated on an annual budget of \$838,000. As the final accounting, to be reported elsewhere, becomes available, we expect it to permit us to offer a similar balanced budget for 1974, one that we believe will either afford a limited but significant extension of programs and services or permit us to move toward the ultimate goal set by Council of having the Association net worth be at least equal to the size of the annual budget. In a period of inflation and economic uncertainty, the latter option must be given careful consideration.

Based on early returns as of May 15, 1974, it is possible to give some indication of the impact of the revision in the dues structure adopted by vote of the membership this year. The 1974 dues billing asked Members and International Members to pay dues on a graduated basis in accord with self-reported annual income. Formerly, everyone in the Member category paid \$30. This fee was maintained for those who reported less than \$20,000 annual income. For those Members reporting income from \$20,000 to \$30,000 annually, the dues were set at \$40. As of May 15, a total of 1,012 Members and International Members paid in accord with that schedule. Furthermore, a total of 290 persons paid \$50, the rate set for Members and International Members who reported an annual income of over \$30,000. The net gain over the old rate for the ASA thus far for 1974 is \$15,710.

We do not yet know how many persons dropped their membership entirely because of the new dues structure; although it appears that the non-renewal rate for Members increased by about four hundred persons compared to comparable figures from earlier years. We do know that four letters protesting the new dues structure were received and that one of these included a resignation from membership.

#### Governance

The ASA moved vigorously this year to advance opportunities for the membership to directly affect the governing structure. A system of "open nominations" via written petition was inaugurated to precede the distribution of the official ballot. The first use of this mechanism added 15 candidates to the ballot which also included 40 persons selected by the Committee on Nominations. Three of the candidates offered by open nominations, including the President and two members of committees, were elected.

For the first time since 1965, the ASA presidential race required two ballots for a decision. The initial balloting, which did not produce a majority for any one of three presidential candidates, yielded returns from 45.4% of the approximately 8,000 eligible voters. The run-off election increased the turnout to 54.4%.

Currently it is not the policy of the ASA to report the number of votes that candidates receive in an election. By Council action, however, starting in 1975 the vote counts for all offices in all elections will be reported.

Changes do not come without cost, particularly for printing and mailing. In 1973, ASA elections cost approximately \$3,000. In 1974, with the addition of open nominations and a run-off election, the cost for printing and mailing exceeds \$6,000. In initiating changes in nominations and reporting procedures, Council concluded that the advantages merited the increase in cost. Furthermore, Council did not believe that these changes would significantly alter the rate of acceptance by persons nominated for office either by committee or by open nominations.

Notes such as the above, or even the minutes of Council meetings, give but a glimpse of the burden and the responsibility that confronts Council, the elected governing body of the ASA. Each year, starting with my tenure in office, Council has met quarterly, each time in long and intensive two-day meetings. Some Council members also serve on committees which adds to their obligations and further reflects their commitment to the Association and to the discipline. It is, I presume, an honor to be elected to Council. Over the three year term it also requires stamina and loyalty to meet the demands of that office. No one should seek that position who is not prepared to put up with discomforts of travel, lost week-ends, and seemingly endless details that must be processed to govern an association dedicated to scientific knowledge but operated in great part on business-like decisions.

Academically oriented people are naturally uncomfortable if their time on Council is consumed primarily by that kind of decision making. However, nearly everything that Council does as it sifts through details to reach decisions has impact on the major goals of the ASA. For example, as Council constructs mechanisms to recruit disadvantaged sectors of the population to the discipline, to promote equity in opportunity, to advance the importance and quality of teaching, to monitor and interpret matters of public policy, to intercede in some political processes, to facilitate employment in both academic and non-academic settings, to enforce codes of ethics, to adjudicate grievances, and to protect freedom of research and teaching, these do indeed bear on the knowledge enterprise. As Council measures out limited resources for such mechanisms, the decisions affect the selection and training of sociologists, the nature of the problems that such persons might address, and the conditions under which inquiry and research might proceed.

Furthermore, while it may not always be readily apparent, Council's work can enhance the capacity of the ASA to collect and impart information about teaching, research, and applied opportunities, to identify gatekeepers who affect access to such opportunities, to stage meetings where research is reported, discussed and refined, to identify and select quality reports for publication, to provide new outlets for professional communication, to allocate awards for meritorious achievement, and even, starting this year, to provide funds for the investigation of theoretical and methodological problems of the discipline.

The elected policy-makers of the ASA will, I believe, spend more time in the future trying to sort out priorities as they balance continuing interests in strengthening the discipline along established lines with growing needs posted by emerging professional concerns. It is difficult to reach satisfying solutions when the state of the discipline is in such flux. Often our response is a patchwork arrangement of committees to which resources are allocated not in terms of a rational ordering of priorities but in response to quasi-political pressures from earnest groups of active constituents. When committees are formed, somehow we must do better in getting them weaned from their disposition to enter into the details of every administrative act so their talents and energies can assist Council in setting policies, shaping goals, and serving the basic interests of all members and the whole discipline.

Several times this year, Council asked itself how it could gear up to gain meaningful an-

swers to the question, "where will, might, or should we be ten years hence?" Committees could help, task-groups could be formed, dialogue must be stimulated. But clearly the debate on organizational direction has at least as many dimensions as the debate on the future of the discipline itself. While the fate of the discipline rests on a broader base than that provided by an organization like the ASA, the nature of our organizational efforts will also shape that future.

With the experience that we have gained in the past two years, and with the continued dedication of the entire ASA staff, we hope to be able to provide better information and more effective administration so Council may move expeditiously past troublesome details to the larger issues that challenge us all.

Otto N. Larsen, Executive Officer

#### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SPECIALIST FOR MINORITIES AND WOMEN

During 1973-74, the office of Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women has undertaken two mandates which were given: (1) to enhance the status of minorities and women in sociology and (2) to seek funding for a position of Executive Specialist for Women. Given these broad and difficult guidelines, the following report is written to inform Council and membership of my activities during this ten-month period. Agreement must be expressed with last year's report: "While the year has been marked with successes, their implications are not always immediate or visible."

As reported in several instances, ten ASA fellowships for doctoral study have been funded by NIMH. The Minority Fellowship Program was initiated by the Caucus of Black Sociologists and developed by the former Executive Specialist and two Executive Officers. An additional ten fellowships have been funded by the National Institute of Education. These two sets of fellowships are designed to enlarge the pool of minority sociologists trained to conduct research in the sociology of education and in mental health areas. This program is emerging in a troubled time for minorities. One needs only consider the Jensen, Shockley, Jencks, Eyesnck IQ argument regarding heredity and environment as contributors to the development of IQ's, while one also reads the feature articles in publications such as *Ebony* to know that suicide is increasing among black females or in *Psychology Today* to know that "Black and Female" is "a double whammy."

The Executive Specialist and the Executive Officer worked diligently with the Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program to develop materials to make the program operational. Unfortunately, a Project Director for the program was not located until January, 1974. During this period the Executive Specialist acted as an "interim-interim" Project Director and has continued to work with the Project Director in the Executive Office.

Other activities have been quite varied to the extent one cannot predict what will be presented by a telephone call or a letter. Inquiries and requests have occupied a great amount of time. These communications have involved requests for the names of minority and women sociologists for faculty, research, and review panel positions. Some have expressed problems and concerns that members have with regard to their own employment situations and possible discrimination. Every effort has been made to assist individuals or to refer such calls or letters to an appropriate resource. An example of one unusual call was the request for a meeting to explain a legal problem and to suggest individuals who could present expert testimony.

The column on "Minorities and Women" in FOOTNOTES was changed and, therefore, appeared less frequently than during the previous year. The changes were to sign the column to allow for editorial comment and to devote the column to research and policy issues. Feedback on these changes has been minimal, so no assessment can be made at this time.

A major activity has involved close communication and Executive Office liaison with the Committees on the Status of Women in Sociology and on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology. Since both Committees have submitted annual reports no details are presented here other than to indicate that there has been a close working relationship between the Executive Specialist and these Committees.

Although the Annual Audit of Graduate Departments has been conducted since 1971, the results were not computerized until the 1973

audit. Through this latter procedure it has been possible to present more detailed accounts of specific areas of the questionnaire. The 1974 Audit is being computerized and a full report will be available by the time of the Annual Meeting. With volunteer assistance, the 1971 and 1972 Audits are being prepared for computerization. These activities, instituted this year, will allow for an analysis over four years to provide a more detailed estimate of the trends for minorities and women in terms of employment and of student enrollment.

A similar effort is underway for the first Annual Audit of Undergraduate Departments which has been a long neglected area of information. The questionnaires will be similar to the Graduate ones except for some adjustments on the special questions with regard to level of training. This particular effort is being undertaken to provide information which ASA lacks and to seek answers to some of the comments that minorities and women are hired primarily in undergraduate or four-year colleges.

Linkages with other associations and organizations have been multiple. Four regional sociological society annual meetings were attended in an effort to meet with regional committees on the status of women and on the status of racial and ethnic minorities. While there were women's committees in each of the regions, only one had a newly established committee on minorities. At two of these meetings committees on minorities were established during the period. One aspect of this travel was to discuss and to seek to help the regional committees. Another aspect was to help provide linkages with the national standing committees.

Contact was maintained with the caucuses through speaking at two SWS (Sociologists for Women in Society) meetings and participating in the open steering committee meeting on a national level. Similar activities occurred with the Caucus of Black Sociologists. These activities, both with the regional societies and with the caucuses, provided opportunity to discuss the ASA and the relationships between ASA and standing committees.

The Executive Specialist participated also in the District of Columbia Sociological Society as a member of the Executive Committee and as the chairperson of a meeting. The meeting with a panel of three black sociologists addressed the issue of "Black Perspectives in Sociological Research" as a partial answer to what is black sociology.

There is a growing awareness among a variety of professional organizations and associations of the need of some one person on the professional staff responsible for the concerns of minorities and/or women. To this end, a group of professional staff involved in these issues has been meeting for the past ten months on a regular basis. Our discussions have shown that regardless of constituency, organizations, institutions, or individual memberships, we share many of the same concerns and interests. The group has no formal name or set meeting place, but has been able to share among themselves an exchange of ideas and information. It should be pointed out that the group is multidisciplinary rather than being restricted to social science associations.

The AAAS, with a Ford Foundation grant, sponsored a workshop on the use of rosters. The conference was held in February during a snowstorm so many local residents were unable to attend the second day. A final report is being prepared, but there were many questions raised about the use and "misuse" of rosters. Other questions involved what information should go into roster composition, whether this information should be standardized, and how such material should be distributed. The issue becomes crucial for ASA since a roster of new PhD's who are on the job market is prepared each fall through this office. In addition, other rosters can be and have been prepared and distributed on request.

A final activity was a Danforth Foundation Consultation on minorities and women and how they might work together. Although the consultation was to be task-oriented, many other issues arose and recommendations were not made until the last day. Again, a final report has not been prepared, but certain issues were discussed, such as the Danforth age limitation on fellowships which is most damaging to minorities and to women. Among the recommendations were two which related to faculty grants to prepare materials on sex roles. The discussion also clarified the special problems and interests of minority women in the general women's movements. It was quite apparent that

the communication media tend to select sensational aspects of the movement that appear to be unimportant from the standpoint of minority women, such as integrating men's bars and grills, etc. On the other hand, many of the basic problems which stimulated the women's movement, such as equal opportunity, equal income, child care, are of vital importance to minority women. There did appear to be some sharp differences of views on this topic between women and minority men.

The ten-month year, then, has left me with a rather firm conviction and suggestions for future activities to be implemented. The conviction is that either minorities and women must work together or both must fail to achieve their goals. It should be remembered that approximately 52 percent of the population is female, including minority and non-minority women. As mentioned briefly above, the minority women do suffer a "double whammy", minority status and female status. All experiences and observations over the past year have demonstrated the divisiveness inherent when the causes of racial/ethnic minorities are separated from the causes of women. Non-minority men feel that they are overlooked in this process, but one must question that if the prevention of divisiveness is to be overcome then all sociologists must improve in status.

In terms of future activities, I have two suggestions at this point which I hope to implement over the next year: (1) information gathering and analyses of the status of minorities and women in sociology and (2) information dissemination regarding proposal writing, publication of articles and books, etc. While minorities and women suffer in these areas, it is only through data collection and analyses that it will be possible to document directions to cope with these problems. The new *Directory* tapes will enable us to know much more about women, but there are problems with racial/ethnic minorities since this information was through self-identification and many respondents chose not to identify themselves.

As a member of two review panels in government agencies, I have found that many proposal writers fail to know how to proceed. Both proposals and articles/books can be discussed through brochures, papers, seminars, and other efforts devoted to enlarging this capability. Such activities would in no way negate participation by non-minority sociologists.

As a final note, then, I would like to reiterate my concern for (1) non-splitting of information gathering and (2) educative techniques to promote minority and female research and publication.

Joan R. Harris, Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women

#### REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW

Good luck and best wishes to Editor-Elect Morris Zelditch. Editorial transition has proceeded smoothly, thanks to the good efforts of many people at both ends of the process and in-between (if the ASA Executive Office can be considered in-between Pullman and Stanford).

While the opportunity again to read *ASR* after it has been published (rather than in the process of publication) is attractive, I am acutely aware of the rare privilege the editorship provides. Probably no other position is so importantly involved in such a network of disciplinary communication and concerns (as distinct from professional concerns in which the Executive Office surely is more central). A few quantitative reflections of the extent of this network are provided by the following statistical summary:

The network is at first narrowly channeled, since all evaluations come to the editor. But we begin broadening it immediately by communicating editorial decisions and comments from independent evaluations both to authors of papers submitted and to each of the evaluators of a particular paper. We often receive extended commentaries from authors in response to reader's comments, at times with requests that these be forwarded to readers and that reader and author be put in contact with one another. That is frequently done and I like to think that effective disciplinary networks are thereby enhanced. Certainly the published work (in *ASR* and elsewhere—necessarily more often the latter in view of stringent *ASR* space limitations) is improved by the critical exchange generated by the review process.

The statistical summary indicates continued high levels of activity in other respects. The number of manuscripts received has been re-

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	June 1, 1973- May 31, 1974	June 1, 1972- May 31, 1973	June 1, 1971- May 31, 1972
Manuscripts submitted <sup>a</sup>	629	622	580
Not referred	22	24	26
Referred	607	598	463
Transferred from Bloomington			91
Evaluations received	1272	1278	919
Associate editors	396	420	434
Special readers	876	858	485
Decisions	601	596	506
Accept	58	72	45
Reject	543	524	461
Mean decision time (weeks) <sup>b</sup>	9.4	9.3	9.6
Items published			
Articles	57	62	56
Continuities			3
Comments	36	26	27

<sup>a</sup> This figure does not include manuscripts carried over from the previous year and in process of evaluation as of June 1. Comments are also omitted.

<sup>b</sup> Mean decision time does not include rejections which were "not referred."

markedly stable over the past three years, averaging about fifty-two or fifty-three per month. We expect to turn over to Editor-Elect Zelditch about the same number of manuscript files in process as we received from Karl Schuessler. We are pleased with our relatively quick and stable turn around time for review of manuscripts.

The rate of article rejection was somewhat higher during this reporting year, a condition brought about, I suspect, by my resolve not to encroach upon Zelditch's editorship, beyond a few articles in his first issue.

**Acknowledgements**

It is customary in reports such as these to thank the many people who contribute to maintaining the schedule and the quality of an enterprise. That impossible task (impossible because so many cannot be personally acknowledged) must be attempted again.

An editor is virtually at the mercy of many associates in the editorial process: Deputy Editors, because they choose who is to review all articles; Associate Editors and special readers, because they do the reviewing. The editor is also extremely dependent on office staff, copy editor, and printer. The ultimate dependence, of course, is on those who submit their work for publication, and that in turn is dependent upon the state of the discipline.

I have been greatly blessed on most of these counts. Deputy Editors Lois DeFleur and Lee Freese have chosen wisely, and most readers have been prompt and thorough in their evaluations. I hope and believe this is because they take seriously the task, recognizing its importance for the discipline and to its practitioners.

"Office staff" in my case is Sherry Bye, with assistance from part-time secretaries Martha Copp and Marian Ashley. Sherry, who knows by correspondence so many contributors to the enterprise, is incredibly well organized, efficient, and dedicated. She is also a lively and lovely person, which has made the editorship a most pleasant as well as a professionally rewarding experience.

Copy Editor Loretta Anawalt began three years ago with a vision that sociological writing needed, and could be brought around to, a quantum jump in clarity and quality. Alas, I fear we have disappointed her, but I know many of you will agree that she has been a great help to all of us. Quantum jumps are hard to come by, but progress has been made.

Henry Quellmalz's personal interest in ASR has never flagged despite recurring production problems at Boyd Printing, and we owe much to his efforts. It has been a special personal pleasure, as always, to work with Otto Larsen and Alice Myers of the ASA Executive Office.

Finally, I am happy and proud to acknowledge the support of my colleagues at Washington State University, and of the University itself. Without strong local colleagues, both the efficiency and the quality of ASR would suffer. Without the subsidy provided by the university in the form of (excellent) office space, heat, light, and telephone service, it would be considerably more expensive and less pleasant. I am grateful for both types of support and for my long and rewarding association with both department and university.

**Swan Song**

The editor of ASR is in a unique position with respect to the general state of the discipline. I end my term of duty on a cautiously optimistic note in this respect, based on three

years of reading manuscripts and evaluations. The standard of quality demanded for publication in ASR appears to vary somewhat from one area to another, but there is a uniform expectation that ASR articles should reflect the best, if not the most highly specialized work that any area has to offer. Mistakes are made, to be sure, but we do not accept "mindless application(s) of path analysis" (as one skilled statistician remarked in recommending rejection of a paper recently), and theoretical papers and field research methods likewise are rigorously evaluated.

I am particularly impressed and encouraged by the work of many young sociologists, both as authors and as reviewers. In the review process especially, the young often become the teachers of older colleagues.

If our sample of reviewers is at all representative, we believe in the relevance of sociology for real world problems, but we do not believe quality should be sacrificed in the interest of topicality. We encourage speculation, but demand rigor in thinking, and attention to relevant evidence. Some few among us would politicize the profession and so inevitably weaken the strong beginnings which have been made toward a politically relevant sociology. I have seen no evidence that this is a problem or is likely to become one for ASR. I trust it will not be.

Finally, for all those fellow sufferers who "can't read" some of the articles we publish, a friendly reminder. No one can be expected to be expert in every aspect of any discipline. The fact that ours has become so highly specialized alerts us to the need for generalists, but it should not blind us to the progress of our more specialized colleagues. The controversy that is generated between specialties is a sign of a rigorous and growing discipline. May it ever be thus.

Thanks to all for both criticism and encouragement concerning what we have tried to do. It has been a privilege and a pleasure to work with you. I know the new editor can count on the same high level of concern and cooperation which I have enjoyed. I am delighted to know ASR will be in such capable hands.

James F. Short, Jr., Editor

**REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY: A JOURNAL OF REVIEWS**

The statistical summary of Volume 2 (1973) of *Contemporary Sociology* is as follows:

Survey Essays: 5  
Symposium Essays: 2  
Review Essays: 7  
Books Reviewed (excluding in essays): 395  
Letters and Replies: 26  
The summary for the first three issues of Volume 3 (1974), which have appeared in print at the time of writing, is:  
Survey Essays: 1  
Symposium Essays: 4  
Review Essays: 2  
Books Reviewed: 158  
Letters and Replies: 16

I have listed the number of books reviewed rather than, as in previous reports, the number of reviews, on the assumption that the former figure may be more meaningful to readers. I may also be suspected of the ulterior motive of wishing to inflate production statistics, since the number of books reviewed exceeds the number of reviews because of joint reviews, and, in 1974 as distinct from 1973, I have used less space under the stern lash of the Executive Office's insistence that all editors keep within their prescribed space limits; as a result, the

1974 totals are somewhat lower.

This report is my final one as editor of *Contemporary Sociology*. The job of launching the new review journal has, to say the least, been a challenging one. It has convinced me that the responsibility of assigning the huge volume of publications in sociology for review is too great a one to be left to a single person, both from the standpoint of time and effort and from that of achieving the best selection of books for review and of the most capable reviewers. Happily, my successor, with the aid of the Publications Committee, hopes to work out arrangements to use the services of associate editors, something that I was unable to achieve.

