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Footnotes

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Due Date Extended for MFP Fellowship Applications

The ASA Minority Fellowship Program is currently receiving applications for MFP Fellowships which provide support for graduate study at institutions selected by the fellowship recipient. The deadline for submitting such applications is being extended from January 14, 1977 to February 28, 1977.

This extension of the deadline is the result of encouraging information from the NIMH Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs which have been the primary sponsor—together with the National Institute of Education—of the ASA MFP Program. Originally, this fellowship program was initiated in 1973 based on a grant which provided that new fellows would be selected annually for three years. Thus, appointments were made of fellows to start studies in the fall of 1974, 1975, and 1976, but the original grant did not provide for beginning their studies in the 1977-78 academic year. The remarkable success of this program, its acclaim by sociology faculty and fellowship recipients, and the continuing demand for highly qualified minority sociologists have caused the minority fellowship program staff to recommend to ASA Council that ASA seek support for a continuation of this program. With Council approval, additional funds were requested from NIMH to permit a new group of MFP fellows to be appointed for the academic year 1977-78.

ASA has recently been assured by the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs that the requested funds are available for support of applicants to be selected this year. The funds requested will provide for ten full fellowships up to \$7,500. Since, in some instances, academic institutions have contributed towards these fellowships, the available funds probably will actually be used to support a larger number

of recipients. Qualified applicants for whom support is not available will be designated as unfunded fellows and the ASA MFP office will assist them in pursuing other forms of support.

At this time 80 students are receiving fellowship support through the ASA MFP program. Currently, grants from the NIMH Center for MGMH Programs and the National Institute of Education are providing the bulk of the financial support. Three minority scholars are receiving dissertation support through a grant from the Cornerhouse Fund.

The ASA MFP Program was authorized also to submit an application to NIMH for funds to support a training program to develop specialists in the application of sociology to minority mental health problems. If approved, this program would provide support for fellows to pursue study and applied training in departments which already conduct training programs emphasizing practice-oriented curricula.

The selection and announcement of the 1977-78 funded and unfunded fellows will be made early in March, 1977. The ASA MFP Fellowship Committee has responsibility for this selection

process. This Committee, representing a broad spectrum of minority interests, is currently chaired by Lloyd Rogler, Albert Schweitzer University Professor at Fordham University, New York. Additional information about MFP Fellowships and about application forms can be obtained by writing to Paul Williams, Director, ASA Minority Fellowship Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Call for 1978 Program Suggestions

The 1978 Program Committee is receiving suggestions for new topics for the 1978 Annual Meeting. Although the basic program is well developed, there will be an opportunity to evaluate and add sessions. Suggestions should be addressed to Amos Hawley, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, and sent no later than February 1, 1977.

Informal Discussion Sessions for 1977 Meeting Planned

An important part of the 1977 Annual Meeting will be a series of "informal discussion" sessions. These sessions replace the roundtable discussion sessions which were such a successful part of the 1976 meeting. These sessions provide an excellent opportunity for people who would like to contribute to the program by sharing their ideas and experiences with others. Any member of the Association who wants to suggest a topic for discussion and is willing to serve as discussion leader is

encouraged to submit a brief proposal to John Pease (Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742).

Like the luncheon roundtables, these informal discussion sessions are scheduled for two hours, are open to all members, and provide seating for a maximum of 10 people. Each session will have a discussion leader who will open the session with a brief statement about the topic and assume responsibility for the development of the discussion.

Rose Series Has New Publisher

Cambridge University Press and the ASA have signed a contract for the publication of *The Arnold and Caroline Rose Monograph Series in Sociology*. ASA published in-house the first thirteen of this Series and, during that time, has been trying to arrange an amicable agreement with a professional publishing concern in order to give the series the status and visibility it deserves.

After a considerable amount of negotiating, an agreement was reached in October of this year, wherein Cambridge University Press will begin publication with J. Milton Yinger's monograph *Middle Start: An Experimental Study of Educational Enrichment in Early Adolescence*, available in early fall, 1977. The ASA Series Editorial Board, under the leadership of Ida Harper Simpson, has forwarded three additional manuscripts to CUP, scheduled for publication in late 1977: *But the Beat Goes On: An Analytic History of Drum and the League of Revolutionary Black Workers*, James A. Geschwender; *Student Migrants: A Study in International Education and Mobility*, Paul Ritterband; and *The New Working Class in Italy: Militance and Class Con-*

sciousness, John R. Low-Beer. In addition, the Series Board has just accepted a fifth manuscript, *Opening and Closing*, by Orrin Klapp.