There is by now ample evidence that ASA members desire a review journal that will be as comprehensive as possible in covering the sociological literature and that will also print longer and more thoughtful reviews and featured essays, including surveys and symposia. Unfortunately, these two aims work at cross-purposes in view of existing space limits. In spite of the creation of the new review journal, the actual space available for reviews in *Contemporary Sociology* has not greatly exceeded that of the old *American Sociological Review* review section, widespread beliefs to the contrary notwithstanding. Space has been taken up in the new journal by the addition of a correspondence section, a table of contents, advertisements, and the use of slightly larger print (alas, some readers still complain of eye-strain!) I should like to express the hope that the ASA will try to move towards creating an expanded and truly ideal review journal, which will have room for a greater number of reviews varying in length from surveys of whole areas in the discipline to annotated listings of less significant publications.

I should like to give special thanks to my assistant editor, Elsa Rosenthal, whose scrupulously careful editing and superb sense of the English language have done much to improve the lucidity and readability of the journal. Thanks also to Gail Feit and Marylouise Dionne for their conscientious labors. And where would any of us be without the patience and reliability of Henry Quellmalz and the Boyd Printing Company? Finally, I am grateful for the help and advice I have received from the ASA Executive Office.

With relief but also with some sadness I pass the torch to Bennett Berger. As a longtime friend and very great admirer of his own writing, I could not be more pleased at the wisdom of Council in appointing him as my successor.

Dennis H. Wrong, Editor

**REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGIST**

Between June 1, 1973 and May 31, 1974, 197 manuscripts were submitted to *The American Sociologist*. The comparable figures for recent years were: 1970-71, 180; 1971-72, 156; and 1972-73, 145. In the opinion of the editor, the restoration of submissions to the level achieved before the journal temporarily suspended publication in an independent format vindicates the judgment of those who have held that publication in journal form is essential to the maintenance and further development of our vehicle for professional communication.

Because of the limited space within the current format, I have encouraged relatively short articles and notes. Through reducing some longer contributions to notes, or even, in some cases, letters, it has been possible to publish more items and a larger variety of materials. Hence, despite the increasing volume of submissions, the acceptance rate for manuscripts has remained quite stable, 26 percent during 1973-4 as compared with 23 percent the previous year.

Publication of a wide variety of opinions on a varied array of professional and disciplinary issues is one of my goals as editor of *The American Sociologist*. Recent discussions within the Publications Committee of the ASA have helped me to understand the present and potential value of *The American Sociologist* as a medium

for confronting our discipline and our professional tasks. Thanks are due to the members of this Committee for the support they have provided. Through these discussions I have tried to clarify the aims of the journal; I am publishing an editorial statement in the forthcoming August issue. Thanks are also due to the many referees who have carefully evaluated manuscripts, especially the members of the editorial board, whose diligence and judgment have made my work possible.

Leon Mayhew, Editor

**REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR**

Such observations in my 1973 report as the significant amount of work performed by others (and the Editor), certain distressing moments requiring executive fiat, and the poor quality of many manuscripts could readily be repeated in this 1974 report, covering the period 26 June 1973-12 June 1974. Some changes were also evident.

Of the 196 manuscripts received (105% as many as in 1973), 26 (13.3%) were accepted, 86 (43.9%) were rejected, 22 (11.2%) were referred to more appropriate journals, 15 (7.6%) are awaiting authors' revisions, 46 (23.5%) are under review, and 1 (0.5%) was withdrawn by the author. The significant increase in referrals was partially explicable by authors (primarily non-sociologists) seeking publication outlets without even acquiring a superficial familiarity with the *Journal*. Many of them, as well as a minority of authors well familiar with the *Journal*, deviated considerably from manuscript submission requirements, with some few claiming unwarranted prerequisites.

Average "turnabout" time for manuscript processing increased from about three to four months. Some authors were quite properly distressed by an even longer notification period. They deserve an explanation. In addition to the increased work load induced by incomplete submissions and unexpected loss of employee hours due to illness, at least two other factors should be noted. One Associate Editor, whose specific request for that position was honored in an effort to increase sometimes illogical representational criteria frequently based more often upon ascribed than achieved statuses, failed drastically in performance. The remaining Associate Editors were overloaded and average "turnabout" time increased. The second factor may well be related to the "publish or perish" syndrome. It has become increasingly necessary for us to compare some manuscripts submitted for publication with already published works of those authors to determine the extent to which recycling is occurring. This time-consuming process, sometimes performed by Associate Editors, but always verified within the Editor's office, reduces time available for processing other manuscripts, and, therefore, also contributes to the increased "turnabout" time. Over the past year, we have uncovered four specific recycling instances, all of which involved manuscripts we would otherwise have accepted for publication. In two other instances, dissimilarities between the manuscript and a previously published work were too insignificant to warrant publication in the form submitted, and, in one instance, the dissimilarities warranted publication, provided the significant replication from the previous work was reduced. Some few authors also engaged in the practice of multiple and simultaneous submissions to journals. A reduction in such practices would help reduce the length of notification time for authors.

The substantive content of manuscripts received this year was wider than that in the previous year. "Drugs" and "smoking" dipped sharply. Increases occurred in manuscripts related to health care organizations and costs, professional and non-professional role conflicts, and various topics related to women. Agreement between our Associate Editors in their publication recommendations about these manuscripts also declined this year. Especially significant was the increase in the number of

Statistical Summary June 1, 1973 to May 31, 1974

	Received 6-1-73 to 5-31-74	Received before 6-1-73 Under Review 6-1-73	Total
Rejected	119	17	136
Accepted (Published)	34	5	39
Accepted (Awaiting Publication)	10	0	10
Under Review	33	0	33
Withdrawn	1	0	1
Total	197	22	219

cases where one reviewer recommended acceptance as is (with necessary editing), and a second reviewer recommended outright rejection. This phenomenon is a positive one, I think, in that it is not an unexpected outcome of greater heterogeneity among the Editorial Board than in earlier years. Although a number of examples could be proffered, one of especial interest to me is the disagreement arising between reviewers of different races or sexes in manuscripts focusing fully or partially upon blacks or majority women. One recent controversy revolved around the use of the percentage of blacks in a given areal unit as a variable in a specific study employing path analysis. A larger issue there, of course, is the continuing methodological difficulty in determining the impact of race, a difficulty sometimes ignored by researchers.

Operating costs averaged about \$550 monthly, exclusive of printing, and we continue to seek ways to reduce expenses.

As in the past, I continue to appreciate Howie Freeman's orientation and advice, Henry Quellmalz's exceptional cooperation, Wyatt Jones' copy editing (even when he's in Mexico), and the Associate Editors who constitute our "brains and spine." Robert Antamarian, our Editorial Assistant until late May, 1974, when he resigned to pursue graduate studies in another part of the country, labored diligently.

Finally, I am in the process of planning one special issue on the health and social behavior of minorities as the final issue under my editorship, and would welcome such manuscripts for publication consideration no later than 15 February 1975.

Jacquelyne Johnson Jackson, *Editor*

**REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF SOCIOLOGY**

The number of manuscripts submitted during the last twelve months to *Sociometry* fell somewhat below the projection made on the basis of the previous year's experience. Nevertheless, the flow of papers continues to be heavier than that reported by previous editors. From May 1, 1973 through April 30, 1974, 385 manuscripts were received, including 288 new submissions and 97 revisions.

The distribution of the decisions made with respect to original submissions is reported in Table 1. The similarity of these data to those reported for 1972-73 is striking. A troublesome pattern persists, with only 3.2 percent of the submitted manuscripts being accepted upon completion of the first stage of the review process. Thus, the articles published in Volumes 36 and 37 typically have undergone at least one revision and most have been evaluated by four reviewers. While I believe this process has had a salutary effect on the quality of the journal, it has increased both the burdens placed upon our reviewers and the time lag between submission and publication.

The nature and consequences of the review process are reflected further in Table 2. The relatively high rate of acceptance for revised manuscripts is gratifying, and I take it to be evidence of the sound advice which I have received from those conducting the initial reviews.

There is still room for improvement, however, for I am concerned about papers which have been revised repeatedly and still have failed to reach a level of quality which warrants publication.

We have been able to meet publication deadlines without exception. Again, without exception, the publishers have met their schedules. We have had the most cordial, cooperative and effective relations with Mr. Henry Quellmalz and the Boyd Printing Company. Why then do our readers continue to receive their copies of *Sociometry* at least a month later than the date on the issue? The answer, of course, resides in the delivery system which manages to charge more and more for what strikes a frustrated editor as less and less.

During the period of my editorship I have made very heavy use of the editorial board. In addition, 101 ad hoc reviewers and former board members, drawn from five disciplines, have provided us with their analyses and evaluations of submitted manuscripts. It is this cadre of professionals who have made the enterprise possible and they have my deepest respect and gratitude. Finally, my Assistant Editors, Barbara J. Beall and Janet Kerans, have continued to get the work done despite the presence of an irritable, old grouch.

Richard J. Hill, *Editor*

**REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION**

The *Sociology of Education* continues to be plagued by the problem of a big backlog with which I assumed the editorship. Since no special issue has been published during the year to relieve this condition, the author(s) of an accepted paper faces a publication delay of from 12 to 18 months. More specifically, excluding the Summer 1974 issue, which is in press at this writing, there are thirty-four accepted papers lined up for publication. This is an unconscionably long delay, and one that I have found difficult to rationalize to authors, who it must be noted have been most accommodative.

In these circumstances, it is imperative that a succeeding editor be appointed to begin an overlap year as instituted by Council's action in 1973. Consultation with the newly appointed editor during the last year of my term will insure that his/her first issue will bear the stamp of the new editorial perspective. I trust that the new policy will be implemented without delay. With my own move to Santa Cruz this September in mind, I am particularly concerned that we be able to minimize the confusions of physical moves and editorial changes.

Turning to more routine activities of the editorial desk, our records show that a total of 206 papers were received during the year ending June 1. The distribution of these papers is as follows:

Accepted for publication	32
Returned for revision and re-submission	32
Rejected	51
Referred to other journals	50
In process of evaluation	41

**TABLE 1  
RESULTS OF THE ORIGINAL REVIEWS OF MANUSCRIPTS RECEIVED (5/73 THRU 4/74)**

Decision	N	Percent of	
		Completed Reviews	Total Submissions
Accepted as Submitted	7	3.2	2.4
Revision Suggested	71	32.7	24.7
Rejected after Review	117	53.9	40.6
Rejected by Editor	20	9.2	6.9
Withdrawn by Author	2	0.9	0.7
Subtotal	217	99.9	—
Still under Review	71	—	24.7
Total	288	—	100.0

**TABLE 2  
RESULTS OF THE REVIEWS OF REVISED MANUSCRIPTS (5/73 THRU 4/74)**

Decision	Completed Reviews (in Percent)		
	First Revisions (N=63)	Second Revisions (N=18)	Third Revisions (N=4)
Accepted as Submitted	36.5	50.0	75.0
Further Revision Suggested	36.5	22.2	0.0
Rejected after Review	27.0	27.8	25.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Still under Review	8	3	1

The rate of acceptance has been approximately 15.5% and the average turn around time has been 51 days.

The Annual Report provides also the occasion for an acknowledgment to the many members and friends of the Association and *Sociology of Education* who contribute so generously of their intelligence, time, and energy. All of academic journals are published on (off) the backs of an army of referees, named and unnamed, and we wish to express our appreciation, in this admittedly token way, to them all. To Wagner Thielens, Joseph Spaeth, Kenneth Walker, Robert Ellis, Natalie Ramsey, Joseph Gusfield, and Allen Bayer, whose terms as Associate Editors terminate this year, our special thanks for their informed counsel.

To Remi Clignet, Deputy Editor of *Sociology of Education*, my special thanks. He, together with our incomparable Nancy Maes (without whom the journal truly would not become available to our colleagues) has lightened the work with wit and camaraderie. I shall miss them both and despair at the thought of trying to reproduce such a team for the coming year.

Finally, in this year of Henry, all of us have benefited from the tireless and practical advice of that other Henry.

John Kitsuse, *Editor*

**REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE ARNOLD AND CAROLINE ROSE MONOGRAPH SERIES**

Editorial responsibilities were transferred from Sheldon Stryker to me on January 1, 1974. Preparatory to taking office, my newly constituted Editorial Board met in August 1973 in New York at the Annual Meeting and worked out procedures to review and select manuscripts for publication. In planning our procedures we were guided by the desire to achieve a short turnaround time on manuscripts and to maintain the high quality of the Series initiated by its first Editor, Albert J. Reiss, and continued by Sheldon Stryker. Serving with me are Troy S. Duster, David L. Featherman, Herbert H. Hyman, Rosabeth Moss Kanter, Maurice Pinard, and Robin Williams. I am fortunate to be working with an Editorial Board of high scholarly distinction, whose members represent a broad range of sociological interests and styles of research.

Our review process begins with an assessment by the Editor of each manuscript's suitability for consideration. For manuscripts deemed by the Editor to be suitable for consideration, there is an initial review by two readers who recommend for or against publication, then a final review by Board members of manuscripts recommended by the initial reviewers. Final reviews by Board members are made only after revisions suggested by initial readers are completed. We anticipate on the basis of the experience of the previous Editor that initial readers will recommend more manuscripts for publication than our budget will permit. The Board, acting as a body through exchange of comments on manuscripts, will recommend final selection for publication.

During the first four and one-half months of 1974, eighteen manuscripts had been received. The Editor rejected two of these, initial readers recommended that six not be published, seven are still under initial review, two are being held to await receipt of a second copy (three copies are requested), and one was recommended for the Board's consideration after revision. Turnaround time for the seven manuscripts recommended by initial readers for or against final consideration by the Board has averaged slightly over two months. Manuscripts submitted thus far have included fourteen empirical research studies, three theoretical works, and one methodological treatise. Half the manuscripts submitted were unrevised doctoral or masters' theses; not all of these resemble monographs in form.

In addition to the manuscripts, three prospectuses and six inquiries about possible submission have been received. The Editor informed two of the three senders of prospectuses that their proposed manuscripts appeared to be essentially textbooks rather than monographs and were hence unsuitable for the Series, and informed the third that no judgment could be made without fuller information in the form of an actual manuscript. Inquiries about possible submissions pertained principally to page limitations, royalties, and the turnaround time of the review process. All of these inquiries have been answered but none has yet led to a submitted manuscript. The Council's recent action

revoking the ASA membership requirement for submission, recommended by the Publications Committee, has eased the Editor's work by eliminating the necessity to ascertain the eligibility of authors to submit manuscripts.

Readers have given generously of their time to evaluate these manuscripts, without compensation. Considering the time required to evaluate a book-length manuscript, a high proportion of those asked for initial reviews have agreed to do them. On the average, three contacts are necessary to secure two initial reviewers of a manuscript. Only about one-third of the persons contacted have indicated that they were unable to undertake the task at the time, and all but one of these graciously offered to review a manuscript at a more propitious time when their schedules would allow their meeting the deadline for completion of a review. I am grateful for the unheralded service of readers whose anonymous evaluations are an indispensable contribution to the Series.

Ida Harper Simpson, *Editor*

**REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF ISSUES AND TRENDS IN SOCIOLOGY**

When the present board of advisory editors took office in January, two readers in the Series had already been published: Pierre van den Bergh's *Intergroup Relations* and Richard Hall's *The Formal Organization*. Two more are now in process of publication; Matilda Riley and Edward Nelson's *Observation in Sociological Research*, and Ann and Scott Greer's *Neighborhood and Ghetto*.

Five more readers had already been contracted for: Sigmund Diamond's *Sociology and History*, David R. Heise's *Changing Patterns of Sociological Inference*, Joseph Gusfield's *Social Movements: Past and Present*, Norman Kaplan's *Sociology of Science*, and Morris Zelditch Jr.'s *Strategies in Theory Construction*. Kaplan reports being within a few weeks of submitting his ms., Gusfield plans to deliver his in October, and Heise's is still in the early stages.

With so many commitments already made, the present advisory editors have been content to wait until the August meetings to confer and to draw up a list of promising possibilities.

Helen MacGill Hughes, *Editor*

**REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

The continuing effort by editors of *Sociological Methodology* to expand its scope comes to modest fruition in the 1975 volume. Chapters will deal with content analysis, numerical taxonomy, and non-metric scaling, as well as with structural-equation models. The tradition and policy of the series is maintained with emphasis on communication of current developments in methodology to a fairly general sociological audience.

This year's volume—and those in the future—will be shorter than past volumes because of spiraling publication costs. In the future, the cost problem also will require replacing formulas with verbalization when possible and more stringent requirements on the physical preparation of manuscripts. The policy of the Publications Committee is to cooperate with Jossey-Bass Inc. to maintain the series, and the publisher believes the continuation of the series can be safeguarded by these measures without sacrificing quality in design, composition, or printing.

In last year's report, a decline in submissions was noted from 45 for the 1972 volume to 32 for the 1973-1974 volume. This trend continued with 24 manuscripts submitted for the 1975 volume. Five of the submitted articles were accepted after revision, ten additional articles were rejected after review by referees, and nine were returned by the editor due to inappropriate length or because of a substantive rather than a methodological topic. Of the 32 authors or co-authors who submitted manuscripts, twenty are members of the ASA listed in the 1973-74 Directory.

Besides the six Advisory Editors, 22 consultants assisted in the evaluation of manuscripts for the 1975 volume. While most of the consultants were sociologists, aid was received also from specialists in statistics, biometrics, political science, and psychology. Most reviewers provided extremely conscientious and helpful critiques, a service for which both the editor and the authors are grateful.

Processing costs per manuscript depend on mailing fees that vary with the size of the manuscript and whether it is reviewed in the States

or abroad. Processing also involves a variety of printed forms, whose costs are concentrated in the first year of an Editor's tenure. Additionally, processing involves secretarial work, some of which is donated by the Editor's academic department. These complexities make an accounting by individual manuscripts difficult, but gross expenses divided by number of submitted manuscripts comes to \$12.00. The figure will be less in the next two years because forms are prepared, and it would be less still if the number of submitted manuscripts increases.

David R. Heise, *Editor*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

The Publications Committee met for one day during the 1973 annual meeting and for two days during February 1974. The Committee initiated a two-day mid-year meeting; earlier nomination of editorial replacements; the use of sub-committees to deal with troublesome issues and future planning; and provision of time for ASA editors to meet together to discuss issues of common concern. Committee minutes provide a record of these innovations which should be useful as a basis for future assessment of their value.

My thanks to Committee members, ASA editors, and to the ASA executive staff for making the conduct of our joint work productive and pleasant.

Sheldon L. Messenger, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SECTIONS

It has to be assumed that all Sections are functioning well in accordance with the *ASA Manual on Sections*, 1969, since nothing to the contrary has been referred to this Committee from the Executive Officer nor from any Section.

No meeting of this Committee has been held since the Annual Meeting at the New York ASA meeting of 1973. Since no reports, etc., (other than roster of Sections' Officers) have been received for the Committee, the Chairman did not deem it useful to convene the Committee.

At the 1973 meeting, Dr. Roland L. Warren, of the Section on Community, met with the Committee and presented a proposal, supported by almost all other Sections, relative to certain budget allocations for Sections. This proposal was approved by the Committee and submitted to the ASA Executive Council for its action. No report of the Council action has been received and the Chairman could not give an informal response to Dr. Warren when he made an inquiry about the Council action relative to the proposal.

The Sections' Officers roster does not indicate a current listing of officers for the Sections of Social Psychology and of Undergraduate Education.

In order to implement in the future the prescribed function of the Committee on Sections, it is respectfully requested that the Executive Office observe the procedure in the 1969 *Manual on Sections*, "Maintenance of Sections", item 6.

Charles E. King, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

Over the past year a number of issues have come before the Committee regarding confidentiality of sources and data; protection of confidentiality rights of sociologists by the ASA; rights of members of research teams (including graduate students and junior members) for the use of data in writing articles independent of principle investigators; the problems of giving credit to persons who have contributed substantially to the production of research including their ideas; the issues of plagiarism and procedures for identifying it and disciplining offenders.

The present Code of Ethics does not address most of these issues specifically and the Committee considered alterations in the Code to provide guidelines on them.

An addition to the Code of Ethics was proposed, on one set of these issues. This was made subject to final revision of language and with some further exploration of possible consequences:

"Every effort should be made to acknowledge ideas of contributors to published work through appropriate means. This includes the ideas of persons outside the field as well as

those engaged in it through collaboration efforts."

The Committee also felt that at this point further attempts to revise the Code of Ethics would be limited without the additional input of cases from the membership of the ASA.

Because few actual cases have come before the Committee in the past years, and because the issues are complex, the Committee decided to issue a call for additional cases in FOOTNOTES. This notice did not bring forward more than a very few cases. However, the Committee will again consider changes to the Code of Ethics at the Annual Meeting of the ASA in August.