The Rose Monograph Series is the culmination of a desire on the part of the late Arnold Rose to provide opportunities for the publication of sociological works of monograph length. Shortly before his death in January, 1968, Arnold Rose arranged a bequest to the Association for this purpose. ASA Council appointed an editor and editorial board to receive and review manuscripts from members of ASA. The submission restrictions pertaining to membership were later changed to open submissions from anyone.

The first series editor, Albert J. Reiss, Jr., and his board, published the first seven volumes. The second editor, Sheldon Stryker, was responsible for the next six monographs.

Editors are appointed by the ASA Council, and members of the editorial board are approved by the Committee on Publications. These members serve without compensation for three year terms. They have complete jurisdiction over the reviewing, editing, and ultimate approval of manuscripts for publication. These same conditions will prevail under the new arrangements with Cambridge University Press. Once manuscripts are forwarded to CUP, the only changes made will be copy editing, subject to the approval of the original authors.

CUP will publish both a cloth-bound and a paperback edition. The ASA Rose Fund will subsidize production costs in order to insure a guaranteed price of \$5 or less for the paperbacks, and a 50% discount for ASA members on the cloth editions. All proceeds in the form of royalties paid to ASA will be returned to the Rose Fund in
See *Rose*, page 8

Second Dues Billing Mailed

A second notice for membership dues was mailed on January 3 to all members who had not submitted payment by December 10. If you sent in your dues payment after this date, please disregard the second notice. Although no dues payment is required, all Emeritus and Life members must return their dues notices in order to record their selection of journals for 1977.

Names of members whose dues have not been received by January 10 will be deleted from the journal mailing lists. In order not to delay the receipt of your journals, including FOOTNOTES, you should send in your payment immediately.

Due to the increased costs of production and mailing, the ASA will not issue membership cards this year.

The Editorial Policy of Sociological Methodology

Sociological Methodology, like the *American Sociological Review* (Zelditch, FOOTNOTES, Vol. 4, No. 8, p.3), has a liberal editorial policy. That policy is dictated by its stated mission, namely: to publish original studies in methods for doing sociological research. From the standpoint of editorial policy, all of the terms in this statement are broadly defined. *Original* may mean new ways of using old methods; a *study* may consist in simplifying complex methods; *sociological*

research is what sociologists perse are doing; *methods* include broad strategies as well as narrow techniques. In line with its goal of advancing all methods for doing reliable sociology, *SM* places the broadest possible interpretations on its mission.

Sociological Methodology differs from other ASA journals in at least three respects: (1) it is not published by ASA; (2) it is only nominally funded by ASA; and (3) it is an annual rather than a bimonthly and, consequently,

has a different work schedule.

Although we handle submissions throughout the year, we prefer to review papers during the first six months, and ready them for publication during the last six months. The fit between our preferred schedule and what actually happens is not too good. Because copy is not due before the first of the year, there is a tendency for submissions to reach us in late summer and early fall—the worst of all seasons for our
See *Policy*, page 8

Teaching

Editor's Comment: The December *FOOTNOTES* initiated a new column which is to be a regular part of *ASA FOOTNOTES*. This column, devoted to information pertaining to teaching, represents a further step in the Association's plan to enhance services to teaching of sociology. Movement in this direction, started by the previous Executive Officer, Otto Larsen, culminated in ASA Council's support for launching the ASA Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. This column is not intended to be limited to information emanating from the Project. The Editors of *FOOTNOTES* invite information of interest to teachers of sociology and of relevance to teaching to be submitted to *FOOTNOTES*. The Editors will also welcome reaction to this column and suggestions for its improvement.

Teaching Workshops and Programs

During the fall of 1976, members of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, funded by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education and the Lilly Endowment, participated in teacher development workshops in Minnesota and Connecticut and took part in the regular programs of the annual meetings of the states of New York, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. Future programs are planned for Michigan and North Carolina.

Task Group B, Teacher Development, of the Projects, co-sponsored with Sociologists of Minnesota a short workshop on October 29 and 30, following the annual meeting of Sociologists of Minnesota on the St. Olaf College campus in Northfield. Betty Green of Hamline and Carla Howerly of the University of Minnesota were coordinators of the Projects. Thirty-five sociologists from Minnesota and South Dakota attended the workshop, representing seventeen schools and all levels of post-secondary teaching. The program consisted of three presentations of three hours each, including discussion and participant involvement on the following topics:

1. "Choosing a Method(s) for Teaching a Course," led by Michael Q. Patton, University of Minnesota, focused on non-lecture techniques for conveying material to students at all levels and in all class sizes. The group practiced role playing and simple games and exercises to illustrate sociological concepts.
 2. "Tension Points in the Classroom," led by William Ewens, Michigan State University, introduced active listening skills as one way to handle tension in the student-teacher relationship. Discussion centered around deciding whether tension stems from an individual problem of the student or the teacher or a problem the student creates for the teacher. Active listening and other problem solving strategies were advanced to handle these various types of tensions.
 3. "Assessing Student's Beginning and End," led by Paul Baker, Illinois State University, had a two-pronged focus: the problem of low literacy levels among some college students and the potential of journalism and newspaper accounts as a way to teach social problems. Baker presented a mock class session showing how he assesses students' literacy skills. He compared the journalistic approach to the traditional sociological method of teaching social problems.
- Conference organizers Betty Green and Carla Howerly indicated the purposes of the workshop: to facilitate communication among sociologists of Minnesota and make faculty aware of

their common teaching concerns and teaching abilities of colleagues; to work cooperatively with the Sociologists of Minnesota to permit greater in-depth discussion of topics of interest to teachers than is usually possible at professional meetings or within departments; and to have a smooth running, low budget workshop, with qualified teachers, which could be repeated in future years.

Evaluations by participants indicated favorable reactions to the workshop and indicated topics for future workshops. Participants liked the convenience of the state location as well as the opportunity to discuss mutual teaching interests with colleagues throughout the state. Sessions offered concrete suggestions which could be implemented in different types of departments. Participants expressed the need for information on such topics as curriculum development, use of video tape and other audio-visual aids, improvement of the lecture method, improving the validity of teaching evaluation forms and procedures, and problems of teaching in small institutions or underfunded departments.

A workshop for graduate students and faculty was held at the University of Connecticut Department of Sociology on November 19-20 with members of Task Group B participating. Sessions included: "Overview of the Project," William D'Antonio, University of Connecticut; "Videotape as a Teacher Development Resource," Vaneta D'Andrea-Burkhart, Essex Community College; "Personalized Systems of Instruction (PSI): Implications for Teachers and Students," Michael Malec, Boston College; "Teaching the Minorities Course," Wilhelmina Perry, Glassboro State College; "Constructing Examination Questions," Kenneth Kessin, Trenton State College.

Coordinators for the Projects for the annual meetings of the New York, Illinois, and Pennsylvania state sociological associations in which Project members participated were: Craig Little, SUNY, Cortland; William Cross, Illinois College; and Arthur Shostak, Drexel University.

The New York State Sociological Association met on October 22 and 23 at SUNY, Cortland. Under the guidance of Association President Rozanne Brooks, SUNY, Cortland and Program Committee Chair Charles Buehler, SUNY, Cortland, activities relating to teaching received prominent attention. Keynote speaker Irwin Deutscher, University of Akron, Projects Evaluation Coordinator, delivered an address entitled "Being Helpful: Applying New Evaluation Methods to the ASA Teaching Project." Michael Malec of Boston College conducted a workshop on "Personalized Instruction: Implications for Teachers and Students." The workshop was sponsored by Project Task Group B, Teacher Development. In addition, the program featured William Foote Whyte of Cornell University in an Author Meets the Critics session on "Why is *Street Corner Society* still a classic in the 1970's?", a session devoted to some outstanding papers by undergraduate students, and a display table of teaching materials sponsored by the ASA Teaching Projects.

The theme "Sociology in Illinois: Where We Have Been and Where We Are Going" highlighted the 1976 annual meeting of the Illinois Sociological Association on October 22-23 at the Center for Continuing Education of the University of Chicago. Sessions relating to the Projects on Undergraduate Education included

"Sociology and Teaching," "Sociological Theory," and "The Teaching of Sociology at the Undergraduate Level." Members of Projects' Task Groups A and C jointly sponsored a session on "The Institutional Context of Teaching Sociology." Considerable interest was shown in the teaching materials available at the Projects' table of literature, with many registrants taking items back home to share with colleagues. Several dozen ASA members attending the meetings joined the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education.

A plenary session on "Climates for Teaching" began the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Sociological Association, and sessions of contributed papers followed. Attendance at a special session on teaching sociology which featured two members of the ASA Projects was attended by over forty of the one hundred persons registered for the meeting.