Other issues under review (and for which requests are invited from the members of the ASA) are those of guidelines regarding the rights to privacy of respondents and issues of experimentation with human subjects in social science research; and complaints regarding Affirmative Action guidelines and the use of quotas in hiring.

Gideon Sjöberg, for the Committee, also explored the possibility of using *The American Sociologist* as a forum for the presentation of ethical issues. At a future date it was planned to hold a meeting of the Committee with experts in the field of ethics with other persons working on issues of research and freedom both within our organization and outside.

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FREEDOM OF RESEARCH AND TEACHING

The Committee is not suffering from a dearth of business. New cases continue to come to our attention at the rate of one or two per month. Although some are easy to dispose of on grounds that our Committee does not have jurisdiction or because the issue is more properly considered by another committee, we still have a fairly heavy case load.

At the moment, there are more than a dozen cases that are being actively investigated, mainly by mail inquiries to the parties concerned. In almost every case, the issue involved is the non-renewal or dismissal of an untenured faculty member allegedly on grounds that were non-professional and contain more than a hint of violation of fundamental freedom to teach or do research.

The Committee has also conducted, in cooperation with a regional society counterpart committee, a site visit to investigate in greater detail the complaints of a non-renewed faculty member. The results of this site visit and the ensuing recommendations have been transmitted to the Council separately.

In reviewing the cases coming before the Committee, we have several observations to make: first, we believe that the next few years will see more rather than fewer complaints from our members. As we indicated in an earlier report, the position of the untenured faculty member in the usual university setting is a very vulnerable one. In most cases, a department does not have to even inform a faculty member of the grounds for his dismissal or non-renewal. Coupled with the fact that few departments have clear and well defined criteria for hiring, promotion, or retention, the procedures are easily subject to abuse, at worst, and subject to misinterpretation on the part of a disappointed faculty member, at the least. Secondly, many departments sought out our young persons of a very liberal or radical bent or with looser teaching and research styles during the period of student discontent and unrest in the hope that such appointments would be responsive to the demands for increased relevance in sociology courses. These recent appointments are not now as attractive with the decline in student activism. Such persons are especially vulnerable to dismissal since their styles are most uncongenial to the "straighter" predominant styles of senior faculty.

The combination of these two trends will undoubtedly produce more complaints in the next few years.

The Committee expects to conduct one or two additional site visits to specific departments over the next year. We will report in detail upon the usefulness of this investigative technique next year.

In the meantime, the Committee urges that the Council give some thought to addressing a request to departments of sociology throughout the country that they make their criteria for hiring, retention, and promotion more explicit. Negative judgments about individuals should

be communicated to them in a context in which the latter would have some opportunity to respond to such evaluations. Such measures would at least reduce the anxiety of junior faculty members who at present are at a loss to understand how decisions are made that effect their lives so drastically.

Peter H. Rossi, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WORLD SOCIOLOGY

The academic year 1973-74 was an important one for your Committee. It was during the past year that the Committee on World Sociology emerged from the integration of two former committees of the American Sociological Association, the Committee on UNESCO and the Committee on International Cooperation.

At the 1973 Annual Meetings held in New York, the Committee met twice. At its business meeting, the Committee brought together members of the two previous committees and went over the reasons and rationale for the merger. The second meeting was open to the public and was marked by a large attendance of visitors. In the second session Dr. Eugene Lyons, former Director of the Department of Social Sciences of UNESCO, gave a presentation of the activities of UNESCO and indicated the need for a more international scope in social science research. The meeting was also fruitful in the formulation of ideas that can meaningfully enlarge the scope of activities of the Committee on World Sociology. Your Committee had requested that a member of ASA Council be present at our meetings so that Council might be better informed of the evolving nature of the activities of our committee (one of whose main functions is to provide advice to ASA on matters of international affairs involving overseas sociological research); we welcomed Ruth Useem as Council representative.

The momentum generated by the New York meetings led to a consensus feeling by participants that prior to the next Annual Meetings the Chair of the Committee should take steps to further advance activities of the Committee during 1973-74. Accordingly, through the active cooperation and assistance of Otto N. Larsen, Executive Officer of ASA, a task force of the Committee met in Washington, D.C., for three intensive sessions held November 3-4, 1973. At the first session we heard presentations from three representatives of public organizations: Miss Anyoso of the State Department Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Mr. Green of the Agency for International Development, and Mr. Whiteker of the Committee on International Exchange of Persons. These presentations were valuable in giving your Committee information on fruitful liaison work we can engage in that can provide members of the ASA with opportunities for overseas research and also with opportunities for bringing foreign scholars to the United States.

The second session was devoted to formulating the structures of the new Committee as a standing Committee of ASA. Two sets of recommendations were formulated, one dealing with the relation of the Committee to the ASA, the other dealing with internal matters. The first set, requiring Council action, are the following

- 1) The Committee on World Sociology shall consist of six (6) members, each to be appointed for a three-year term.
- 2) Starting in 1975, the Chairperson of the standing Committee shall be elected by Committee members for a two-year term. He or she shall have served one year on the Committee before assuming the chair.
- 3) For 1974-75, ASA Council and the Committee on Committees should appoint the six members with the following staggered terms: (a) two persons appointed for three years, (b) two persons appointed for two years, (c) two persons appointed for a one year term.
- 4) So as to provide continuity in committee affairs and maintain the momentum developed this year, half of the new Committee for 1974-75 should be appointed from present membership in the standing Committee, including the present Chair.

Matters of internal concern to the Committee (and not requiring Council action) that were agreed upon at the second session for discussion at the 1974 business meeting of the Committee may be summarized as follows. First, sub-structures of the parent Committee will be designated as "groups" rather than as "sub-committees"; the rationale for this is that participation

can be made broader and more flexible. Two kinds of groups are to be recognized: (a) *liaison groups*, designated to develop and strengthen international cooperation of American sociologists with foreign colleagues, and (b) *working groups*, designated to develop and explore new ideas and new mechanisms which will further the development of transnational or world sociology. Liaison groups presently recognized by your Committee are those dealing with Eastern Europe, with Asia, with the Soviet Union, with Latin America, and with organizations having international activities. At the 1975 business meeting of the standing Committee coordinators or chairpersons of each group are to report to the standing Committee as to the activities, functions, and membership size of their respective group. The size and structure of each group should not be fixed but should be determined by professional interest of those concerned. However, the coordinator or chairperson of each group will be appointed by the six members of the Committee on World Sociology for a three year term, beginning with the academic year 1975-76.

The third session was devoted to exploring new intellectual activities which your Committee can begin to engage in, besides its liaison functions, activities that would stimulate new dimensions of theorizing and doing research in the international field. Constantina Safilios-Rothchild and Jacques Dofny were charged with carrying this further in advance of the Montreal meetings.

In addition to the New York and the Washington meetings, your Committee's chairperson during the year, in consultation with other Committee members, provided advice to the Executive Office on various occasions pertaining to international affairs brought to the attention of the American Sociological Association. President Peter Blau and he represented the ASA at a meeting sponsored by the Department of State in the fall for the purpose of acquainting a spectrum of American voluntary associations, including professionally learned societies, with the nature of American foreign policy formulation. In addition, during the year other committee members had ad hoc meetings and represented your Association in various overseas regional meetings providing the American Sociological Association with enhanced visibility and effective informal contacts, which are the cementing blocks vital to furthering research on a reciprocal world-wide basis.

All in all, then, 1973-74 was a busy and exciting year for your Committee; 1974-75 should prove to be equally rewarding.

Edward A. Tiryakian, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE STOFFER AWARD SELECTION COMMITTEE

The Stouffer Award Committee was appointed early in 1973 and its initial round of activities was carried out very largely by correspondence. By April 1, 1973, roughly 20 nominations had been received, some of specific works and some of more general contributions by individual sociologists. In several instances a person was nominated more than once, sometimes for the same work and sometimes for different works within a series of related contributions. The authors nominated, in alphabetical order, were:

- Hubert M. Blalock—for "a long series of contributions in the area of causal inference."  
Peter Blau and Otis Dudley Duncan—for *The American Occupational Structure*.  
James Coleman—for work in model development.  
Paul Diesing—for *Patterns of Discovery in the Social Sciences*.  
O. D. Duncan, David Featherman and Beverly Duncan—for *Socioeconomic Background and Achievement*.  
Leo Goodman—for a series of contributions to multilevel data analysis.  
Michael T. Hannan—for *Aggregation and Disaggregation in Sociology*.  
Herbert H. Hyman—for *Secondary Analysis of Sample Surveys*.  
Paul F. Lazarsfeld and Neil W. Henry, for *Latent Structure Analysis*.  
Marvin E. Wolfgang, Robert M. Figlio and Thorsten Sellin—for *Delinquency in a Birth Cohort*.

It was the consensus of the committee that the unique contributions of Paul Lazarsfeld to the advancement of sociological methodology over the past 40 years, both in research and teaching, demanded some special recognition. A special citation was presented at the time of the initial award. The first Stouffer Award was

given to Hubert Blalock for his contributions in the area of causal inference, contributions whose influence was clearly manifest in his edited volume, *Causal Models in the Social Sciences*.

The committee is currently in process of balloting on the works nominated for the 1974 Stouffer Award. Most of the works nominated in the initial year were contributions to quantitative analysis of sociological data. In the current year's nominations, one finds a broader spread of methodological approaches. It is likely that the committee will have to discuss at length both the general terms under which the Stouffer Award is to be made and the criteria for assessing "notable advances in sociological methodology" that may entail quite divergent approaches to such methodology. It is hoped that a thorough discussion of these issues can take place when the committee meets in Montreal.

John A. Clausen, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE SOROKIN AWARD SELECTION COMMITTEE

The Committee's activities consisted of a two-stage process of evaluating books for the 1973 Sorokin Award. In the first stage, the Committee examined and ranked the 17 books nominated for the Award. (Of the 17, 10 were nominated by members of the Committee and members of the American Sociological Association; 7 by publishers.) The books included were as follows:

*Nominated by members of the Committee and the ASA*

- Cobb, Jonathan and Richard Sennett, *The Hidden Injuries of Class*
- Goffman, Erving, *Relations in Public*
- Goode, William, *Explorations in Social Theory*
- Heintz, Peter, *A Macrosociological Theory of Social Systems*
- Jencks, Christopher, *Inequality*
- Lyman, Stanford, *The Black American in Sociological Thought*
- Melbin, Murray, *Alone and with Others*
- Moore, Barrington, *Reflections on the Causes of Human Misery*
- Schmitt, Raymond, *The Reference Other Orientation*

\*Scott, John F., *Internalization of Norms*

\*Nominated by member of the American Sociological Association

*Nominated by publishers*

- Amir, Menachem, *Patterns in Forcible Rape*
- Ash, Roberta, *Social Movements in America*
- Kittrie, Nicholas, *The Right to Be Different*
- Lerner, Barbara, *Therapy in the Ghetto*
- Ludmerer, Kenneth, *Genetics and American Society*
- Rothstein, William, *American Physicians in the 19th Century*
- Trice, Harrison and Paul Roman, *Spirits and Demons at Work*

The second stage involved a meeting of the Committee in New York on Monday, August 27th, at which each of the books was discussed at some length. After several hours of debate, it became apparent that there were irreconcilable differences in judgments regarding the books in contention. The Committee therefore voted unanimously not to make an award in 1973. This was announced at the Presidential Session that evening.

Members of the Committee recommended that books nominated only by their publishers not be given the same weight as those nominated by the Committee or by other members of the Association.

Patricia Kendall, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE DuBOIS-JOHNSON- FRAZIER AWARD SELECTION COMMITTEE

The 1973 recipient of the DuBois-Johnson-Frazier award is in at least two respects uniquely in the tradition of the three men for whom it is named. He shares the tradition of Johnson and Frazier in that while a graduate student at the University of Chicago, he studied under some of the same scholars and was influenced by many of the same intellectual currents as were they. His early and sustained interest in and active participation in Pan-Africanism and the struggle to free blacks from colonial servitude in Africa and the islands of the Caribbean places him squarely in the tradition of W.E.B. DuBois. Conjointly his research and scholarly contributions to the study of the dynamics of community life among blacks in the United States do

most assuredly reflect the individual and collective concerns of DuBois, Johnson, and Frazier.

#### CITATION

For his sustained and vigorous efforts as teacher scholar-essayist to advance the intellectual liberation of college and university students in the United States, Africa and the islands of the Caribbean, for his research and theoretic contributions to the sociologist's further understanding of the dynamics of life in the Black Community and particularly for his role as senior author of *Black Metropolis* in conceptualizing the realities of life in the urban black community, the 1973 DuBois-Johnson-Frazier award is made to St. Clair Drake.

Butler A. Jones, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The 1973-74 activities of the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology (CSWS) centered on the collection and dissemination of data on women in the discipline, on the fostering of contacts between CSWS and similar committees in the regional associations, and on the implementation of resolutions pertaining to women passed by the ASA. With reference to the first activity, the Committee recommended that an advisory group be constituted to revise the instrument used to obtain information on minorities and women in graduate departments of sociology. The group, including the chairperson of CSWS, was formed and prepared a questionnaire which was submitted subsequently to all graduate institutions. The problems posed by the survey instruments used in the earlier graduate audits were ably analyzed and discussed by Joan Harris, Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women, and Linda Kumi, Research Assistant.

The Association is committed to the continued collection and analysis of data which would indicate the extent to which the equalization of opportunities is being realized. The growing number of requests to the Committee and to the Executive Specialist for current data on women's participation in sociology makes such analysis imperative. During the given year requests for information on degrees granted to women and on current enrollment figures by sex were filled for several educational institutions and for a state human rights commission.

The Committee has supported the collection of data on non-graduate institutions and had encouraged regional committees to report on the undergraduate institutions in their respective areas. Consequently, CSWS was quite pleased to learn that the Executive Office planned to survey all undergraduate departments of sociology. The Committee expects that the information collected should add considerably to an understanding of the status of women in sociology.

During the 1972-73 year the Committee explored ways for establishing closer linkages with the regional counterparts. As an initial step, the Committee was represented at most of the 1973 regional society meetings. To provide a more systematic and on-going linkage, the Committee designated one of its members, Elaine Burgess, to communicate with the regional committees and thereby develop a program through which the national and regional committees could be linked. Elaine has remained in contact with the chairpersons of those committees and is outlining a set of activities to be carried out during the 1974-75 year.

The Committee received a request from a regional committee on women to join it in an inquiry involving a department in its area. Rachel Kahn-Hut, acting on behalf of CSWS, discussed with the regional committee the issues involved and encouraged CSWS to ask the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (CFRT) to undertake an investigation. Accordingly, CSWS has requested that committee to examine the charges that the particular department has discriminated systematically against women and minorities. More generally, CSWS has sought to extend its contacts with CFRT given that committee's role in grievance matters.

During the 1974-75 year the Committee will heighten its involvement not only with the regional committees but also with the graduate departments of sociology. One of the first resolutions approved by Council asked that each graduate department designate a person to serve as liaison to CSWS. Rachel Kahn-Hut will communicate with the individuals selected as committee contacts, asking these persons for information on the status of women at the depart-

mental level and channeling information from the Committee to those persons.

A continuing problem faced by the committee revolves around the implementation of the resolutions on women passed by Council. The annual audit has provided one means for monitoring changes in departments, but additional strategies must be devised. Accordingly, Gerald Platt has reviewed the resolutions adopted by Council and proposed several actions for the Committee. In some instances the recommendation calls for greater contact between CSWS and other ASA committees. In other cases, cooperation with similar committees in other professional associations would be required. Although there has continued to be communication between CSWS and the equivalent committees in the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Psychological Association, and the American Economic Association, it is now apparent that even greater interaction with those and other groups would be worthwhile. The Committee will pursue vigorously the range of approaches identified as potentially fostering the full participation of women in sociology.

There was no reduction during the year in the number of requests for women to fill various positions in both academic and non-academic settings. Murray Straus examined for the Committee some of the problems such requests posed for CSWS. The Committee is not equipped to provide a job market service and could face substantial difficulty were it to select women for advisory bodies or fellowship programs. Consequently, requests received during the year were often directed to the SWS job market committee for publication in the SWS newsletter. The Committee has sought, too, to publicize the employment services now being operated, such as that maintained by Catalyst.

An important exception to our usual procedure for handling inquiries involved the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. At the request of the Committee, Council had earlier directed an inquiry to the Center on the participation of women and minorities. The reply indicated that few from either group had held fellowships at the Center and asked the ASA for assistance. The Committee on the Status of Women indicated its reluctance to identify potential fellows but did agree to suggest possible members for the selection panel. The procedure was set in motion too late to be effective for the 1973-74 year, but the Center Director has expressed an interest in pursuing the matter for 1974-75. For the coming year, substantial attention will be given to developing methods through which the committee can be responsive to the many inquiries and requests received.

The work of the Committee has been advanced quite notably by the Executive Specialist, and the Committee supports the continuation of that position beyond the period for which it originally was mandated. Linda Kumi has also analyzed data which proved invaluable for understanding the status of women and minorities and for detailing services which departments would like from the ASA. The research component of the Specialist position will require the continuation of the kind of research assistance Linda has provided. If the Association indeed is to move the discipline to a stage whereby sex is not a deterrent to full professional participation, then careful inquiries and continued vigilance must prevail.

Cora Bagley Marrett, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES IN SOCIOLOGY

It was evident from the marathon sessions conducted by the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities (CSREMS) during the annual ASA meetings in New York that at least two official meetings of the Committee would be required this year. The ASA Council did approve of two CSREMS meetings which were held on January 21-22 in Washington, D.C. and on May 23-26, in Los Angeles.

Throughout the year, CSREMS devoted primary attention to the implementation of the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) and development of a *Handbook on Minorities*. Although other matters, mentioned below, were also discussed in considerable detail, the fellowship program and the handbook remained the central foci of the Committee's efforts.

The *Minority Fellowship Program* (MFP) was implemented under a grant awarded the American Sociological Association from the National Institute of Mental Health. (See separate Report

from the Minority Fellowship Committee.) Initially, CSREMS appointed from its membership a sub-committee whose exclusive responsibilities included establishing guidelines for the selection of fellowship candidates, the selection of participating institutions, and for monitoring the overall program once underway. Another responsibility of this sub-committee was that of recommending administrative procedures for the implementation of the program. Although this sub-committee did some of its initial work through mail contacts with its members, it was soon apparent that a meeting of the group was vital for program initiation. However, the sub-committee was unable to hold a meeting of its membership until late November, 1973. It was during and immediately following that meeting that a number of administrative details relative to program administration were finalized. This phase of the Committee's work was facilitated to a large degree through the support provided by Joan Harris and Otto Larsen of the ASA office. For this, CSREMS is particularly appreciative.

Another sub-committee of CSREMS participated with the Executive Office of ASA in the recruitment and selection of a Project Director of the Minority Fellowship Program. Announcements of the availability of this position were made during the ASA meetings in New York and advertised through normal ASA channels. The Search Committee subsequently recommended that Ms. Cheryl Leggon, a doctoral candidate at the University of Chicago, be named Acting Director of the MFP, effective immediately, and that Dr. William Anderson, Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Arizona, be named Project Director, effective June 1, 1974. This recommendation was subsequently approved by Council. (CSREMS also wishes to express its deep sense of gratitude to Ms. Leggon for her outstanding work during the initial phase of program development and implementation.)

During the first phase of program development and implementation, the sub-committee on MFP concluded that its sub-committee position was structurally cumbersome and unintentionally inhibited efficient execution of its responsibilities. Further, an independent MFP Committee would free CSREMS to devote its time to other matters. At its January meeting, the full membership of CSREMS approved a resolution which called for the establishment of the Minority Fellowship Program Committee (MFP) as a standing committee of the American Sociological Association comprised of nine members, the majority of whom were to be drawn from CSREMS. The Council approved this recommendation at its March, 1974 meetings and suggested guidelines for its immediate implementation. Since that time the MFP has acted as an independent standing committee.

The *Handbook on Minorities*: The second priority matter taken up by CSREMS at its January meeting was the development of the proposed *Handbook on Minorities*. This item has subsequently become the primary focus of CSREMS and will, undoubtedly, remain so until its final completion. As a result of the January meeting, a new prospectus for the *Handbook* was drawn up and presented to Council at its March meeting. Council approved of the prospectus and guaranteed funding the *Handbook's* publication, through established publication procedures, as an official document of the Association.