The MSA and the ASA Projects on Teaching will co-sponsor a workshop on faculty development to be held at the MSA's spring meeting in Detroit during the first half of April, 1977. The number of participants in the workshop will be limited to thirty persons with preference being given to Michigan sociologists. The organizing theme will be "Teaching Sociology in a Changing Society." Major sessions in the workshop will be devoted to "the Changing Social Relations of the Classroom" and "the Changing Position of Sociology and the College Curriculum." Inquiries concerning the workshop should be addressed to either William Ewens, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, (517) 555-6639, or Ronald Watche, Assistant Dean, Division of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Wayne County Community College, 4612 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, MI 48201, (313) 832-3412.

The teaching of sociology will be the focus of the annual meeting of the North Carolina Sociological Association to be held February 25, 1977 at East Carolina University, Greenville, NC. At the request of the NCSA, the ASA Projects on Teaching has assisted in the development of a program which will include sessions on the teaching of introductory sociology, population, and marriage and the family courses; teaching tools including computer-assisted instruction and video tape; problems and opportunities of teaching in small sociology departments; internships and field experiences as facets of sociology courses; and preparing graduate students for their roles as teaching assistants and teachers of sociology. Those desiring more information about attendance at the North Carolina meeting should contact the local arrangements chairperson, John R. Maiolo, Chair, Department of Sociology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27834.

The campus of Michigan State University, East Lansing, will host the June 19-22, 1977, Conference on Computers in the Undergraduate Curricula. Investigators are invited to submit papers, but only papers that report concrete results of actual experience with computer use in a specific course or sequence of courses will be accepted. For further information on format and deadlines, write to: Gerald L. Engel, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Gloucester Point, VA 23062; for information on the conference, write: Gerald St. Amand, Conference Chair, Graduate School of Business Administration, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

Funding Opportunities

NSF—Sociology. Proposals to the National Science Foundation Sociology Program for research to begin no earlier than September-October, 1977 should be submitted no later than March, 1977. Proposals for support for improvement of doctoral dissertations may be submitted at any time. For further information contact: Dr. Donald R. Ploch, Sociology Program, NSF, Washington, DC 20550.

Dissertation Grants from the Department of Labor. The U.S. Department of Labor offers a maximum grant of \$10,000 for dissertation research in areas of study which relate to the manpower field. Institutions offering doctoral degrees may apply on behalf of graduate students who have completed all the requirements for the doctoral degree except the dissertation or who will have met these requirements before the grant is effective. A separate application must be submitted for each candidate nominated by the university. Application deadlines each year are March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1 for work to be conducted or initiated during the 12-month period following the deadline date. For further information write or call: Office of Manpower, Research, and Development, Department of Labor, 601 D Street, NW, Washington, DC 20213; (202) 376-7335.

Grants from the Office of Child Development. A rich source of potential research support for sociologists is HEW's Office of Child Development (OCD). In fiscal year 1976, OCD spent over \$9 million for research and evaluation in the child development field. Priority areas for investigation in 1976 were (1) the management and delivery of children's services in the states, (2) the immediate and long-term effects of participation in the Head Start Program, (3) children in institutions, in foster care, or in need of adoptive homes, (4) legal, medical, social and psychological aspects of child abuse and neglect, (5) improvement of existing day care delivery systems, and (6) the interactions among children, their families and external institutions. Most of the research supported in fiscal 1976 is being conducted by social workers, educators, and psychologists. Several project titles, however, indicate a sociological perspective. Some examples are: "Child Abuse: A Controlled Study of Social, Familial, individual and Interactional Factors," "The Apathy-Futility Syndrome in Child Neglect: An Urban View," "A Study of Childrearing by Young White Mothers," "The Impact of Extended Family Variables on the Upward Mobility of Black Families," "The Impact of Parent Imprisonment on the Socialization of Black Children," "Television Content and Children's Social Attitudes," and "Parental Mediation of Children's Social Learning from Television."

Each year OCD solicits research proposals in designated priority areas. Continuity is generally reflected in these areas from one year to the next with current research thrusts developed on the basis of knowledge derived from previous and ongoing efforts. Inquiries about OCD's current research interests and funding procedures may be made to: Dr. Edith Groberg, Director, Research and Evaluation Division, Office of Child Development, Room 5044, Donahoe Building, 400 6th Street, SW, Washington, DC; (202) 755-7750.

Minority Post-Doctoral Fellowships. The Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, focal point for NIMH activities which bear directly on improving the mental health of

minority groups (Blacks, Hispanics, Asian Americans, and Native Americans) and on increasing the number of minority group members in mental health research, training, and service fields, sponsors a post-doctoral fellowship program for minority members. The program is intended for specialists presently engaged in one of the mental health or social and behavioral sciences disciplines who wish to broaden their scientific background or to extend their potential for research. Candidates may apply for training in fields other than their own so long as the training has clear implications for improving the mental health of minorities.

Candidates for the stipends, which do not exceed \$25,000 annually, must be minority members who have completed their graduate and specialty training. The stipend is designed for specialists of senior stature as well as for the junior persons of exceptional potential.

Applications for stipends may be submitted by an individual or an institution for an individual. The deadline is February 1, 1977. Further application information may be obtained from: Dr. James Ralph, Room 7-103, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852; (301) 443-3724.

The Regional Economic History Research Center of the Elutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation announces an interdisciplinary research program in the economic history of the Mid-Atlantic states, 1950-1850. The project will focus on the transition from the rural, agrarian, settlement era to the early phase of an industrial, urban society, paying particular attention to the social context and consequences of that transition. The Center invites the participation of economic, social, and intellectual historians, as well as historians of science and technology, agriculture, labor, and others. In addition, the Center seeks interested scholars in other disciplines, such as economics, sociology, anthropology, and geography. Researchers will be in residence at the Elutherian Mills Historical Library.

Research stipends include Senior Postdoctoral Fellowships (maximum per academic year, \$20,000) and Junior Postdoctoral Fellowships (\$15,000 maximum). In addition, for both postdoctoral and predoctoral researchers, the Center offers grants for stays of less than one semester, as well as summer stipends. These grants are available from July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1980. This project is supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Applications may be submitted at any time after January 1, 1977, but those wishing to begin research before October 1977 should complete the application process by April 15, 1977. For additional information about the Center and its program, and for fellowship application forms, write: Glenn Porter, Director, Regional Economic History Research Center, Elutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, Greenville, Wilmington, DE 19807.

First NIC Grants Awarded. The National Institute of Corrections has awarded its first grant, for \$235,195, to the University of Pennsylvania's Management and Behavior Science Center in Philadelphia. The money will help to train 120 state and local correctional managers over the next year. NIC was created by passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in 1974, and received its first separate appropriation for Fiscal Year 1977, which began October 1. The Institute has a \$4 million grant budget for Fiscal 1977.

Letters

EDITOR'S NOTE

The Editor goofed. The letter by Kenneth J. Reichstein should not have been printed without giving the individuals named in the letter a chance to respond in the same issue. I apologize to Professors Janowitz and Moskos.

The letter of Kenneth J. Reichstein (*FOOTNOTES*, November, 1976) is an unwelcome illustration of the well known sociological phenomenon of the rumour effect.

We wrote an article "Racial Composition in the All-Volunteer Force" published in a professional journal (*Armed Forces and Society*, November, 1974). In that article we focused on the underrepresentation of whites and overrepresentation of blacks in the ground combat arms—a state of affairs which continues into the present. We stated in our article that racial quotas are unconstitutional and "morally objectionable." We offered recommendations to maintain a socially representative population in the combat arms. As citizens we remain unalterably committed to full and equal participation for members of all races in all institutional settings—including the armed forces of the United States. We do believe that a responsible military can only be realized by an open consideration of the implications of increasing racial and class imbalance in the combat arms. This was the purpose of our original article, and nothing has led us to revise our position.

Reichstein's characterization of our professional integrity is based not on a reading of our article but on a garbled newspaper account written by Lionel Bascom of the Knight News Service. It is also obvious that Bascom's story is itself not based on a reading of the article, but on a second-hand account given to him by a staff member of the Defense Manpower Commission. (Both Bascom and Reichstein repeatedly misspell in various versions Moskos' name.) Thus, what starts out as an article seeking to deal with the incidence of black casualties and which forthrightly advocates policies promoting racial integration becomes in Reichstein's letter part of an enterprise which is "much more insidious" than "racist statements of the KKK." Moreover, there is the innuendo in Reichstein's letter that our article is part of a secret Defense Department report.

In other circumstances one might regard this affair as an object lesson of the increasing distortion of an event resulting from successive recountings. But because we are the victims in this instance, we note two crucial facts for the record concerning Reichstein's letter:

1. None of the quotes Reichstein attributes to us appear in our article or in anything else we have written. The quotations attributed to us are complete fabrications.