As presently conceived, the *Handbook* will be comprised of five major sections: (1) Purposes and Background; (2) The Status of Minorities in the Profession; (3) Manifestations of Conflict; (4) Minorities and Ethnic Studies; and (5) Improving the Status of Minorities: An Assessment (of Professionals in Bureaucracy and Affirmative Action). Each of these sections has become the purview of "task forces" comprised of committee members who are conducting the research and drawing upon other available data for writing the preliminary section report. One person from the committee will have the responsibility of writing the final draft of the *Handbook*, which will be approved by CSREMS before it is submitted to the Committee on Publications.

Results from work sessions conducted by CSREMS during its May meetings and commitments from committee members to continue their efforts during the summer months, have led to the expectation that a preliminary working draft of the *Handbook* will be ready for committee discussion by the August meetings of the ASA in Montreal.

In addition to the work on the minority fellowship program and the continuing develop-



ment of the handbook, CSREMS engaged in discussions with the 13-College Consortium for inter-university cooperation in the recruitment of black students for graduate studies. Professors Will Scott, of the Sociology Department at North Carolina A & T University, and James Wiggins of the Sociology Department at the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill) met with CSREMS members during the Los Angeles meetings to discuss ways of cooperating in the achievement of the overall objective of increasing the pool of minority group graduate students in sociology. This issue will be explored in greater detail during the Montreal meetings as an element in an overall assessment of future work and new directions to be undertaken by the Committee.

In anticipation of vacancies to be filled in 1974, CSREMS has submitted a list of possible candidates for committee membership to the Executive Office for forwarding to the Council.

CSREMS has previously joined with CSWS in co-sponsoring a resolution which called for a five year extension of the position of Executive Specialist. Although CSREMS feels that that resolution is acceptable in the short-run, we believe that a longer-term arrangement should be a transformation of the status of that position from its tentative or temporary character to that of a constitutional position and that its designation should be changed to Executive Associate.

Aside from the work planned on the *Handbook on Minorities* at the forthcoming Montreal meetings, the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities will devote considerable time toward outlining a broad program of action for the future.

James E. Blackwell, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE MINORITY FELLOWSHIP COMMITTEE

This report concludes roughly a year's activities on the Minority Fellowship Program of the American Sociological Association. It will begin with a brief history of some of the high points of the program and will end with some recent concerns.

The program was funded for its first year on July 1, 1973 by the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, Division of Special Mental Health Programs, NIMH.

The proposal for the program had identified the ASA Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in the Profession (the Minority Committee) as the Fellowship Selection Committee. However, on April 26, 1973 the Minority Committee recommended to Council that the Committee be authorized to devise a governing body and procedures to implement the grant and that the Committee serve as a search committee for finding a director of the fellowship program. The Council approved both recommendations.

At its meeting on August 27 and 30, 1973 the Minority Committee drafted a structure for the governing body proposed to supervise the administration of the Fellowship Program. That body was to be an advisory subcommittee of the Minority Committee composed of seven members, the majority of whom were to be members of the larger committee. The Committee also spelled out the functions and accountability of the Advisory Subcommittee. A job description for the Program Director and procedure of selecting a person for the position were written. Announcements regarding the availability of the position of Program Director were placed in the Placement Service of the ASA Convention and in FOOTNOTES.

The Advisory Subcommittee had its first meeting October 28-30, 1973. Its members worked out a statement of purpose for the program, criteria for selection of students, application forms, letters of transmittal to departments, guidelines for selecting schools, ranking of candidates for project director, and tasks for itself. They also recommended that the Subcommittee become a separate standing committee of ASA and that its membership be increased to nine persons, one of whom was to be Asian American.

On November 17 and 18, 1973, the heads of the Minority Committee and Advisory Subcommittee, Council liaison, and executives of ASA met in Washington and selected Professor William Anderson as Project Director and Ms. Cheryl Leggon as Acting Project Director until June 1, 1974 at which time Professor Anderson would serve.

The Minority Committee received and supported the recommendations of the Advisory

Subcommittee on January 21 and 22, 1974.

On March 9-10, 1974, the Council replaced the Advisory Subcommittee with the Minority Fellowship Committee, a now-standing committee of the ASA with nine members including an Asian American.

The Minority Fellowship Committee met April 7-9, 1974, and dealt with the following major items of business: selection of fellows, additional National Institute of Education fellowships, functions of the Committee and related activities. The Committee selected 34 fellows from among 166 applicants. Of the 132 applications considered, 69% were those of black students, 23% Spanish surname, 5% Asian and 3% American Indian. It had been decided at the meeting on October 28-30, 1973 that the fellowship program would stress NIMH designated minorities: Blacks, Spanish-speaking, American Indians, and Asian Americans. These groups were to participate in the program according to their comparative national population proportions. For the first 10 persons who are to be awarded fellowships 4 blacks, 3 Spanish speaking, 2 American Indians and 1 Asian American were selected.

The major criteria used in the selection were: (1) academic (G. P. A., recent grades, types of courses taken, research experience, honors, school(s) attended and recommendations), (2) student essays (clarity of statement and purpose, independence of thought, relation to experience, objectives, and motivation), (3) community involvement and activity and extracurricular activities, and (4) financial need (current and past).

All cases with at least a vote from a member of the Committee were discussed individually. If the case was considered weak, it was eliminated from consideration. Then, all applicants from each minority group were listed in terms of region, sex, G.P.A., and institution. All members of the committee were asked to give their opinions of each individual and after a discussion of each case they voted by written ballots. Thus, individuals were ranked within each minority group, and the ranking was to be followed in making substitution for those individuals who had made other provisions.

Members of the Committee also wrote drafts of letters to awardees, unfunded fellows, ineligible graduate students, and other students whose applications were rejected.

The second major item of business dealt with an announcement by John C. Egermeier, Senior Research Associate, R & D System Support Program, National Institute of Education (NIE) that NIE is funding ten additional fellowships this year which will be administered through NIMH and by the Minority Fellowship Committee and the Project Director.

The purpose of these fellowships is to increase the number of persons qualified through experience and sociological training to approach educational problems of minorities from an indigenous perspective. In all other respects the NIE fellowships are identical to the NIMH fellowships. The deadline for applications is May 30, 1974, and the Minority Fellowship Committee will make the selections on June 17-18, 1974. Announcement of the awards will be on June 30, 1974. Candidates from the previous group who reapply will be considered for the NIE Fellowships.

The Committee wrote drafts of the NIE announcement and cover letter.

As a third matter of importance certain functions of the Committee were discussed: (1) formulating a seminar to bring the fellows together during the ASA Convention in Montreal, (2) seeking additional funding for the Fellowship Program, (3) monitoring the progress of the fellows, and (4) implementing of the program generally.

A few other matters warranted discussion: (1) NIE wants sociology of education representation. The Committee did recommend that Dr. Ward Mason of NIE be invited as a resource person to the June 17-18 meeting for the selection of fellows. The Council might consider enlarging the committee by including either the head of the Education Section of the ASA or the Editor of the *Sociology of Education* on the Committee or including either when someone rotates off the Committee.

(2) At the next meeting the Committee along with the Project Director will make a final determination concerning the responsibilities and authority of the Project Director. Any blurring of jurisdiction will be cleared up so that the operations of the program can be facilitated.

(3) It will also be necessary to specify the way in which support and assistance can be provided to the fellows.

(4) There will be further discussion of the selection process and guidelines.

In conclusion, the efforts of a number of individuals require recognition. First of all, members of the various committees involved with the Minority Fellowship Program are to be honored for their conscientious effort to make this an outstanding program.

Also, the Fellowship Committee wants to commend members of the Executive Office for their many efforts in behalf of the program. The careful and useful attention that Dr. Mary S. Harper, the Minority Fellowship Program Officer for the Minority Center, NIMH, has given to the program has our praise as well. All other individuals who have worked with the program have our heartfelt thanks. In addition, Ms. Cheryl Leggon is to be complimented for her capable performance as Acting Project Director in the beginning of a complicated program. Finally, everyone who has worked or who is working with the program is appreciative of the steadfast support of the Council.

Maurice Jackson, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TEACHING SOCIOLOGY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The earliest of the productions of the project, Sociological Resources for the Social Studies, will pass into the public domain in 1975. The Publications Committee having expressed its intention to remain continuously involved with the publishers, Allyn & Bacon, points out that it is not too soon to make provision for eventual updating and revising of the materials. With this imminent responsibility in mind, the members of the Committee on Teaching Sociology and the Social Studies in Secondary Schools this winter reviewed the National Council for the Social Studies' *Social Studies Curriculum Guidelines*. The members comment that there is some confusion in value orientation in the *Guidelines*, but that the suggestions for democratizing curriculum materials and avoiding a bourgeois bias might be borne in mind at the time of revision.

Following a recommendation of the Publications Committee at its mid-year meeting in February, an Editorial Advisory Board of three was set up to represent the ASA and to act as consultants in negotiations with Allyn & Bacon. The latter is to present a proposal which has not yet been received. Meanwhile, the Publications Committee named as members of the advisory board Everett Wilson, Tom Switzer and Helen Hughes, all of whom were involved in the original SRSS project.

At this juncture there seems no function for the Ad Hoc Committee on Teaching Sociology in Secondary Schools, as at present constituted, though there may again be much for it to do when the actual work of revision commences.

In the meantime the Chair recommends that the Committee be abolished.

Helen MacGill Hughes, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT STATISTICS

At its meeting during the 1973 meetings of the Association in New York, the Committee voted to present four recommended Association positions to Council for action. These covered:

1. Resolution of the conflict between research principles of informed consent and certain federal practices affecting survey forms clearance.
2. Improving the timeliness of vital statistics.
3. Endorsement of the report of the Committee on the Integrity of Federal Statistics, and an authorization for our Committee to explore with other professional associations the establishment of a joint committee on improvements in the organization and conduct of national statistical systems.
4. Support of a mid-decade census program.

Resolutions 1, 2, and 3 are set forth in FOOTNOTES for February, 1974. Resolution 4 will be described in a forthcoming issue. Resolutions 2, 3, and 4 were adopted by Council. Resolution 1 was well received; however, Council decided not to endorse it until receiving the comments of the Committee on Information Technology and Privacy, to which the resolution was referred. The Committee on Government Statistics has received no word of further action on this resolution.

These resolutions provide official Association sanction for the Executive Office, the Committee, and other arms of the Association, to work within the areas authorized to achieve improvements in the data base and the federal institutional milieu affecting the research done by

many sociologists.

In a related development, Committee members Biderman, Parke, and Tauber have sought to assist the Social Science Research Council to develop arrangements through which the interest of researchers in the clarification and improvement of the process for obtaining clearance of survey research forms can be more adequately represented at the appropriate levels of government. These efforts have involved discussions with Joseph W. Duncan, new Deputy Associate Director for Statistical Policy in the Office of Management and Budget, the ASA Executive Office, federal research grants officers, and others. We will keep the Executive Office and the Association posted on developments.

The Committee has regretfully received the resignations of Stanley Lieberson and Leroy O. Stone, and has welcomed a new member, Conrad Tauber.

The Committee recommends that it be continued.

Robert Parke, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND PRIVACY

During the past year, the Committee has merely maintained itself as a "policy-advisory" board, available to the Association for whatever aid it could give. As it happens, no issues requiring action of the entire Committee arose during the year. The Chair did present his opinion and advice to the Executive Officer of the ASA on several issues, and attended a conference on law and social research in West Germany. He will serve as the ASA representative to the Project Board of the Consortium of Social Science Associations which will confer on a funded project to develop a policy and draft legislation and administrative rules concerning the confidentiality of research sources and data.

The Committee continued to stand ready to cooperate with any other ASA Committee in need of information or advice, as well as to provide information or referral to any individual concerned with information technology and privacy.

Eliot Freidson, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT

During the course of the year the Committee—working closely with the Executive Office—has concentrated most of its attention on the non-academic job market. Various data have been examined, research has been encouraged, meetings and conferences have been attended, new curricula have been evaluated, and items have been published in FOOTNOTES.

While it is undoubtedly true that more sociologists are in non-academic positions than ever before, it is also true that at present there is no overwhelming demand for non-academic sociologists. The data on demand and supply are ambiguous at best, attempts to survey the field find it difficult to parcel out the sociological dimensions of new occupational roles, participants at meetings called for the purpose of discussing employment prospects report widely differing points of view, new curricula designed to "train" non-academic sociologists run into artificial distinctions between the applied and basic aspects of the discipline, and the responses to reports in FOOTNOTES epitomize the fluidity of the situation.

Despite the difficulties, the Committee believes that the sociological perspective has much to contribute to the "real" world and seeks the cooperation and help of the membership in sending in data, case histories, information on job opportunities, or any other materials which might be helpful.

In respect to the academic job market the consensus seems to be that the demand for sociologists is holding up somewhat better than had been earlier anticipated.

The Committee proposes to pursue these matters into next year.

John W. Riley, Jr., *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LIAISON WITH EAST EUROPEAN SOCIOLOGISTS

The Subcommittee on Liaison with East European Sociologists concentrated during the current year on the following: the *Newsletter on Sociology on Eastern Europe*, under the editorship of Bernard Faber, Connecticut

College; answering requests to committee members by American as well as sociologists from Eastern Europe for suitable contacts; facilitating contacts within the U.S. by East Europeans traveling in this country; and assisting with two-way exchange of sociological publications between the U.S. and selected East European Countries.

Irwin T. Sanders, *Chair*

## REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

### Introduction

In response to several members' concern that sociologists were missing the environmental boat, a resolution was introduced and approved at the 1974 New York business meeting and unanimously passed by Council. It contained a lot of "whereases"—that the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) mandates the assessment of social and cultural as well as environmental impacts, that sociologists have had little input as yet in formulating guidelines for social impact assessment, that such guidelines have not been widely adopted or conscientiously applied by responsible authorities such as the Environmental Protection Agency, and that professionally competent advice and guidance are required in discharging their responsibility—and finally resolved "that the ASA establish a committee to establish guidelines for sociological contributions to environmental impact statements."

### "Social Impact Assessment"

The ad hoc Committee on Environmental Sociology was formed early in 1974 under this rather specific charter. While the emerging sub-and interdisciplinary of "environmental sociology" should be generously construed, and the specification of the Committee's charge by no means exhausts the general interest that members may vest in it, we have found guideline formulation and testing for social impact assessment a useful starting point. We fully realize that in formulating guidelines one draws on general knowledge of the field, as well as testing the guidelines formulated in relation to particular cases. For that reason, we are pursuing a "mixed strategy" of inquiry that employs and hopefully unites both inductive and deductive approaches. Social impact assessment is not simply an exercise in applied sociology; there must be a secure base of organized knowledge in existence or in process.

### "Environmental Sociology" Sessions

We realize too the Committee's responsibility to broadly represent the discipline in environmental concerns as well as to improve the state of the art of social impact assessment. In this connection we have successfully petitioned the Program Committee for inclusion of a formal session or sessions of contributed papers at the 1975 San Francisco Meeting. The session(s) organizer is William R. Catton, Jr. (Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99163), who is encouraging the widest response to his call for papers. In addition, the Committee plans to hold informal open sessions beginning this summer in Montreal and continuing with regional meetings throughout the year.

### Environmental Sociology Network

In response to members' interest in the environmental area, we have initiated an "Environmental Sociology Network" now listing upwards of 200 colleagues. We welcome additions and contributions of all members and interested others who share in our concerns. Two general mailings have been sent, in March and May, and another is expected before August. Reactions to date have been quite favorable and we anticipate this networking to result in many fruitful exchanges. Contact: C. P. Wolfe, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Institute for Water Resources, Kingman Building, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060.

### Committee Activities

Members of the Committee have met informally on two earlier occasions and formally on 30-31 May in conjunction with the 5th Annual Conference of the Environmental Design Research Association (EDRA) in Milwaukee. A working group headed by Pamela Savatsky has begun the arduous task of formulating general guidelines for future consideration by Council. In consultation with John H. Kelly (George Mason University), an informal sub-panel has been formed to collaborate with the Environmental Impact Assessment Project

(Institute of Ecology) on their independent peer review of the Department of the Interior's coal program environmental impact statement, from the standpoint of its adequacy in regard to social and cultural impacts. Deployment of the EIAP "model" in selected case studies appears a promising basis for engaging the active participation of environmentally-interested sociologists in diverse locations, contexts and concerns. An initiative is also being taken to constitute an Interagency Working Group on Social Impact Assessment to review guidelines, procedures and methodologies on the Federal level, and we will encourage and support similar developments on state and local levels. In addition, significant contacts are being sought and made with the Society for the Study of Social Problems' Environmental Problems Division, the Rural Sociological Society's Natural Resources Committee, the American Psychological Association's Task Force on Environment and Behavior, and the National Science Foundation's Division of Social Sciences.

At the EDRA 5 conference a two-day workshop was held on "Social Impact Assessment"; proceedings will be published this summer. While not a Committee-sponsored event, members were active in this effort and future plans are in progress for holding workshops on "The Methodology of Social Impact Assessment" at EDRA 6 (Kansas) next year and "Economic, Social, Environmental: Cross-Impacts and Trade-Offs" at EDRA 7 (Vancouver) in 1976.

Indications are strong that this is a vigorous growth center of social science knowledge and application which will quickly intensify in coming months. The Federal interest in social impact assessment is becoming increasingly apparent, and in proportion there are significant opportunities appearing for non-academic employment of sociologists and related social scientists. Our Committee is vitally concerned with insuring the profession's effective response in meeting this challenge and opportunity.

C. P. Wolf, *Chair*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SOCIOLOGY OF WORLD CONFLICTS

The Ad Hoc Committee on War and Peace Studies established by Council in the fall of 1972 changed its name with Council's approval to the Committee on the Sociology of World Conflicts last year. Our major activities have been the circulation of a petition for the formation of a Section on World Conflicts, preparation of a review article for *The American Sociologist* on the teaching of the Sociology of World Conflicts, bringing together course outlines from sociologists teaching in this field in a Course Compendium (available from the Committee Office, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80302), and preparation of a short booklet for the profession, "Report on the Sociology of World Conflicts: Status and Prospects." The booklet is being worked on this summer and we have asked colleagues who have already published and taught in this field to assist us with sections of the Report. We hope it will be ready for ASA Council's examination in the fall.

Following is a copy of the petition we have circulated, which has been forwarded with the required number of signatures to the Committee on Sections.

We hereby petition for the establishment of a new Section of the American Sociological Association to be known as the Section on World Conflicts.

The Section on World Conflicts would be concerned with those conflicts which are wide enough in scope, and involve a large enough number of participants, to be regarded as a property of the sociosphere, or the total world social system. Conflict relationships between collectivities such as countries, ethnic groups, political movements, religious groups and other social entities are included. These relationships may involve or be independent of national boundaries. While the focus will be on conflicts on a scale that produces differences in the social patterning, local conflicts also become a focus of study when they can be conceptualized in relation to the global system. Research and teaching in this area will also take into account non-conflicting relations insofar as they affect the awareness of conflict, the manner in which they are conducted, and the nature of the conflicts' outcomes.

The Section would facilitate the work of members in several ways. First, at its meetings,

sociologists working in related but too-often separate traditions and subject areas would be brought together. Such areas include: international relations, development, imperialism, race relations, peace studies, military sociology, nonviolence, and transnational relations. Second, the Section would assist in the development of new courses and innovative approaches to teaching by making possible the continuing exchange of experience and curricular material. Thirdly, the Section would encourage publications in this emerging field. Initially this encouragement would arise from informal collaboration and the creation of a new and larger constituency of interested persons.

If by chance our application to become a Section is not accepted this year, we hope Council will continue us as a Committee for another year.

We are grateful to Council for its support of our activities and look forward to continued cooperation.

Elise Boulding, *Chair*

## REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

This is a brief report, since detailed accounts of the two items to be covered have been previously published in FOOTNOTES. ISA's most important event of the year is, of course, the World Congress of Sociology to be held from the 17th to the 24th of August, 1974, in Toronto, just preceding the ASA meeting starting August 25 with a plenary session and a party that ASA members give in honor of the international guests from the ISA. It is the first time in twelve years that the World Congress takes place on this continent, and we are proud that the ISA Council elected an American to be president for this World Congress—Reuben Hill. The theme of the World Congress is "Science and Revolution in Contemporary Societies." A full program was published in FOOTNOTES, January 1973, and in the ISA NEWSLETTER, #5.

The new American representatives to the ISA are G. Franklin Edwards of Howard University, who is our delegate, and Ralph H. Turner of the University of California at Los Angeles, who is our alternate delegate. Both delegate and alternate participate in the meetings and discussions of the ISA Council, but only the delegate can vote, except in his absence, when the alternate votes. (Formerly, there were two voting American representatives on the ISA Council, one from the ASA and one from either the SSSP or the Rural Sociological Society, but a change in the ISA statutes reduced American representation to one voting delegate.) Edwards and Turner were elected to their positions by the ISA Council, with the concurrence of the SSSP Executive Committee, on the recommendation of a committee composed of the president of the SSSP and the president of the ASA. They are serving the current four-year term, which expires December 31, 1977.