2. At no time did we prepare a secret report for the Defense Department on racial composition in the all-volunteer force, or on any other topic. Neither of us has ever engaged in secret research. Our article in *Armed Forces and Society*—the only piece we have written on this topic—was not funded by any source. We consciously chose the medium of a professional journal for our analysis.

There is a point, however, in which we are in full agreement with Reichstein. Members of the ASA ought to be accountable for their conduct as soci-

ologists. The Ethics Committee is invited to review our entire research. Moreover, we would also suggest that Reichstein's mendacity in this matter also be reviewed. At the minimum Reichstein ought to have read the original article before he took his pen in hand. Ethics, indeed. (For those interested in the contents of our article, reprints are available on request.) Finally, we are dismayed by the editorial policy of Hans Mauksch which allows such character assassination to be printed in *FOOTNOTES* without having the common sense and decency first to check the facts.

Charles C. Moskos, Jr.
 Northwestern University

Morris Janowitz
 University of Chicago

Is it ethical to publicly request an Ethics Committee review of a piece of research on the basis of third-hand hearsay, or should one be expected to read the research in question before such a request? Kenneth Reichstein, on the basis of a newspaper account of an allegedly secret government report (real secret reports rarely appear in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*) referring to a paper by Charles C. Moskos, Jr. and Morris Janowitz, suggests that this article led to racial discrimination in the military.

Had Reichstein taken the trouble to read the Janowitz-Moskos paper, which has been published and debated in the professional literature, he at a minimum might have spelled Moskos' name correctly. He would also have learned that Janowitz and Moskos recommended increasing, not decreasing, the representation of blacks in the officer grades. And it might have calmed his righteous humanistic indignation to learn that among their major concerns was the overrepresentation of blacks in the ground combat forces where, in the event of hostilities, they would be likely to sustain disproportionately high casualties and fatalities.

Had he looked more deeply into the background of his allegations, he would have found that the practice of giving black officers low performance ratings did not begin with Janowitz and Moskos. Indeed, the practice was discovered—by an Army officer, not by a sociologist—a year before the Janowitz and Moskos article was published. The pattern had existed for at least 15 years, and by the time their article had appeared, the Army had taken steps to correct it. He also would have discovered that Charles Moskos' professional writings on race relations in the military show him to be a major proponent of racial equality.

Many of us disagree with some of the positions taken by Janowitz and Moskos. There is particular concern with how one deals with "overrepresentation" without establishing "quotas." These issues were raised in discussions between social scientists and the staff of the Defense Manpower Commission before the Commission report was issued. They should continue to be raised in debates among social scientists and policy-makers. Such debate requires reading the research.

To believe that a single scholarly article can precipitate major policy changes in a government agency is naive. To publicly recommend ethical review of such research without reading it reflects a disturbing lack of scholarly integrity. To whom shall Mr. Reichstein be held accountable?

David R. Segal
 University of Maryland

In this second year of journal choosing, I find myself confronted with a problem I have never had to face up to before. An unintended consequence of being offered a choice among journals is that I finally have to ask myself what the ASR really means to me. I didn't choose it this year.

Maybe no journal can be all things to all people; maybe my interests are so idiosyncratic as to be outside of the realm of sociology; maybe lots of things. But the fact I had to face was that I haven't read anything in the *Review* for a long time. Even worse, I hardly use it for reference purposes anymore. I have habitually defended the *Review* and its hapless editors against the attacks of students and colleagues, but the final fact I had to face was that I am a collector rather than a reader of the ASR. I look forward to the completion of each volume so I can dash to the bindery and add the beautiful thing to the collection I have patiently been building since 1950. They look lovely on my shelf, and I am proud of them, but I'm out of space and out of patience, and the ritual is finished and so is my collection.

Irwin Deutscher
 University of Akron

The report of Ray Rist's remarks, in the November *FOOTNOTES*, really should be read along with the two articles featured in the current *American Sociologist*—one from an ex-contract researcher, the other from an unemployed sociologist.

Rist sounds an optimistic note—that contract research is a "growth industry" of the future. The other two articles are somewhat less optimistic. The contract researcher is back in academics and, for all we know, the unemployed sociologist is by this time selling insurance.

The fact is that this has been a bad year for government contracted social research, just as it's been a bad year for pretty much everything else. I'm in the business of providing consulting services for contracted research and I know how bad a year it's been.

It would be nice if the Government did fund enough contract research to make a boom for sociologists. But it's unlikely that even the Government is going to employ all the prospective insurance salesmen we've been making in our graduate programs.

It would also be nice if the NIE would write up a few RFP's calling for training programs so that social scientists can be reconditioned into the flexibility and professionalism necessary if they are to be able to respond to what needs for contract research exist.

It would also have been nice if the ASA—a nonprofit organization, could have restrained itself from socking its unemployed members another twelve bucks for employment ads.

Alexander D. Blumenstiel
 Newton Centre, Massachusetts

AAAS Symposium on Behavioral Research Training in Medicine and Health

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, Committee on a Study of National Needs for Biomedical and Behavioral Research Personnel, announce a symposium on "Behavioral Research in Medicine and Health: Careers and Training," scheduled for February 22 at the AAAS meeting in Denver. In recent years the methods and findings of the behavioral sciences have been used increasingly to advance our understanding of the behavioral under-

Minorities & Women

LOOKING FOR GOOD NEWS. One of the rewards of the Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women is the identification of creative, innovative approaches to expanding opportunities for minorities and women. As a way of sharing these approaches with the membership, the Minorities and Women column in *FOOTNOTES* will report on worthy examples. Readers are invited to submit appropriate descriptions of important contributions to minorities and women. Within the limits of available space these submissions will be reported in this column, if they are deemed of general interest.

RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM ON SOCIAL INDICATORS OF INSTITUTIONAL RACISM/SEXISM, April 29-30, 1977, University of California, Los Angeles. Papers are invited on any empirical model or measurement technique for the effective measurement of any one or more modes of institutional racism/sexism: (a) Differential distribution of women and/or racial-ethnic minority participants within all types of organizations; including horizontal distribution (e.g., by departments) and vertical distribution (e.g., by hierarchical levels of authority). (b) Differential types or rates of hiring, evaluation, promotion, demotion, or firing of women and/or racial-ethnic minority participants within all types of organizations. (c) Differential resource allocation by all types of organizations to female and/or racial-ethnic minority consumer constituencies (e.g., differential rates of arrest, conviction, sentencing in the case of the criminal justice system, or differential types of service in the case of mental health institutions, and similar differential treatment of consumers by business organizations. Abstracts from 200-500 words must be received by January 30, 1977. Papers accepted for presentation must be completed by March 15, 1977. Abstracts and requests for information should be addressed to: Rodolfo Alvarez, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024. Telephone: (213) 825-1472; messages: (213) 825-1313.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT: The availability of recent books and pamphlets addressing problems posed by traditional expectations about human beings based on race and sex? They include:

A Handbook for Workshops on Sex Equality in Education: Information Activities Resources for Educators, Students, the Community. Written by Mary Ellen Verheyden-Hilliard, Director, Sex Equality in Guidance Opportunities Project, American Personnel & Guidance Association, 1607 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009. Free.

Racism in American Education. William E. Sedlacek and Glenwood L. Brooks, Jr. \$12.50. Nelson-Hall Publishers, Chicago, IL. It offers a six-

step program to combat racism in the educational system.

The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom, 1750-1925. Herbert Gutman, Pantheon, 1976. This report conflicts sharply with the findings of the Moynihan Report which concluded basic family instability accounted for the increase in percentage of female headed Black families since the 1940's. Gutman's thesis is that massive unemployment changed the male's position within the family.

Credit and Marketing Practices Among Low Income Spanish-Americans, by Glenn Hugh Mitchell, available for \$2.30, prepaid, from New Mexico State University Book Store, Las Cruces, NM 88003. In a 1960's study of urban migrants to the New York City area, *The Poor Pay More*, in terms of high impulse buying, heavy installment debts, and garnishment of wages. In striking contrast, this study of Spanish-Americans in New Mexico shows that 80% lived within 200 miles of their birthplace, enjoyed family and friendship networks not available to urban migrants, had very different patterns of credit records and installment buying, with no cases of bankruptcy or wage garnishment.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT: *Approaches to the Development of Comprehensive Service Delivery Systems for the Minority Aged?* The Fourth National Institute for Minority Aging is sponsored by San Diego State University, School of Social Work, and will be held on April 28-30, 1977. Contact: Shirley A. Lockery, Coordinator, or E. Percil Stanford, Director, Center on Aging, 349 Cedar Street, San Diego, CA 92101. (714) 235-6583.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT: *HEW Grants to Further Educational and Career Opportunity?* The first grants to be awarded under the Women's Education Equity Act (WEEA) Program have been announced by HEW. Approximately \$6.3 million will go to public agencies, private non-profit organizations, and individuals. Large grants and small grants are being awarded, with a maximum of \$15,000 on the small grants. The primary requirement is that the proposal be "innovative." The large grants are divided into four categories: (1) Teacher training programs in sexism and education; (2) Educational leadership model programs including administration; vocational, career, and adult education; physical education; and guidance counseling; (3) Career preparation model programs to increase opportunities for unemployed and underemployed women; and (4) General. Contact: Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, DC 20202, or call (202) 245-8564.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS FOR ASIA