Peter M. Blau, *Former Representative*

## REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

The past year witnessed reaffirmation by the National Commission of its commitment to work for strengthening UNESCO's social science program and for giving it greater visibility and more significant status. Two major manifestations of this commitment may be noted. First, at its 37th annual meeting held in San Francisco in November, 1973, the U.S. National Commission approved a resolution urging the Department of State to renew its efforts to reinforce and strengthen the social and human sciences program of UNESCO by establishing within the framework of UNESCO a separate social and human sciences sector with its own Assistant Director General. Secondly, at the 77th meeting of the Commission's Executive Committee held in Washington in February, 1974, the Chairperson of the National Commission was requested to appoint a task force of appropriate Commission members to (1) formulate a U.S. position on the UNESCO social science program to be considered by the UNESCO General Conference this coming October when the organization's program and budget for the 1975-76 biennium will be adopted, and (2) explore with representatives of the social science disciplines and other non-governmental agencies the best means of creating a

continuing Social Science Committee to advise the National Commission on social science questions relevant to UNESCO. Commission staff is in the process of implementing these resolutions.

A significant breakthrough occurred in March, 1974 when the United States of America hosted for the first time in UNESCO's history a UNESCO-sponsored experts' meeting on the *Psychological Development of the Child and Its Implications for Education*. The meeting was held at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana and received financial support, over and above UNESCO's contribution of \$25,000, from several U.S. governmental agencies. This broke the long-standing log-jam which prevented the holding of UNESCO meetings in this country because of technical difficulties relating to UNESCO's requirements respecting the privileges and immunities to which participants in its conferences are entitled regardless of the ideological and political orientations of the countries from which they come. It can now be anticipated that UNESCO headquarters will submit requests for many more UNESCO meetings to be held in this country.

The Draft Program and Budget for the 1975-76 biennium under review this May and June by UNESCO's 40 member Executive Board prior to its submission in October to the 18th General Conference provides for a modest increase of 6% in the regular program of the Department of the Social Sciences but anticipates an increase of 60.8% in the use of UNDP (United Nations Development Program) funds for social science activities. A new feature is a proposed inter-departmental and interdisciplinary program entitled "Man and His Environment—Human Settlements." Applied social science areas receiving emphasis in the 1975-76 Draft are (1) the promotion of human rights, (2) the construction of peace, (3) social science research in development, (4) population, and (5) drug abuse prevention.

Your representative participated in the National Commission's Annual Meeting and served as one of the rapporteurs at the Commission's Conference on "Learning To Be: The World of Education Today and Tomorrow." He was re-elected to the Executive Committee of the National Commission and continues to serve on its Program Committee. He directed to the attention of appropriate officials in Washington and Paris the concern that the International Sociological Association and other international social science organizations should not lose the Category A consultative status with UNESCO that they have held for many years.

It is recommended that the ASA make appropriate representation to the White House and respected social scientist is appointed to the U.S. delegation to the 18th General Conference. It is also recommended that the ASA Executive Office work closely with National Commission staff in the implementation of the resolutions mentioned at the beginning of this report and in arranging for appropriate UNESCO-sponsored conferences to be held in the United States.

Harry Alpert, *Representative*

## REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

During my three years as ASA representative on the Board of Directors of the Social Science Research Council, many younger ASA members have questioned me concerning the structure and purposes of the SSRC. I thought it might be useful to blend my annual report with a sketch of the general structure and programs of SSRC, as a service to ASA members not yet familiar with the Council.

The Social Science Research Council is an association composed of and directed by social scientists, in order to provide a means for cooperative efforts by the several social science disciplines to work together to advance social science research. The Council is affiliated with seven professional associations (in anthropology, economics, history, political science, psychology, sociology, and statistics), through the appointment of three representatives on sliding three year terms, the annual report to each discipline written by the representative serving the third year of their term on the Board of Directors of the Council. This core group is supplemented with members from other disciplines or professions closely related to social science areas of interest, e.g., demographers, geographers, legal scholars, linguists, psychiatrists.

Most of the Council's activities are conducted through a committee structure of either an advisory or planning nature. In 1974 the Council works through about thirty committees involving some 250 scholars, supplemented by the Council's own professional staff who are themselves social scientists from a variety of disciplines. Decision-making is shared among the committees, the Board of Directors, the professional staff and the officers of the Council, with a key locus for decision making centering in the Executive Committee of the Board, and the Committee on Problems and Policy, members of which are elected by the Board of Directors through its own Special Committee on Nominations and board vote. The Council has been supported largely through funding from private foundations and government agencies rather than funds of its own.

The Council does not conduct large scale research of its own; rather, it facilitates the planning, stimulation and coordination of research through the mechanism of its Research Planning Committees. At the moment, there are research planning committees on such topics as the biological bases of social behavior, economic stability, sociolinguistics, social indicators, television and social behavior, and work and personality in the middle years. A typical route to the emergence of a Research Planning Committee is through an exploratory Ad Hoc Committee in a particular area: if their proposals receive endorsement by the Committee on Programs and Policy and the Board of Directors, a regular Research Planning Committee comes into being. The work of all ongoing Committees is reviewed by the Programs and Policy Committee, and the Board of Directors, to decide on such matters as the continuation or termination of a committee, research planning proposals a committee wishes to submit for funding to a foundation or government agency, or appointment of new members to a committee expanding its activities. Your representative has served on an Ad Hoc Committee on Quantitative and Comparative History, which is currently planning a second meeting for September 1974 to bring together social and economic historians and statisticians concerned with the quantitative analysis of historical data.

A second type of SSRC committee is concerned with the training of research personnel, with a fellowship program particularly focussed on the acquisition of research skills in areas related to but not a specialty in the discipline in which the PhD is obtained. Most of the programs have been for research training fellows, although the Council has occasionally offered grants for research support to mature scholars. Your representative (together with Karl Tauer) has served on an Ad Hoc Committee to explore Council policy concerning the research training fellowship program.

A third area of Council activity is structured through the Foreign Area Research and Training Committees, which are run both independently and in conjunction with the American Council of Learned Societies, to encourage improvement of research in areas outside the United States, and the training of foreign area specialists. These committees usually combine research planning with supporting training and giving grants for research. Joint Committees exist on Africa, Contemporary China (formed in 1959), Latin America, the Near and Middle East, and South Asia. During this past year, there has been interest in expanding the activities of the Committees on African Studies, the Near and Middle East and the Committee on South Asia, though no final decisions have been made at this writing on the extent of expansion or actual funding. It has been my observation during the past three years that there is growing concern in many committees to increase the participation of scholars from other countries in the work of the area research and training committees. Indeed, there has also been some interest in the development of a research planning committee that would include European as well as American scholars, although this too is only at the early stage of committee formation and consideration.

The major changes at the Council during the past two years reflect the review of existing programs and exploration of new programs that attends a shift in the presidency of the council. During the past two years of Eleanor B. Sheldon's presidency of the Council, SSRC has moved to institutionalize its interest in Social Indicators, through the establishment of the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators (1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036); and shows a steady

growing interest in closer collaboration between economics and the behavioral sciences. In recognition of the importance of the first publication by the U.S. Government in the area of Social Indicators (U.S. Office of Management and Budget. *Social Indicators 1973*. (Washington, GPO, 1974, 258 p. \$7.80, GPO Stock No. 0324-00256), the Council held a symposium in February 1974 to elicit comments from experts in the areas which the report covers (population, health, public safety, education, employment, income, housing, and leisure and recreation), and to develop suggestions for the extension and improvement of work in the Social Indicator field. ASA members might look for an announcement of the availability of a report on this symposium in future issues of *Social Indicators Newsletter* (a quarterly published by the Council's Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators, at the address indicated above).

After 45 years at 230 Park Avenue, the SSRC has itself moved into new quarters this year (605 Third Avenue, New York 10016), where for the first time, it shares physical quarters with the Foreign Area Dissertation Fellowship Program. This year marks the 50th anniversary of SSRC, and the Council has decided to commemorate this anniversary with a campaign to develop a sustaining fund to support in part the activities of SSRC, hoping through such a fund to provide greater flexibility and continuity to the work of the Council and its staff.

Among the new directions of research the Council has considered this year, of potential interest to sociologists, are improvement in crime statistics, (through work of an Ad Hoc Committee on Crime Statistics of the advisory board to the Social Indicators Center of SSRC); the investigation of mass media influence on politics in the presidential election year of 1976; increased collaboration between economists and sociologists on socioeconomic modelling and the validation of models (through closer work between the Council Committee on Economic Stability and the Social Indicators Center, and between the latter and economic research centers). It is also expected that the 1974-75 meetings of the Board of Directors will continue discussions begun at the spring 1974 board meeting on future directions of Council research planning policy and programs.

Alice S. Rossi, *Representative*

#### REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE CONSORTIUM ON PEACE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND DEVELOPMENT (COPRED)

During the past year, COPRED has continued to expand in membership and activities (it now has almost 100 institutional members and over 150 individual members). COPRED now issues an *Occasional Communication* almost quarterly to inform members of news and events and opportunities in the field. COPRED has produced a variety of materials on peace studies curriculum development including: *Conflict Management in Social Systems: A Guide for Teaching and Research*.

COPRED's Council Meeting was held in May at Gustavus Adolphus College. This included meetings of the several task forces: Research Inventory, Research Utilization, Curriculum Development (University level), Curriculum Development (Elementary and Secondary level), Radical Perspectives, and Religion and Ethics. Four panel meetings were held: "The Limits of Secrecy in the Foreign Policy Process," "Beyond Strategics," "Defining the Parameters of Peace and Conflict Education," and "Transnational Networks."

COPRED was organized in 1970 to assist and support peace studies and in promoting, inventorying and utilizing peace-related research. Its membership includes university research centers and teaching programs, foundations, and action-oriented, community-based peace groups.

As your representative, I solicit any comments or questions you have about what COPRED is doing and any suggestions or requests about what it should be doing.

Louis Kriesberg, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE INTERPROFESSIONAL COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

The activities of ICED in cooperation with the social and behavioral sciences have been minimal since the conference on the Environmental Impact Statement at Airlie House in 1972. It was urged at that conference that an

Environmental Design Research Council be created "to encourage research, foster interaction between disciplines, and disseminate information". The conferees also suggested instituting "an associate member classification that will permit better coordination with the relevant physical, social, and biological science organizations, with provision for including representatives of the associate members at some of its meetings". The official representatives of the member organizations of ICED have to this date taken no action on these recommendations.

The ASA has been asked through its representative to ICED to officially endorse and announce a conference on problems of environmental quality which is being sponsored by the Engineering Foundation and will be held at Asilomar in Monterey, California, from November 3-8.

John Brewer, *Representative*

#### REPORT OF THE SECTION ON COMMUNITY

During the year, the Section's membership rose to 400.

The program for the 1974 sessions in Montreal has been arranged by a committee consisting of Harold F. Kaufman, Chair, Sylvia F. Fava, and Herman Turk. The Section is allotted only two full program slots this year for its meetings on Wednesday, August 28. One session, developed by Sylvia F. Fava, will consist of a number of papers, including some by foreign scholars, on the topic "Comparative Studies and Approaches in Community Research." A second session will consist of a number of simultaneous roundtable discussions on topics which have been suggested by various members. It is under the general chairmanship of Herman Turk.

The Chair's thanks go to the Council and the program committee and also to the following committees:

Current Research: John Walton, Chair, Morton Rubin, Clair Gilbert.

Liaison: Michael Aiken, Chair, Frank Sweetser, John Walton.

Nominations: Willis Sutton, Chair, Charles Bonjean, Jacqueline Scherer, James J. Vanecko.

In addition, a number of members have served as liaison persons to their respective regional sociological organizations: Charles Bonjean, Herman Turk, John Mitchell, Robert Alford, George A. Hillery, Jr., Jessie Bernard, and Morton Rubin. Morton Rubin was particularly active in setting up a Seminar on Community Theory and Research at the Eastern Sociological Society.

Elections for Section officers were held with the following results:

Chair, 1975-76: Terry Clark

Chair-elect, 1975-76: Charles M. Bonjean

Council Members, 1975-77: Sylvia F. Fava, Philip Olson

William V. D'Antonio remains in office for an additional year as Secretary-Treasurer. The remaining Council members are:

Michael Aiken, Jessie Bernard, and Irwin T. Sanders.

The Committee on Current Research has been circulating the Section membership with a questionnaire on current research, and the Community Research and Development Section of the S.S.S.P. has agreed to collaborate. Results will be communicated to the membership, probably at the annual business meeting. On that occasion, we will review the status of the various syllabi on community courses and the large bibliography compiled by Philip Olson. The new officers will want suggestions from the membership as to program for the coming year.

The Section Council will be meeting at lunch. The annual business meeting—a happening to which all members are invited—will take place in the afternoon. Last year's was a lively meeting.

The "second annual" cocktail party and reception will follow.

My thanks to all concerned for helping us get off to such a good start. See you in Montreal.

Roland L. Warren, *Chair*

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CRIMINOLOGY SECTION

The generally quiet and harmonious functioning of this Section has not been disturbed this year. Being more reactive than proactive, the Section entertained no grievances, conflicts or confrontations.

The major suggestion that emerged from the

business meeting in 1973 and that has been on the agenda for several previous years without action, was that the Chair appoint a subcommittee to investigate the research and funding opportunities in a variety of federal agencies and report to the Section.

As Chair of the Section, I appointed the following subcommittee: Edward Sagarin (Chair), Peter Lejins, Malcolm Klein, Harry Allen. The subcommittee met at the University of Pennsylvania on 14 June 1974 and decided on the following:

(1) To arrange for a July meeting with Gerald Caplan, Director of the National Institute of Law Enforcement, Saleem Shah, Chief, Crime and Delinquency Center, National Institute of Mental Health, and key persons in the Department of Labor and the Office of Education.

(2) To make a preliminary survey of public agencies and private foundations that have criminology and criminal justice on their agenda for support.

(3) To submit a proposal to one of these agencies in the form of a request for funding a staff person to undertake a coordinating task to provide (a) a directory of funding opportunities, (b) a sociological analytical description of agency policies, procedures for soliciting or receiving research proposals (by staff, peer groups, both, etc.), and research priority allocations within each agency. The proposal will not be meant to write a history of these agencies, but rather to look ahead to the next five or ten years of anticipated programs in criminology and criminal justice.

(4) To establish the present subcommittee, upon approval of the Committee at the 1974 meeting, as a working Board to direct a one- or two-person staff to undertake the collection, coordination and analysis of the proposal in (3) above.

(5) To present a brief report of the activities of the subcommittee to date, at the 28 August business meeting of the Section.

Thus, after several years of receiving requests for this kind of action, the Section has begun to move ahead. Professor Sagarin will submit a written report at the annual meeting.

Mr. Gerald Caplan, Director of NILE, has also agreed to present a report of his agency at the business meeting in Montreal.

Marvin E. Wolfgang, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE SECTION ON THE SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

The Section has sponsored several activities this year. The program organized by the Section for the 1974 Annual Meeting explores the theme, "Models of Research Organization Used in Educational Research." In three sessions consideration will be given to the prospects and problems of conducting research in University R & D Centers, University Consortia, and Independent Research Firms. The Section Day was organized by Ronald Corwin and Charles Bidwell (with the assistance of William Spady) in collaboration with Division G, The American Educational Research Association; the theme will be continued at the next annual meeting of that organization. The major participants in this year's program include Elizabeth Cohen, John Meyer, Robert Crain, Alexander Astin, Robert Havighurst, and Robert Herriott. Discussants include Allen Barton, Martin Burlingame, Wilmer Cody, James Davis, Robert Dreeben, Michael Fullen, Howard Hjelm, Ward Mason, William Spady, David Street, Murray Wax, and Trevor Williams. The individual sessions will be chaired by Charles Bidwell, Ronald Corwin and Gladys Lang.

Also, the Section Day program this year again includes a session restricted to *student* papers, which is chaired by Dan Lortie. A special call for these papers was announced in ASA FOOTNOTES and in one of the Section's regular mailings.

The section also cooperated this year with the Society for the Study of Social Problems on a special session devoted to "Conflict, Power, and Control in Higher Education: A Comparative Perspective." This session, organized and chaired by Herbert Aurbach, will be held in conjunction with the 55SP Annual Meeting in Montreal, August 25.

The nominating Committee was chaired this year by Denise Kandel. Marvin Bressler, Joseph Gusfield, Charles Nam, and Trevor Williams also served on the committee. The following slate of officers for 1975 has been proposed:

Chair-elect: David Goslin and Nancy St. John

Council: David Lavin, Caroline Persell, Warren Ramshaw, and Joe Spaeth.

The ad hoc Committee on Planning and Development met from May 24 to 26 at Swarthmore College with five out of six members present. The committee discussed the design of the Section's future activities. All members felt that the Section was capable of sponsoring, shaping, and working out financial arrangements to support activities that would contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the sociology of education. It was concluded that the Section should (1) Sponsor a variety of research activities of a longitudinal nature in one or more of the following substantive areas: classroom, school, and school system structure and culture; alternatives to conventional schooling; problems of "credentialism," and individual and social mobility across generations; (2) Sponsor primarily methodological activities pertaining to the measurement of non-cognitive outcomes of schooling, the organization and culture of educational institutions, and classroom interaction processes. These methodological concerns should contribute to the development of social indicators appropriate to longitudinal research as well as to matters of measurement technique; (3) Sponsor research activities pertaining to the formulation of social policy related to matters of formal schooling, apprenticeship and other forms of learning through experience, the mass media, and the family, on the one hand; and to work, leisure, political conduct, religious belief and conduct, and sex roles on the other; with emphasis on the nature of the linkages between the two sets of concerns. The concern with policy matters should also extend to issues related to second careers, early retirement, and adult socialization; and (4) Sponsor research pertaining to the development of social indicators related to educational phenomena and to their use in the study of secular trends. The Committee also considered means to effect these general research proposals. In addition, the Committee plans to recommend to the Editor of *Sociology of Education* that the contents of that journal be expanded to include on a regular basis a section concerned with the discussion of important books in the field, old and new, from a variety of viewpoints. A more detailed statement about both the substance and implementation of the Committee's recommendations will be presented at the Montreal Convention.

A survey of the membership conducted in 1972-73 indicated that 62 percent of the membership approved a dues increase for the Section; 18 percent disapproved and 20 percent were undecided. The ASA Council is considering our request to authorize a membership dues increase for the Section. If this request is approved, the Section Council will be asked to implement the dues increase commencing this coming year.

Ronald G. Corwin, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE SECTION ON THE FAMILY

The ASA General Committee's prior designation of several family session organizers for the 1973 meeting in New York was supplemented with two professionally-oriented seminars for the Section Day Program: "The Training of Family Sociologists," led by Carlfred Broderick, and "Public Issues and the Family," led by Marvin Sussman. The participants and some background information for these seminars were derived from a questionnaire mailed to all members of the Section.

The small number of questionnaire respondents (10%) reported being involved in the training of a current total of 120 PhD and 105 MA candidates with an emphasis on the family. Of relevance to degree programs as well as to the future employment of these students was the information that 47% of the PhD and 52% of the MA candidates were either interested in or actually receiving some training in clinical skills.

The Nominating Committee, under the chair of Wesley Burr, has proposed the following slate of officers for 1975: Chair-Elect, Ira Reiss and Robert R. Bell; Council Members: Leland Axelson, Vern Bengtson, Helena Lopata, and Virginia Olesen.

Joan Aldous, Chair-Elect, has planned two sessions for the Section Day Program on Tuesday of the 1974 meeting in Montreal: A morning session comprises papers on "Recent World Trends to the Conjugal Family: Myth or Reality," and an afternoon session consists of papers on "Marriage and Family-Life in Cross-National Perspective." Plans for the Montreal meeting also include Joan's efforts to have the Section sponsor/facilitate informal meetings of small groups of scholars with similar interests in a given research problem, substantive area, or theory. Section members were urged earlier this year to complete and return to Joan Aldous the form she mailed to all Section members requesting an indication of their specific interests so that the small informal meetings could be arranged for those coming to Montreal.

In response to a considerable interest and correspondence among Family Section members this year concerning ethical problems in family research, a special open meeting on this topic has been scheduled for 1:30-2:30 p.m. on Family Section Day by the Standing Committee on Public Issues and the Family, under the chair of Marvin Sussman.

Section members are urged to attend the business meeting, as well as the substantive sessions, and to offer suggestions as to points of emphasis for next year. Officers and members of the Family Section Council will make it a point to spend a good deal of time in the Section room throughout the day. Section members are encouraged to do likewise and to make the Family Section room their headquarters on that day to provide opportunity for informal conversations as well as for participation in the scheduled program.

Clark E. Vincent, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE SECTION ON MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

The Section has continued its activities, both in regard to its internal structure and in substantive matters. The council met once last January, in Chicago, in conjunction with the Steering Committee of the Carnegie Grant.

Continuing our last year's efforts to democratize the Section's internal structure, and to plan for the involvement of students in our activities, a subcommittee was appointed, consisting of Betty Cogswell, Jack Elinson, and Peter New. They have been prompt, thorough and thoughtful in drafting new by-laws which will be discussed at our next council meeting and will then be submitted to the membership for a vote.

The usefulness of a Committee on Ethics, to deal with matters especially salient to medical sociologists, has been discussed. Virginia Olesen has accepted to explore issues related to Research on Human Subjects. To this end, she has established liaison with the Medical Section of the American Anthropological Society, a liaison that may prove useful in other respects as well.

The Medical Sociology Newsletter continued to be published regularly, under the able editorship of Geoffrey Gibson.

The projects under the Carnegie Grant, that were formulated more than two years ago and so ably administered by David Mechanic, are bearing fruit at this time. In accordance with the aim to generate academic activities relating to health policy and also to affect policy considerations more directly, the various committees have been holding seminars, conferences, and other types of sessions which are now culminating in reports and monographs. The major part of the business meeting in Montreal will be devoted to a report of these activities.

Whatever little effectiveness the chairperson of the Section has is due to the ability, the presence of mind, and the devotion of the Section's secretary. It is therefore, with deep regret that we must bid farewell to Ronald Anderson who has given us three years of his time and untiring efforts. My thanks also go to all the council members who have made it possible to conduct our deliberations swiftly and as wisely as human frailty permits. And as we regretfully say goodbye, with a strong sense of gratitude, to Hans Mauksch and Norman Scotch whose tenure on council terminates, we welcome the newly elected members with our heartfelt thanks for acquiescing to serve our Section.

Rose Laub Coser, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE SECTION ON METHODOLOGY

Bill Bates at Loyola has organized a very interesting weekend seminar on evaluation research under the nominal sponsorship of the Section. It will be offered May 31-June 1, 1974.

James A. Davis, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE SECTION ON ORGANIZATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

Members of the Section have been very active in developing participation with the ISA Committees on Organizations and on Work. We anticipate good cooperative arrangements at the 1974 meetings. The 1974 Section Day program will continue with a format of roundtable discussions. This year's program will feature some 40 separate round tables covering the range of interests of Section members. Last year's experience with this format was unanimously supported by the members who corresponded with the Chair. The format provides a unique opportunity for intellectual discourse.

The Special Ad Hoc Committee of the Section which was chaired by Rue Bucher was successful in establishing a new journal that will emphasize the sociology of work and occupations. The first number of the journal has been published and the journal itself is off to a strong start. While the committee which helped develop the journal was based in the Section, the Section provides no subsidy for the journal. Indeed, the board of directors now extends to non-Section members.

The pattern of Section-sponsored sessions at the regional meetings was continued this year. Some were more successful than others, because not all of the regional societies were able to provide the time and space for the Section-sponsored programs. The two meetings which I attended, the Southern meeting chaired by Mayer Zald and the Midwest meeting chaired by Charles Warriner, were both lively and well-attended. We will plan to continue this program in the future.

Upcoming issues include the question of desirability of joint sponsorship with other organizations concerned with occupations and organizations. We have received several inquiries this year regarding the desirability for such a joint sponsorship. At the 1974 business meeting this issue will be discussed. The normal activities of the Section were carried out including preparation of a newsletter and the election of officers.

Richard H. Hall, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE SECTION ON THE SOCIOLOGY OF SEX ROLES

A number of interesting sessions were organized and devised for the meetings this year. They were set up to bring together important theoretical issues on sex roles and to explore current methodology with respect to the consequences for sex role research of present paradigms and procedures of investigation in the profession. Constantina Safilios-Rothschild organized the session on "New Theoretical Perspectives on Sex Roles," Doris Wilkenson and Rita Seiden Miller shared responsibility for a session on "Methodological Issues in the Study of Sex Roles," and Elna Haavio-Manilla, a noted sociologist from the University of Helsinki responded to an invitation from the Section to organize a session on "The Relationship of the Economy and Sexism."

Two newsletters were sent out during the year which informed members of the wide range of bibliographies being prepared on sex role related topics. The Section is investigating ways of publishing these bibliographies so that they may be used effectively as research tools by sociologists. Currently we have had positive reaction from KNOW, a feminist publishing organization.

We are also hoping to use future newsletters as vehicles for people working on research on sex roles to elicit cooperation and assistance from other sociologists working in similar areas.

Nona Glazer-Malbin acted as Chair of the Nominating Committee of the Sex Roles Section. Nominees for Chair-elect are Helena Lopata and Jane Prather; for Secretary-Treasurer, Edith Kurzwel and Elizabeth Almqvist; and for Council members, Candy Monsees, Pepper Schwartz, Paula Goldsmid, Ruth Useem, Jean Lipman-Blumen, Helen M. Hacker, and Joan Huber. Results of the election will be announced at the 1974 meetings.

The contributions of Diana E. H. Russell who has served as Secretary-Treasurer for the past two years is acknowledged with thanks by the entire Section.

At the business meeting this year suggestions for more expanded activities of the sex roles section will be explored and members are urged to come and contribute their ideas. We plan also to use a part of the time to allow members to explore informally, with each other, the kinds of research currently being done in this area, and

share information about funding sources.

The Chair has also been involved in organizing a new interdisciplinary journal to be called the *Journal of Sex-Role Research* which will be published by Plenum Press. Members of the Section and interested others are invited to submit manuscripts to the editor, Dr. Phyllis A. Katz, Graduate Center, CUNY, 33 West 42 Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10036.

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE SECTION ON SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

At the 1972 Annual Meeting of the ASA the Section on Social Psychology died. Thomas Hood, John B. Kervin, Gordon DiRenzo, Thomas Oakes, and Norman F. Washburne met to mourn its passing and to form themselves into an Interim Council to consider its resurrection.

At the 1973 Annual Meetings the Interim Council solicited signatures petitioning the Council of the ASA to resurrect the Section on Social Psychology, and also asking potential members if they were willing to serve as Section officers and council members. More than 240 ASA members attending the Meeting signed the petition, and more than 90 of them expressed willingness to serve. Consequently, Social Psychology was added to the list of Section options in this year's dues mailing. More than 200 people paid dues to the Section. Consequently, the Section on Social Psychology has been reborn.

At the 1974 Meeting the Section will sponsor two sessions, one on Social Psychology and Social Intervention and the other on Empirical Research in Social Psychology.

From the list of more than 90 members willing to serve, the Interim Council has selected the following slate of nominees:

**Chair of the Section, 1975** (one to be elected) James C. Kimberly, Univ. of Nebraska-Lincoln, Norman F. Washburne, Rutgers University.

**Chair-elect of the Section, 1975** (one to be elected) to serve as Chair, 1976) Sanford M. Dornbusch, Stanford University, Charles R. Wright, University of Pennsylvania.

**Secretary-Treasurer 1975-77** (one to be elected) Bernard Finifter, Michigan State University Thomas Hood, University of Tennessee

**Member of Council, one-year term 1975** (two to be elected)

Alfred Dean, Albany (NY) Medical College Gordon V. Di Renzo, University of Delaware John Doby, Emory University Barbara Sobieszek, University of Rochester Robert B. Smith, University of California, Santa Barbara

**Member of Council, two-year term 1974-76** (two to be elected) Dane Archer, University of California, Santa Cruz

John B. Kervin, University of Toronto Marvin B. Sussman, Case Western Reserve University Shailler Thomas, Illinois State University Ralph H. Turner, University of California, Los Angeles

**Member of Council, three-year term 1974-77** (two to be elected)

Peter J. Burke, Indiana University Chad Gordon, Rice University Margo Gordan, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Omar K. Moore, University of Pittsburgh Thomas W. Oakes, Northern Arizona University James Schelleberg, Western Michigan University

Regardless of whom among these candidates is elected, I believe that the Section on Social Psychology will have a vigorous leadership in the next few years to come.

Norman F. Washburne, *Chair*

#### REPORT OF THE SECTION ON THEORETICAL SOCIOLOGY

Officers for the year are Edward A. Tiryakian, Chair-Elect; Arnold S. Nash, Secretary (-76); Lewis A. Coser (-74), Erving Goffman (-75), Gerhard E. Lenski (-75), Helena Z. Lopata (-74), Robert A. Nisbet (-76), and Dennis H. Wrong (-76), members of the Council.

The Section program at the Annual Meeting consisted of two panel discussions on the general topic, "Current Issues in Sociological Theory." Both panels attracted large audiences and stimulated vigorous audience participation. The specific topics were "Convergences and Divergences Between Marxist and Phenomeno-

logical Approaches to Theory" and "Reductionism."

At the Council and Business meetings Martin U. Martel reported on committee deliberations concerning ways to stimulate participation in the Section and strengthen the teaching of sociological theory in colleges and universities. As a consequence of Martel's recommendations, the Section launched a program for "Theory at the Grass Roots," inviting each four-year sociology department to name a faculty member and a student as departmental representatives to the Section. Representatives would organize local activities to enrich the teaching of theory and communicate suggestions for Section activities to the officers. One of the most successful "grass roots" programs was developed at the University of Georgia, with bi-weekly "brown bag" luncheon sessions where students and faculty discuss issues in sociological theory in an informal setting.

Proposals were also discussed at Council and Business meetings for involving the Section more effectively in planning theory sessions at the Annual Meetings by developing plans two years ahead. Further possible Section activities that were mentioned included special journal issues on theoretical sociology, a book of readings, some form of publication in meta-theory, surveys of work in theory, regularizing definitions of theory areas, obtaining information about neglected theorists or portions of their work by questionnaire, and examining the challenges that methodology poses for theory (particularly in the case of the social indicator movement).

Council also appointed the following nominating committee: Alvin Boskoff, Chair; Roberta Ash, Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, Martin U. Martel, and David E. Willer.

Edward Tiryakian is trying out a novel approach in planning the Section program for 1974. After the morning Council and Business meetings and a plenary session on "The Teaching of Sociological Theory in the United States, Canada, and Overseas," Section members are invited to the University of Montreal for a more intimate and intensive program of workshop/seminar sessions throughout the afternoon.

Ralph H. Turner, Chair

#### REPORT OF THE SECTION ON UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

The year 1973-74 represents the first regular operational year of the Section on Undergraduate Education. During this year the Section reached a beginning level of adequate membership even though the full development of a membership drive has only recently been initiated. The development of a membership pool was considered to be particularly important for the Section since it seeks to attract teaching sociologists from small colleges and community colleges.

With financial assistance authorized by the American Sociological Association Council, a workshop/conference was held in Chicago on November 16 and 17, 1973. The Council of the Section on Undergraduate Education, several invited participants, and the ASA Executive Officer attended this conference. These two days were devoted to the articulation of the functions and tasks which the Section should undertake. Several papers of problems in undergraduate education were presented and discussed. The proceedings of this workshop are in the process of being transcribed and edited and will be distributed as a report.

The Council approved the formation of several task groups as means of accomplishing the missions identified in the conference. These task groups were designated to address themselves to the issue of the undergraduate sociology curriculum, the process of teaching in the undergraduate setting, and the logistical and organizational support required for undergraduate education in sociology.

During the business meeting conducted as part of the workshop, approval was given to a recommendation that the ASA identify a designated resource to undergraduate education. This should facilitate the development of communications and resources in institutions, particularly in those which are exclusively devoted to undergraduate education.

Following the workshop/conference, a proposal was developed to provide support for the mission of the task groups and to develop projects in experimenting with undergraduate sociology. This proposal was submitted to the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education where it passed the first screening.

The final decision has not been announced as of the date of this report. A positive response to this proposal will enable the Section to initiate a full-fledged program of exploring the needs of undergraduate education in sociology.

Hans O. Mauksch, Chair

#### MINUTES OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE 1974 ASA COUNCIL

The fourth meeting of the 1974 Council convened at 9:00 a.m. on Saturday, June 1, 1974 in Washington, D.C., President Peter M. Blau presiding. Members present were Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., Orville G. Brim, Lewis A. Coser, Joseph Fichter, Renee Fox, Melvin Kohn, Mirra Komarovsky, Gary Marx, Matilda White Riley, Jerome H. Skolnick, Ruth Hill Usem, Walter L. Wallace, and J. Milton Yinger. Members absent were James A. Davis, William H. Form, Joseph R. Gusfield, Suzanne Keller, and Neil J. Smelser. Present from the Executive Office were Otto N. Larsen, Joan R. Harris, Alice F. Myers, and Norma S. Blohm. Also present during various relevant sessions bearing on committee reports were William Anderson, Maurice Jackson, Cheryl Leggon, Cora Marrett, and Peter Rossi.

1. **Approval of Agenda:** The proposed agenda was approved with the addition of one further report from a committee.

2. **Report of the President:** President Blau reported on the following: a) an exchange of letters with various international bodies including the Hungarian Academy of Science and the British Sociological Association concerning alleged infringements on the freedom of research; b) the status of communication with SSSP concerning HEW and NIH personnel policies; c) a summary of his proposed response to the President of SWS concerning various ASA policies; d) plans for establishing a joint committee with the Association of American Law Schools to examine problems emerging when social scientists are called to give expert testimony in court proceedings; e) the death of J. L. Moreno, founder of *Sociometry*, whose passing should receive special notice in ASA publications; and f) some questions that had been raised concerning ASA election procedures which, after discussion, led to the following two decisions by Council:

**MOTION:** That Council reaffirm its decision made at the last meeting whereby, starting with the annual election in 1975, it shall be the policy of the ASA to publish the number of votes that each candidate receives for any office in any election held by the ASA. Carried by a vote of 7 to 4.

**MOTION:** That the deadline for accepting ballots to be tabulated in the run-off election for the presidency this year be extended one week to June 10, 1974. Carried. [This was proposed in response to complaints from members overseas who reported delays in mail delivery that did not afford them an opportunity to have their ballots delivered in time.]

3. **Report of the Secretary:** While deferring major comments to later items on the agenda, Secretary Yinger raised several questions that yielded the following information from the staff: a) preliminary data on income and expenditures indicate that the ASA will be on target with respect to the 1973-74 budget; b) as of May 15, membership renewals totalled 9,800 which is in line with the usual rate; c) thus far the change to a graduated-income dues structure for Members has yielded an increase in receipts of approximately \$15,000 over what would have been received by the old rate; and d) the winners for all positions being contested in the 1974 elections except the presidency were announced (as reported elsewhere in this issue of FOOTNOTES). Secretary Yinger also informed Council that David Gold, University of California-Santa Barbara, had accepted appointment to the Committee on Publications to fill out the unexpired term of Morris Zelditch, the new editor of *ASR*, and Charles Smith, Florida A & M University had accepted appointment to the Committee on Nominations to replace the late James D. Thompson.

4. **Report of the Executive Officer:** Otto N. Larsen reported on the following: a) the Executive Office is taking a number of steps to increase membership including sending letters to all professors in graduate departments listed in the GUIDE who are not members (over 1,000, or 25% of those listed, currently are not members); b) the Executive Officer participated in the annual meetings of four regional associations and one state sociological society held this spring; c) the Johnson Foundation has awarded the ASA \$2,000 to be administered without cost to support travel to the ISA Congress by members of the Research Committee on Sex Roles chaired by Elise Boulding; d) ASA has received official notice from James R. Ralph, chief of the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs of NIMH, that the second year of the proposed six-year training grant for the Minority Fellowship Program has been funded with an allocation of \$131,364. This will fund ten ASA Fellows for 1974-75. In addition, the National Institute of Education has allocated \$75,000 for the program this year to fund an additional ten ASA Fellows. Professor William Anderson, Arizona State University, has, as of June 1, assumed the duties of full-time Director of the Minority Fellowship Program; e) Professor Lawrence J. Rhoades, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, has been employed as Executive Associate for 1974-75 and will assume the position starting August 15; and f) the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, HEW, has requested and received a revised state-

ment of the proposed three-year ASA project for assessment, articulation, and experimentation in undergraduate teaching of sociology in the United States with a budget of \$404,732. The revision, made by Hans O. Mauksch, chairperson of the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education working in conjunction with the Executive Officer, included a commitment by the ASA to provide continuing staff support up to one-third time by an Executive Associate to assure coordinated leadership with this and allied programs designed to improve the teaching of sociology.

The Executive Officer then reported on negotiations that led to an invitation from the Library of Congress for the ASA to place its records in the Library. In response to the invitation, Council acted as follows:

**MOTION:** That the Executive Officer be authorized to accept the invitation from the Library of Congress to establish an ASA archives in the Library with appropriate conditions for access to materials and that the ASA extend a grant of \$1,000 to the Library to facilitate the organization of ASA materials. Carried.

Council then reviewed a memorandum from the Executive Officer analyzing the impact of the policy adopted in December calling for executive sessions of Council. The memorandum noted the strains that developed when the Executive Officer, defined in the ASA constitution as a non-voting member of Council, is not present at all formal sessions of Council. After discussion, Council acted as follows:

**MOTION:** That Council rescind its previous action placing on its meeting agenda a biannual executive session confined to Council members to take place during the two interim meetings following the Annual Meeting. Carried.

5. **Report of the Executive Specialist:** Joan R. Harris reported on the following: a) since the last Council meeting, the Executive Specialist has attended the annual meetings of the Eastern, Pacific, North Central, and Southern regional associations to meet with representatives concerned with issues pertaining to the status of women and minorities in sociology. Counterpart committees are being formed in some of these regions and the ASA Committee on the Status of Women has designated a member to facilitate and coordinate regional activities; b) the Eastern Sociological Society has developed a roster of 37 persons interested in serving as expert witnesses on matters of public policy and has asked the ASA to disseminate information concerning this; c) a task-oriented conference sponsored by the Danforth Foundation to address problems confronting minority men and women as they engage in joint efforts to advance their interests in postsecondary education; and d) Council should take steps to seek a replacement for the Executive Specialist since the current occupant of this position will return to a university post as of August 31, 1974. [Joan Harris later reconsidered this decision and has accepted continuation in the position to August 31, 1975.]

6. **On Setting Priorities and Long-Range Planning.** A memorandum from Tad Blalock proposing that Council devise mechanisms to address long-range issues, problems and priorities was discussed. The memorandum outlines twelve problem areas and notes that Council usually confronts these in a piecemeal fashion without adequate preparation to permit rational and systematic development of priorities in the face of limited resources. At this session, and later in an evening Open Forum, Council responded to the challenges posed by examining the structure of Council as a legislative body, possible ways of developing position papers through Council task-groups, the curbing of the desire of committees to enter into administrative details and decisions, the utilization of committees to generate alternatives for long-term planning, the advantages and constraints involved in adding executive office personnel, the possibility for regular polling of members about ASA priorities, the risks of institutionalizing planning and administrative procedures, and the role of sections as arenas of activity. No formal decisions involving votes resulted from this discussion. However, Council appeared to agree that it must continue to seek ways to encourage the development of sociology without dictating the direction of the field. Furthermore, stress was given to the desirability of developing reports on what the ASA might or should look like five or ten years hence. As a start, it was agreed that committees should be instructed to incorporate into their annual reports recommendations addressing long-range goals and plans for the ASA as it bears on their area of concern.

7. **Report from the Committee on the Status of Women:** Council returned to some recommendations made by the CSWS at the last meeting but postponed for decision until this session. Cora Marrett, chairperson of the CSWS, was present and reintroduced the recommendations. The first proposal, also supported by the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, called for an extension of the tenure of the position of Executive Specialist for a period of five years beyond the current commitment to finance the position through 1974-75. It was noted that Council had originally created the position based on outside funding to address minority problems and then added responsibilities for the status of women and authorized the position for "as long as it is deemed necessary." Discussion revealed a strong commitment by Council to the goals being pursued by the position but some reluctance to bind the ASA to a particular administrative arrangement over a long period of time without also insuring a thorough analysis of the impact and effectiveness of the position. After noting that any Council can rescind the action of any previous Council, and after the introduction of friend-

ly amendments, Council acted as follows:

**MOTION:** Council affirms its commitment to the goal of equalization of opportunities for minorities and women in sociology. Specifically, it authorizes the position with the title, Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women, with that goal as the primary responsibility. Authorization is hereby made to fund the position for an additional four years, through 1977-78, with the expectation of an extension unless the press of other obligations makes such an extension unwise. In addition, a careful assessment of the position will be made by the Executive Office no later than June 30, 1975. Carried.

In view of the anticipated departure of Joan Harris from the position of Executive Specialist on August 31, 1974, the CSWS recommended the establishment of a special search committee whose membership would include representation from the CSWS, the CSREMS, and the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching. A statement from CSREMS was read into the record expressing its profound gratitude to Joan Harris for the work that she has done and also recommending a search committee with representation from CSREMS and CSWS. After discussion, which included a statement from the Secretary reminding Council that any position in the Executive Office is responsible to the Executive Officer and not to any one committee, Council acted as follows:

**MOTION:** Council directs the Executive Officer to establish an Executive Specialist Search Committee with representation from the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology, the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, and the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching. The Search Committee will have two primary tasks: 1) to solicit and review applications and make recommendations concerning candidates; and 2) to clarify and advise the Executive Office on the requirements and responsibilities of the position. Carried.

The CSWS also requested that the following statement, suggested in the handbook, *The Status of Women in Sociology*, be approved by Council: "That no questions concerning the personal lives of candidates be asked in recruitment interviews, and that allusions in letters of recommendation to personal life or 'feminine' qualities be disregarded and discouraged." statement and to whom it was to be directed, Council took no action on the request.

8. **Equal Rights Amendment:** A proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution is currently being considered by state legislatures. The proposed amendment "Equal Rights for Men and Women" reads as follows:

- Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
- Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.
- Section 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

After discussion, Council acted as follows:  
**MOTION:** The Council of the American Sociological Association affirms its support of the Equal Rights Amendment. Carried.

9. **Review of Notice in Employment Bulletin:** In 1973 Council authorized the inclusion of the following statement in the Employment Bulletin of FOOTNOTES: "The Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology urges all members of the ASA to omit information on marital and parental status from their curricula vitae and from applicant listings." This decision was to be reviewed in 1974. Following examination of data on the impact of this statement showing a reduction in references to marital and parental status from inclusion in 68.6% in the ads the year before the policy to 53.3% in the year following the policy (with reference to age changing from 65.2% to 63.3% and reference to sex changing from 3.2% to 5.4%), Council acted as follows:

**MOTION:** Council authorizes the continued inclusion of the statement from the CSWS in the Employment Bulletin. Carried.

10. **Report from the Committee on Government Statistics:** A recommendation from this Committee led to the following action by Council:

**MOTION:** The American Sociological Association advocates the establishment of a mid-decade census program for citizens of the United States, including overseas Americans. Carried.

11. **Report from the Committee on Sections:** The standard dues for Sections has been set at \$3. This fee supports up to three mailings each year for each Section and covers costs of maintaining membership rolls in the Executive Office. Some Sections have, after a vote by their members, been authorized to raise their dues to \$5 with the extra \$2 being utilized at Section discretion. The Committee recommended that all Section dues be raised in order to facilitate Section activities. Council acted as follows:

**MOTION:** Following approval by the Section membership in a mail ballot, any Section may raise its dues to \$5 per year, \$2 of which will be available for use at the discretion of the Section. Carried.

12. **Publication of Plenary Session Papers from 1974:** President Blau has made arrangements to publish in book form the papers from the 1974 Plenary Sessions in a volume entitled *APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE*. After the sessions were organized, President Blau negotiated a contract with a publisher and offered the contributors a fee for their participation. He then also offered to have the volume appear as an official ASA publication with royalties going to the Association. With the approval of the Committee on Publications, the request was made for the ASA to accept this arrangement. After discussion,

Council acted on two motions:

**MOTION:** That Council accept the offer to publish the plenary papers under ASA auspices, but that President Blau be encouraged to write to contributors expressing the discomfort of Council concerning the payment of fees for contributors to ASA publications including in particular contributions that are developed from papers presented in plenary sessions. For the present case, Council suggests that the contributors be asked to waive the receipt of fees. Carried.

**MOTION:** That Council requests the Committee on Publications to formulate a general policy with respect to official ASA sponsorship of edited books resulting from papers presented at Annual Meetings and related ASA-sponsored functions. In particular, Council requests the Committee to consider such issues as the following: a) procedures to be followed in obtaining ASA approval; b) policy on fees to be paid to contributors, if any; c) the nature and the timing of arrangements to be made with commercial publishers; and d) possible conflicts of interest between official roles such as ASA editors and officers and the editing and publication of volumes sponsored by the ASA. Carried.

13. **Report from the Committee on the Sociology of World Conflicts:** The Committee presented to Council a petition, signed by 59 ASA members, for the right to proceed to establish a new Section on World Conflicts. The purpose of the Section would be to foster the development and application of sociological theories and methods for the understanding and study of those conflicts which are wide enough in scope, and involve a large enough number of participants, to be regarded as a property of the sociosphere, or the total world social system. Informed of the consent of the Committee on Sections, Council acted as follows:

**MOTION:** That the Committee on the Sociology of World Conflicts be authorized to proceed according to ASA guidelines to form a Section on World Conflicts. Carried. (Note: The Section would be formed when 200 ASA members join the proposed organization.)

The Committee also presented Council with an outline it has prepared for a proposed *Handbook On The Sociology Of World Conflicts*. Council encouraged the Committee to proceed with the project and noted that when it is completed it could be presented

to the Committee on Publications for consideration as an ASA publication.

14. **Report from the 1975 Program Committee:** President-Elect Coser reported that the Committee had held its third meeting in April to conclude its work on the specification of sessions and the assignment of organizers. The response to the nature of the theme, the special sessions, and the array of regular sessions has been very favorable; and announcements about the program will be made beginning in the August FOOTNOTES.

15. **Review of Policy and Mechanisms for Funding Committee Activities:** Council received a memorandum from the Executive Officer outlining current policies and problems in this area along with a statement of expenditures for committees for 1973-74. The ASA currently has nine constitutional committees, eight standing committees and ten ad hoc committees. Some of these committees are funded, some are not, and some would not require more than the one traditional meeting at the Annual Meeting of the ASA. Since committees are a creature of Council, and perform services for the ASA through Council, discussion turned on ways of insuring committee responsiveness to ASA goals and how this might best be achieved through the allocation of funds that are limited. Current policy requires that each committee will be informed to plan their yearly programs at the Annual Meeting and submit their financial requests to the Executive Officer by November for review and decision. Current policy also indicates that no committee could normally expect to receive funding for more than one meeting in the interim between Annual Meetings, and that the ASA has not reached the stage where every committee could expect that degree of support. Council discussed several options to this policy and then acted on two motions as follows:

**MOTION:** The Executive Officer will continue to act on the basis of the current policy and Council will review these procedures again in December, 1974. Carried.

**MOTION:** Should any committee take exception to the rulings of the Executive Officer concerning their requests for financial support submitted to the Executive Office by November, then such a committee may appeal the decision to a review board consisting of the President, the Vice-President, and the Secretary.

The review board will process the appeals and render its decision in December. Carried.

16. **Minority Fellowship Program:** A nine-person standing Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program was appointed by Council in March, 1974. That Committee met in April and selected the first set of ten ASA Fellows to be funded by NIMH. It will meet again in June to select another set of ten ASA Fellows for 1974 to be funded by NIE. To apprise Council of the status of the MFP and to seek guidance on the basis of past experience to clarify some organizational and policy issues that had arisen, Council received three reports reviewing the history of the grant, the procedures that have evolved to administer the program, inputs from a recent site visit from NIMH representatives, and sets of recommendations concerning the future of the program. Reports were made by Joan Harris, Executive Specialist, summarizing the role of the Executive Office; Cheryl Leggon, Acting Director of the MFP; and Maurice Jackson, Chairperson of the Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program. The new full-time Director of the MFP, William Anderson, was present during all these reports. Following a protest from Chairperson Jackson concerning procedural matters involved in the reporting, Council opened its meeting so that all interested parties would be present during the discussion of the implications of the reports. Among the matters discussed was how to satisfy NIE's request for representation on the Committee by persons specializing in the Sociology of Education, the criteria employed in the selection of Fellows, ways of providing continuous linkage and support beyond the financial kind to grantees as they proceed with their training, ways to strengthen departmental commitment to the program, clarification of the responsibilities and authority of the Program Director, the relationship of the Committee to staff and to Council. A number of organizational models were discussed. Council then acted as follows:

**MOTION:** The Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program, in consultation with the Program Director, William Anderson; the Executive Specialist, Joan Harris; and the Acting Program Director, Cheryl Leggon, is requested to review and make recommendations to the next meeting of Council regarding the structure of relationships between itself, the ASA staff (including the Program Director), the granting agencies, and Council. Carried.  
 Council also appointed John Kistuse of North-

western University to serve on the Committee during the duration of its deliberations on the selection of ASA Fellows to be funded by NIE.

17. **Report from the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching:** Peter Rossi, chairperson, reported directly to Council on the work of the Committee. The Committee is receiving about two new cases per month and currently has six cases that are being actively investigated. The most common problem offered at present is the issue of the non-renewal or dismissal of an untenured faculty member. This fact led some Council members to raise questions concerning the mandate of the Committee and how the tenure issue might relate to freedom principles. The details of two cases that the Committee has investigated thoroughly were reported to Council. In one case, the Committee recommended that Council follow up earlier action and impose sanctions against a university that had dismissed some faculty members. Council did not act on this recommendation. In another case where the Committee had sent site visitors to a campus in response to a complaint, it reported that the complainant's freedom to teach and undertake research were not infringed upon. However, the Committee also found that the procedures for assessment of personnel left ambiguous the standards that were being applied in personnel judgments. Council discussed whether or not it was within its province to urge departments to clarify and make explicit such standards. No formal action was taken other than to thank Peter Rossi for his informative presentation.

18. **Adjournment:** Council took special note and expressed its gratitude to Greta Larsen for her work in providing lunches during the two-day Council meeting, and expressed its thanks and congratulations to Norma Blohm who, after five months of intensive specialized training, launched her career as a court reporter taking a verbatim record of Council proceedings.

President Peter Blau then expressed his appreciation to the outgoing members of Council (Mirra Komarovsky, Matilda White Riley, Tad Blalock, Jim Davis, Suzanne Keller, and Walter Wallace) for their three years of service. President Blau concluded this final meeting of the 1974 Council with a tribute to the outgoing Secretary, and a resolution of commendation was passed unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m., June 2, 1974.

Respectfully submitted,  
 J. Milton Yinger, Secretary

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4. Geographic region
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As an endorser of the 1940 Statement of Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure of the Association of American Colleges and the American Association of University Professors, the American Sociological Association herein publishes the latest listing of institution administrations currently under censure by the A.A.U.P.

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College of the Ozarks (Board of Trustees), 1964  
Wayne State College (Nebraska) (Board of Trustees), 1965  
Amarillo College, 1968  
Texas A&M University, 1968  
Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1968  
University of Wisconsin, Whitewater, 1968  
Troy State University (Alabama), 1969  
Northern State College (South Dakota), 1969  
Frank Phillips College (Texas), 1969  
Central State University (Oklahoma), 1969  
Detroit Institute of Technology, 1969  
Southeastern Louisiana University, 1970  
Indiana State University, 1970  
Oklahoma State University, 1970  
University of Mississippi, 1970  
Laredo Junior College (Texas), 1971  
University of Florida, 1971

Southern State College (Arkansas) 1971  
Grambling College (Louisiana) 1971  
Tennessee Wesleyan College, 1971  
Onondaga Community College (New York), 1972  
University of California, Los Angeles (Board of Regents), 1972  
Armstrong State College (Georgia), 1972  
West Chester State College (Pennsylvania), 1973  
Ohio State University, 1973  
Marshall University (West Virginia), 1973  
University of Missouri, Columbia, 1973  
Queensborough Community College of the City University of New York, 1973  
Cornell University, 1973  
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, 1973  
Colorado School of Mines, 1973  
East Tennessee State University, 1973  
McKendree College (Illinois), 1973  
Rider College (New Jersey), 1973  
Camden County College (New Jersey), 1974  
Bloomfield College (New Jersey), 1974  
Voorhees College (South Carolina), 1974

de Tennessee area, 40 miles northwest of Nashville. State regional university. Salary \$11,200-\$12,200. Send vita to: James D. Nixon, Chair, Department of Sociology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, TN 37040. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Starting date: September, 1974.

Case Western Reserve University. Assistant Professor, PhD required. To teach at undergraduate and graduate level. Strong interest in methods and statistics with substantive interest in one or more of the following: theory, urban, medical, family, complex organization, social stratification, deviance and political sociology. Salary open depending on qualifications. Affirmative Action Employer. Write: Chairperson, Search Committee, Department of Sociology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106.

University of Cincinnati. Assistant or Associate Professor; all specialties considered but priority given to faculty to teach courses in bureaucracy and complex organizations. PhD required by September; salaries competitive. Send vita to: Susan O. Gustavus, Department of Sociology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221.

Community College of Philadelphia. Minimum of two full-time faculty positions and a one semester visiting lecturership in sociology. Teaching introductory and specialization in one or more of the following areas: marriage and the family, race and minority relations, criminology. Minimum of MA with teaching experience. Applicants should have strong commitment to undergraduate teaching. Rank and salary are dependent upon qualifications and prior experience. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Position available September, 1974. Write: Jenny R. Albany, Head, Department of Social Sciences, Community College of Philadelphia, 34 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107.

Edward Waters College. Instructor or Assistant Professor of Sociology. Must be able to teach basic courses in Sociology including introductory, urban, methodology, family, minorities, anthropology survey, and introduction to psychology. Prefer PhD. Salary \$10,000 up depending on qualifications. 15 hour teaching load. Begin September 1, 1974. Edward Waters College is a small (enrollment 550), church-related, predominantly black four year liberal arts institution located one mile from downtown Jacksonville, Florida (population 525,000). Write: Chairperson, Division of Social Sciences, Box 1, Edward Waters College, 1658 Kings Road, Jacksonville, FL 32209.

Florida Atlantic University. Interim Assistant or Associate Professor to fill temporary position during the spring quarter of 1975 (March 31 through June 12). Teach two upper division social psychology courses. Must have PhD or near PhD with credentials indicating strong professional qualifications and teaching skills. We are an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer and encourage minorities and women to apply. Salary: up to \$5200. Write: Charles Titte, Department of Sociology and Social Psychology, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33422.  
University of Georgia. Anticipated position as Assistant Professor for person to assume responsibility for

computer training in graduate program; also be able to teach advanced research methods and at least one substantive area in sociology; PhD required and strong evidence of teaching and research competence. Publications desirable. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Send vita to: Professor Robert A. Ellis, Head, Department of Sociology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Starting date: September, 1974.

Grand Valley State Colleges. School of Public Service: Criminologist or Corrections: Assistant or Associate Professor; 10 hour teaching load and 5 hours tutorials; PhD in criminal justice, criminology or PhD in sociology—emphasis in corrections, ABD or MA in corrections and extensive experience especially in college teaching may be considered. Salary \$9,500—\$18,500. Equal Opportunity Employer. Write: Dr. Samir T. IsHak, Director, School of Public Service, Grand Valley State Colleges, Allendale, MI 49401.

Harvard University will make one appointment beginning July 1, 1975 at either the Assistant or Associate Professor level, depending on the qualifications of the candidate in any field of sociology. Research and teaching ability more important than specialization. Must have PhD by fall of 1975. Assistant Professor salary normally begins at \$11,300, Associate at \$13,800. Candidates should send vita to: George Homans, Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138 before December 1, 1974. An Affirmative Action Employer.

Hobart and William Smith Colleges. Applications are invited for a position of senior Associate or Full Professor in sociology, serving as rotation chairperson of a nine-member Department of Anthropology and Sociology, teaching undergraduates. Preference given to a person who is a sociologist with an interest in anthropology, or a sociologist with either general theoretical or cross-cultural perspective. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Beginning September, 1975. Send resume to: Professor John Farnsworth, Chairperson of Search Committee, c/o Office of the Provost, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, New York 14456.

Indiana University, Fort Wayne. One position in sociology open at the Assistant Professor level; areas of competence: deviance, criminology, and corrections; recent PhD preferred; strong commitment to undergraduate teaching essential. Should have research interests; salary competitive excellent fringe benefits. To be considered, please send vita or write to: Dr. Arnold O. Olson, Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Indiana University, Fort Wayne, IN 46805. Position to be filled in January, 1975.

Michigan State University. The Department of Sociology is seeking applicants for a position in rural sociology at the Assistant Professor level for January or July, 1975. The appointment is on a 12-month basis, half-time teaching and half-time research in Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. We are seeking applicants having a research focus on the technological, organizational, environmental/ecological and resource dimensions of changes in nonmetropolitan areas. It is expected that candidates will be able to teach in the areas of community, human ecology, and the sociology of development. Applicants must have completed the PhD prior to appointment. Salary and fringe benefits are competitive. Send vita, references and statement of current and projected research to: Jay W. Artis, Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

University of Minnesota. A candidate is sought to teach pharmacy administration at the undergraduate and graduate levels and to conduct research alone and in a team. The position requires a research background in one of the social sciences and the ability to apply these skills to problems dealing with health care delivery with particular emphasis on pharmacy and the drug use process. Interested parties should send a C.V. to: Dr. Albert I. Wertheimer, College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Mississippi State University. Three positions anticipated for fall, 1974. Preferred areas of specialization: social psychology, theory, marriage and the family. Possibility of full time teaching as well as joint teaching and research appointments. Rank: Assistant to Full. Salary competitive, depending on qualifications and rank. Send resume to: Chairperson, Personnel Committee, Department of Sociology, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762.

Northeast Missouri State University. Openings for two Assistant Professors for fall, 1974, one to fill a regular position and the other a new position. Duties: the regular position involves the teaching of methodology, social psychology, sociology of youth, and sociology of education. The new position involves the establishment of a few basic courses in social work plus the teaching of two courses in sociology each semester. Prefer applicants with the PhD or be close to earning one, with some teaching experience, to be primarily interested in teaching. Located in a small community of about 16,000 population in northeast Missouri, the University enrolls about 6,000 students. Approximate salary range: \$12,300-\$13,860 for nine months. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Contact: Dr. Gilbert C. Kohlenberg, Chair, Division of Social Science, Northeast Missouri State University, Kirksville, MO 63501.

Northern Michigan University. Late leave of absence creates a one-year only vacancy, fall, 1974; area of teaching interest must include social problems, criminology and penology, juvenile delinquency, and minority groups. At least ABD preferred. Rank and salary based on qualifications and experience. Excellent fringe benefits including TIAA-CREF. Send vita to: Emil H. Vajda, Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, MI 49855. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Roosevelt University. Two positions: Assistant Professor and Associate Professor. Desired teaching competency in a combination of the following: social organization, social psychology, theory, social movements. PhD required. Summer school teaching available. Course load 12 semester hours; possibility for selective load reduction based on on-going research

projects. Affirmative Action Employer. Salary range \$12,000 to \$15,000. Write to: Dietrich C. Reitzes, Chair, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Roosevelt University, Chicago, IL 60605. Available September, 1974.

Slippery Rock State College. Women who applied to Slippery Rock State College for certain faculty positions in the departments of Economics and Business, Educational Psychology and Guidance, Geography, History, Political Science, Special Education, Speech and Theater, Sociology-Anthropology, and Recreation, between July 9, 1969 and January 14, 1974, may request reconsideration of their credentials. For details, write within two weeks of the date of this publication to: Ms. Katherine L. Guinn, Affirmative Action Officer, President's Office, Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, PA 16057.

University of South Florida. Professor in Department of Criminal Justice, PhD required. Individual must have demonstrated research productivity in criminal justice, extensive experience in supervising graduate students, and administrative experience. Salary open depending on credentials. Write: Dr. Ira J. Silverman, Chair, Personnel Committee, Criminal Justice Program, Apt. #400, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

University of South Florida. Assistant Professor positions open for fall, 1974, for person qualified to teach and do research in deviance and medical sociology, sociology of mental health, race and ethnic relations, family sociology, sociology of religion, or other areas in combination with one of the above. PhD required by appointment date. Starting salary for new PhD is \$11,000. Send vita to: D. Paul Johnson, Chair, Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620.

SUNY, Oswego, has possible opening for person with teaching and research interests in Public Justice or Social Work, beginning September, 1974. All applicants must have MSW or PhD in sociology, anthropology or a field immediately related to the above. Rank: Assistant Professor; salary, \$12,000+, depending upon qualifications. Affirmative Action Employer. Contact: Dr. Ivan Brady, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, 433 Mahan Hall, SUNY, College at Oswego, NY 13126.

University of Toledo. Instructor or Assistant Professor. PhD or near PhD, beginning September, 1974. Specialties, one or more of the following: methods, statistics, education, religion, gerontology, comparative societies. Salary range: \$11,500 to \$14,000. 1/6 of base for summer teaching. Send vita to: Sidney J. Kaplan, Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606.

Valdosta State College. One position; rank and salary dependent upon qualifications and experience. To teach lower division criminal justice and sociology. MA to near or PhD considered. Starting date, September, 1974. Teaching load of three courses, per academic quarter. Valdosta State is located in southernmost Georgia and has an enrollment of approximately 4400 students. Equal Employment/Affirmative Action Employer; minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Write: Dr. Alfred W. Mellon, Head, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Valdosta State College, Valdosta, GA 31601.

## RESEARCH

Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA). Project Director. National study of the role of the Catholic Church in the health care field. Position requires a medical sociologist with experience in health care organization research, methodology and statistics, and some training in the sociology of religion. PhD or near. Washington, D.C., area. Salary range: open. Send current c.v. to: James T. Maguire, Research Associate, Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA), 1234 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. Begin on or about January 1, 1975. Applicants are urged to file credentials prior to ASA Meeting in August.

University of Illinois, Urbana. Research. Professional data archivist at MA or PhD level, with background and experience in computer storage and retrieval of data. This individual must supervise survey data processing, maintain survey data archive, and service user requests for data and data analysis at the University of Illinois, Urbana Campus. Salary will be determined by level of experience and the starting date will be August 1, 1974. Send resume to: Pegi Grene, Survey Research Laboratory, 414 David Kinley Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

Johns Hopkins University Center for Social Organization of Schools. Associate Research Scientist. Join interdisciplinary team in developing and assessing alternative grading mechanisms in elementary and secondary classrooms. Position will involve conducting a series of experiments in on-going classrooms, analyzing the data, and formally reporting the findings. An advanced degree (PhD or equivalent) in sociology or educational psychology is required. Research, counseling or teaching experience in classrooms is desired. Salary \$14,500 and up for 12 months. Equal Opportunity Employer. Send resume to: Dr. David L. DeVries, Center for Social Organization of Schools, Johns Hopkins University, 3505 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218.

National Institute of Education. Research Associate/Project Officer in adult career education program. Applicant will have major responsibility for program initiation and development. Knowledge required in one or more of the following areas: recurrent/adult/continuing/higher education; educational financing; research and development skills; policy analysis; community resource development and utilization. Experience preferred but not required. Located in downtown Washington, D.C. Send vita to: Kathleen Cherner, National Institute of Education, Career Education Program, Room 600, Washington, D.C. 20208. (202) 254-5458.

National Park Service Science Center, Bay Saint Louis, Mississippi. The Science Center anticipates an opening for a research-oriented individual with a strong grounding in methodology, particularly in statistics,

## VACANCIES

### TEACHING

Adelphi University. Assistant and/or Associate Professor to teach on undergraduate and graduate levels; special consideration will be given to applicant with major interest and expertise in one or more of the following areas: medical sociology, sociology of religion, demography, sociology of education, criminology; 4 course teaching load per semester; PhD requires; theoretical and/or methodological sophistication and high competence in teaching essential; 20 miles from Manhattan; write: Chair, Department of Sociology, Adelphi University, Garden City, NY 11550; September, 1974.

The American University. At present, the Center for the Administration of Justice is seeking a new full time senior faculty member who has expertise in the law enforcement area and who could teach a broad range of law enforcement courses. The academic rank and salary of this faculty position are open to negotiation and will be determined on academic qualifications and actual experience in the field of law enforcement. Responsibility of the faculty member includes student counseling, career advising, program development and curriculum revision (planning), assistance with internships and participation in those areas of usual concern to faculty. Preference will be given to candidates on the basis of academic and professional experience. It is desirable that the applicant have either an advanced professional or academic degree at the doctoral or masters level with some teaching experience. Individuals with degrees in related disciplines could demonstrate law enforcement interest through teaching, publication, research or professional experience. The position will begin fall, 1974. Interested and qualified individuals should apply to: David J. Saari, Director, Center for the Administration of Justice, College of Public Affairs, American University, Washington, D.C. 20016.

University of Arkansas. Several Teaching Assistantships for academic year 1974-75. First year graduate students interested in working toward a Masters degree in sociology. Interested students send academic transcripts, 3 letters of recommendation, and GRE scores. Address inquiries to: Director of Graduate Studies in Sociology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Auburn University. Instructor, Assistant Professor. Preferred areas include statistics, social problems, urban, juvenile delinquency, research methods. Salary open—depending upon qualifications. State university, 16,000 students. Contact: B. Eugene Griesman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36830.

Austin Peay State University. Assistant Professor, will teach 2 sections of introduction and two courses per quarter from the following: family, social welfare institutions, social stratification, childhood socialization, urban. PhD required. Some teaching experience. Mid-

sampling and instrument survey design. Duties will be divided between the reviewing of research proposals and reports in addition to carrying out self-initiated projects. The individual should be interested in issues affecting leisure, recreation and the environment. A PhD should be completed or in certain prospect. GS-12 rating for 12 month conditional appointment. Interested applicants should send vitae to: Behavioral Coordinator, National Park Service Science Center, Mississippi Test Facility, Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520.

**Research Triangle Institute.** Research Center Director in a not-for-profit contract research institute. Position involves: providing senior technical supervision for multiple research projects in such areas as substance use and abuse, crime and delinquency, organizational behavior, social policy research, consumer behavior, and research methodology; project development activities, and supervision of a staff of 15 professionals, junior professionals and support staff. Personal research of interest to the individual may also be undertaken. PhD preferred in sociology, social psychology or related social science field; 5-10 years experience in research and/or direction of research preferably in contract or a combination of contract-grant research. Location: Southeast-North Carolina. Minimum salary \$26,000-maximum salary dependent upon experience. Write: Dr. William C. Eckerman, Vice President, Research Triangle Institute, Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. Fall, 1974. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

#### ADMINISTRATION

**University of California, Riverside** announces an opening at the senior level for a sociologist or economist who would hold joint appointment in a disciplinary department and as Chairperson of the Black Studies Program. Applicants must have PhD, scholarly publications, administrative ability. Position open as of July 1, 1974. Salary open. Please send vitae to: Search Committee, c/o Dean Reagan, College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of California, Riverside, CA 92502.

**California State College, Bakersfield.** Chairperson, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, beginning fall, 1975, at the rank of Associate or Full. PhD with established scholarship record and administrative experience to work with a fourteen-person staff. The Department offers majors in sociology and anthropology and anticipates a major in criminal justice beginning next year. An interdisciplinary perspective characterizes the College and the Department has considerable diversity of outlook and autonomy of its members which it wishes to maintain. Prefer sociologist with emphasis in urban, methods and/or demography. Teaching load reduced commensurate with administrative obligations. Write: Professor Warren Paap, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, California State College, Bakersfield, CA 93309.

**University of Manitoba, Department Head, Sociology.** Demonstrated scholarship, administrative experience desirable. To administer large department with undergraduate and graduate program, some teaching ordinarily required. Salary and rank open. To start July 1, 1975, or sooner if available. Submit vitae before December 1, 1974, or nominations before November 1, 1974, to: D. J. Lawless, Associate Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 2N4.

**University of Missouri, Kansas City.** Director to develop BS and MS in Administration of Justice in College of Arts and Sciences. Experience in the criminal justice system and academics required. Contact: Philip Olson, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, Kansas City, MO 64110.

**New York State Department of Mental Hygiene.** Project Director. Assume responsibility for execution and analysis of longitudinal study of mental patients. Duration of project: 2-3 years. Administrative and research experience necessary preferably in the field of medical sociology. Salary approximately \$18,500. Send vitae and references to: Walter Neff, Community Research Program, 537 La Guardia Place, New York, NY 10012.

**Stanford University.** Professor and Director to direct the Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development at Stanford University, an interdisciplinary center for research and graduate study on social, institutional, personal, and psychological bases for optimal development of young people. We seek a strong intellectual leader with a record of research on youth development and with demonstrated ability to maintain a team of scholars in a university setting. The Center is very well funded, and the salary will be set to attract an outstanding person. Write: Professor Alberta E. Siegel, Chairperson, Search Committee, Department of Psychiatry, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305. Starting date: As soon as possible. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

**State University of New York, Buffalo.** Provost of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Administration. The Provost is the chief administrative officer of an expanding unit which now comprises close to three hundred full-time teaching faculty, eleven departments, a survey research center, a social science research institute, and one School (the School for Social Policy and Community Services). He has major responsibility, via budget development and leadership capacity, for the educational direction and objectives of the Faculty. The applicant should have a demonstrated record of scholarly and administrative competence. Nominations, applications, and vitae should be sent to: Professor Joseph Shister, Chair of the Search Committee, State University of New York at Buffalo, 318 Crosby Hall, Buffalo, NY 14214.

**Washington University, Social Scientist, Management, Statistical, Computer Skills.** Major new research center with multi-million dollar endowment is seeking a social scientist who has managerial, statistical, and computer skills to direct computer services and carry out his own research program. The institute is devoted to expanding the knowledge base in the general area of child and youth development and welfare. An interdisciplinary staff will consist of psychologists, sociologists,

educators, anthropologists, social workers, and economists. A visiting program of distinguished guest scholars from major research centers also will be initiated. The Director of Management Information Services must have strong training in quantitative applications of the social sciences, in statistics, and in computer skills. He must also have a strong background in management and administration in order to coordinate the work of the center with other major research, academic, and service institutions. He will be charged with planning and selection of hardware and software configurations as well as staffing the computation unit. Knowledge of experimental and quantitative design and the area of measurement would be useful as well as techniques of analysis of variance and co-variance, multiple regression and other commonly used statistical approaches. Good consulting skills are required. The position is designed to give the individual who is selected an opportunity to design and carry out his own research as well. Salary and other benefits are negotiable. Send curriculum vitae, four references, and letter of interest to: Dr. Walter W. Hudson, Washington University, Box 1195, St. Louis, MO 63130.

#### APPLICANTS

(The Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology urges all members of the American Sociological Association to omit information on marital and parental status from their curricula vitae and from applicant listings.)

#### PHD WITH EXPERIENCE

**A 360** Interested about equally in teaching, research, administration, but prefer a combination with teaching; 15 years teaching, more undergraduate than graduate classes; wide coverage of traditional core and specialized courses; taught both in very large public universities with auditorium-classes and in small denominational colleges; including 2 foreign universities; experienced with traditional and ultra-modern teaching techniques; heavy and diversified research background with universities, foundations, industry, government; fair success in grantsmanship; moderate assortment of publications, including monograph, contributions to readers, scholarly articles in second-class journals; 4 years intermittent administrative experiences at departmental levels; above average range of consulting assignments.

**A 361** Teaching, research, and/or writing and editing; social psychology, medical sociology, family, minorities, research methodology, social problems, sociology of art, human sexuality, writing for professional publications, counseling, thesis and dissertation directing; PhD; numerous fellowships and grants; NIMH, Cleveland Foundation, SRS, etc.; 16 years teaching and 5 years research; several books, monographs, contributions to symposia and encyclopedias, more than 130 articles in American and foreign journals; listed in *CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS*, prefer Catskill, NY, or Southern California area but will relocate anywhere in which there is the right kind of job; physically fit 46; tennis and track champion, free lance writer and artist; civil libertarian; prefer setting which enhances self actualization; in forthcoming *WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA*; available fall, 1974, or earlier, if necessary.

**Dutch sociologist, 40, cons. research and managing exp., well versed in research methodology and social science theory, spec: alienation theory and applications of General Systems Theory, holds good job in Netherlands, but intends to settle with American wife in U.S., therefore, interested in job offers (theory-oriented interdisciplinary research and teaching) from universities, non-commercial think tanks and foundations, etc.; pref. New England or West Coast. Curriculum sent upon request, available for interviews August 18-24 in Toronto (U.S.A.) and August 26-29 in Montreal (A.S.A.). Please contact R. F. Ceyer at Four Seasons Sheraton Hotel during Toronto Congress.**

**A 362** Teaching and research; political, urban, stratification, social movements, comparative; PhD; fellowships, Fulbright; 9 years graduate and undergraduate teaching, 4 years research experience; book and papers, also book in press and another in preparation; location open; 44; September, 1974.

**A 363** Teaching and research; social theory, social psychology and small groups, social change, communication theory, sociology of sociology; PhD; 2 years of graduate teaching; some publications; location open; 33, married; fall, 1974.

**A 364** Teaching and/or research; criminal justice, social psychology, social problems, applied research methods; PhD; 7 years university teaching; several articles and grants in criminal justice and social psychology; location open; 32, married, children; summer or fall, 1974.

**A 365** Research and/or teaching; demography, statistics, research methods; PhD; five years teaching experience in major university and one year full-time research. Articles in major journals, papers, research reports, reviews, and grants; location open; 36, married, children, fall, 1974 or spring, 1975.

**A 366** Teaching and research with emphasis on teaching; presently employed in U.S. government in environmental policy development field; cross-disciplinary interests in political sociology, social change, modernization, social problems, introductory; PhD; 6 years teaching at university level and 3 years full-time research; awards and grants, several articles, papers, many reviews, others accepted for publication and in preparation; 37, married, no children, location open; June or September, 1974.

**A 367** Teaching and/or research; sociology of Indian society, rural sociology, group dynamics, leadership and authority, social structure and change, social theories; MA, PhD; open-merit scholar throughout college career, holder of post-graduate studentships, Karnatak University Research Scholar, UCC Junior Fellow; engaged in post-graduate teaching and research since 1962, presently working as Reader in sociology, Karnatak University, Dharwar, Karnatak, India; pub-

lished 6 papers and a book entitled "Leadership Dimensions in Rural India"; location open; available immediately.

**A 368** Teaching with opportunity for research in demography in applicable fields or gerontology, PhD (sociology), 8 years teaching experience, graduate and undergraduate levels; Southern preference; 35, family; particular interest in possibility of partial appointment in agricultural experiment station or gerontological institute setting; fall, 1975.

**A 369** Teaching, research, administration; broad range of experience in socialization, social control (education and medical), social psychology, research methods, with current work in sex roles, media, kinship and intimacy; PhD; 3 years full-time research, 4 years full-time teaching, considerable editorial experience with various journals and publishers; excellent teaching record based upon innovative techniques, 4 books, numerous articles; convention presentations; book reviews; location open; available 1975.

**A 370** Visiting professorship in teaching and research; deviance, criminology, juvenile delinquency, sociology; PhD and LL.B. both degrees from major university in Northeast; research awards, Fulbright Professorship; 25 years teaching and research and 7 years department chair, now holding visiting professorship at major Canadian university; 2 books, third forthcoming on delinquency, 15 professional articles, numerous papers delivered at professional society meetings; location open; have researched and taught in Philippines, Hong Kong, Canada, United States. Presently researching in juvenile court process (Canada and U.S.). Practiced law for 10 years in Boston. Seek one-year appointment that meets department needs and does not impede department promotions.

**A 371** Professor Emeritus seeks teaching position, will consider part-time; criminology, gerontology, juvenile delinquency; PhD; over 40 years teaching experience; numerous publications; prefer the South.

#### NEAR PHD OR MA

**A 380** Teaching and/or research; introductory, social psychology, medical sociology, sociological theory; MA; one year teaching experience, two years research experience; location open; 24, married; fall, 1974.

**A 381** Teaching or teaching/research in creative teaching situation; deviance, collective behavior, methodology, social psychology, 19th century social theory, others also taught in previous experience; MA, CPhI/ABD (PhD expected within current year); teaching merit award, PBK, scholarships, research time grant, honors/gifted programs, departmental recognitions, many others; 2 years full-time teaching experience in U.S. and Mexico plus assistantship/readership time; location open but prefer the West; September, 1974, earlier or later OK.

**A 382** Teaching and/or corrections, criminology, corrections, delinquency, police science, drug abuse counseling programs. Other strong areas social psychology, theory, socialization-personality, community, race, some experience in clinical psychology, certified in group dynamics-psychodrama-sensitivity training. MA, PhD in educational sociology in progress. Ten years teaching, Assistant Professor rank, 1 year prison counseling. Publications, 38, book on communalism in progress, AKD, humanistic orientation. Available August, 1974. Bilingual-German. Phone 319-622-3853.

**A 383** Teaching and/or research; poverty and social welfare, social stratification, political sociology, ethnic relations, social problems, complex organizations; PhD (Stony Brook) expected fall, 1974; teaching and research experience; publications, conference papers, cross-cultural experience; location open; married, one child; available July, 1974.

**A 384** Teaching, preferably in a community college or urban 4-year college; introductory, problems, contemporary American society, work, urban, political, change, minorities; ABD, Washington University (St. Louis); PhD expected early 1975; teaching assistantships, university fellowship; 1 1/2 years university teaching, 1 year community college teaching; excellent teaching record, student and peer evaluations available; prefer location in or near large metropolis but will seriously consider others; 27; strong interest in undergraduate education including development of new approaches; available immediately.

**A 385** Research/teaching; epidemiology, demography, methods, statistics, cultural anthropology; MA, near PhD; Community Mental Health Research Trainee Fellowship; 14 years research in epidemiology of social and medical problems; some teaching, consulting and editorial reviewing; 11 articles; location open; available September, 1974.

**A 386** Teaching; areas of competence and teaching experience include theory, stratification, demography, race and minorities. All work leading to the PhD will be completed by the end of April, 1974, and the doctorate awarded in May. Past awards received include undergraduate research grant, summer internship with the Bureau of the Census, AKD, teaching assistantships, etc. For the last 5 years my work experiences have centered on university teaching (3 years as a teaching assistant and 2 years as a full-time faculty member). Presently, I have had one paper accepted at a regional meeting, and have moderated a topical discussion session. Two articles are near completion and work has begun on a book in sociological phenomenology. Area is open, but would prefer Texas, New Mexico, or California. Available for September, 1974.

**A 387** Teaching and/or counseling; introductory theory, social movements, communities, sex roles, also interested in social pathology and ethnic minorities; MA; some undergraduate tutoring in sociology; directing programs for ethnic minorities in New York's West Side; prefer community college or small four year college; location and salary open; male, 26, single, available fall, 1974.

**A 388** Teaching and/or research; introductory, social stratification, introductory anthropology, cultural anthropology, rural sociology; MA (Sociology-Anthropology-Rural Sociology); research and teaching assistantships; 5 years full-time teaching experience; 3 publications; location open; female, 30, 2 dependents; available fall, 1974.

**A 389** Teaching and/or research; complex organizations; sociology of occupations, industrial sociology and social deviance; MA plus completion of PhD class requirements; teaching fellowship, graduate teaching assistantships, and graduate research fellowships; 3 years teaching experience at the university level and 1 year research experience; 8 years business experience; article in preparation and evaluation research; location open; 35, married; available June or September, 1974.

**A 390** Teaching and/or research; modernization, social change, sociology of professions and occupations, comparative stratification; MA (ABD) University of Chicago; undergraduate departmental honors, NIMH, NDEA, Fulbright-Hays Dissertation Research Fellowships; teaching experience; Peace Corps and research experience in India; foreign languages: Hindi, Gujarati, German; location open; married, 2 children; September, 1974.

**A 391** Teaching and/or counseling and/or research or administration; social gerontology; social problems, collective behavior, social change, minority groups, and race relations; industrial sociology; introductory sociology, deviance, and have also taught other sociology courses. ABD (PhD expected May or July, 1974). MS in sociology; MEd in guidance and counseling, NSF one year grant; 5 honor societies. Five 1/2 years high school teaching in all of the social sciences; 3 1/2 years university teaching at large Midwest state university. Now on teaching/research assistantship. Publication on attitude study; presently working with state-wide attitude study. Presented paper 1973 Midwest Sociological Meeting. Location open, 33, married, 4 children. Available June or August, 1974.

**A 392** Assistant Professor of Sociology, Masters and 50 hours of graduate work; 7 years teaching experience. Areas of teaching ability: introduction, social institutions, sociology of childhood, sociology of religion, social stratification, race and minorities, and social psychology. Married, one son, 44. Location open.

**A 393** Teaching and/or research and/or administrative; interested in teaching social psychology, deviance, urban, methods, social theory, medical sociology, community health and illness, suicidology, and introductory. ABD (PhD expected winter, 1974-75); 7 years teaching experience community college and university; publications in progress; male; married; location and salary open; available summer or fall, 1974.



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