BOOKS FOR ASIA, a project of The Asia Foundation, asks that you send books and journals you are no longer using to the address given below. Books must be published in 1965 or later, and be in excellent condition.

At least one complete year of a journal published since 1950, and long complete runs in particular, are needed.

Donations of books and journals are tax deductible.

If you have any questions or wish to send materials, please direct them to: **BOOKS FOR ASIA**, Attn: Carlton Lowenberg, Director, 451 Sixth Street, San Francisco, CA 94103. (415) 982-4640.

pinnings of health and disease. This symposium has been designed to explore the nature of this research activity, as well as the career patterns and training needs of these research scientists. The idea for the symposium stems in large part from the recommendation for a shift in emphasis to this type of research training suggested in the 1976 report of the NAS/NRC Committee, chaired by Dr. Robert J. Glaser, President, The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation.

Official Reports & Proceedings

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

This committee of "prose pros" (the rest of whom would blanche at the pun) has met three times since the last report filed by my predecessor in the chair, Ralph Turner. Two motifs have dominated our meetings on August 26, 1975; February 6-7, 1976; and August 21, 1976; namely, economic cost-cutting in response to the ASA budget crunch, and editorial policy changes in response to the ASA membership and to the discipline at large. Let me say a word about each.

Since publications account for the single largest chunk of the overall ASA budget, it is understandable that the Committee on Publications should be the first to confront any looming deficit. Faced with just such a prospect, Editors and elected members joined in adopting a number of economies, some of which were suggested by our conscientious printer, Henry Quellmalz. Cost-cutting measures included adoption of a standardized double-column page format for all ASA journals; restriction of all journal covers to one-color designs; elimination of the policy of returning manuscripts from referees to central editorial offices and from the offices to authors themselves; elimination of galley-proofing by authors, except for highly complicated materials; elimination of all free reprints to authors; increased emphasis on the strict observance of page allocations for each journal volume; elimination of complementary subscriptions to associate editors; abbreviating the overlapping hence expensive transition periods between one Editor and the next for any given journal; and finally, discontinuing the long-standing policy of giving small honoraria to editors as partial recompense for having to forego consultancies, guest lectures, etc. Although the Committee recommended to Council that one-half of the total savings be turned back to publications to offset critical needs, the overriding tone was very stiff in the upper lip.

The second major area of committee concern involved responsiveness to the discipline on editorial and intellectual grounds. Actually this was not totally divorced from economic considerations as the case of page allotments attests. Several journals reported that their page resources were simply inadequate to meet legitimate expectations, and the situation became particularly severe for *Contemporary Sociology* and *Sociometry*. In both cases, the Committee recommended successfully to Council that page allocations be increased to reduce substantial backlogs and allow more rapid and thorough coverage of the domains at issue.

The Committee has also sought to be more responsive in the selection of new Editors and Associate Editors. Specifically, it adopted a policy of limiting any one person to a single three-year term as Associate Editor for any single journal. The Committee agreed that each journal should maintain lists of members of minority groups to increase their representation as readers, Associate Editors, and Editors. With special regard to the latter, the Committee adopted a policy of announcing all forthcoming vacancies in journal Editorships in FOOTNOTES in advance of the Committee's own deliberations so that the membership as a whole will have ample time to put forth nominations. This procedure elicited considerable response concerning the selection of new Editors for both the *ASR* and *Contemporary Sociology*. The Committee gave full consideration to each outside nomination.

The Committee has also tried to be responsive to the profession's changing needs and tastes with regard to the shape of the ASA Publications system as a whole. Here we are cooperating with a Council subcommittee which has begun to explore a variety of alternatives for the longer-run, including possible new publications. Council has already taken several specific measures in the interim. Aware that few sociologists now use the *ASR* for bedtime reading, Council has authorized some 90 additional pages per year to be used for feature materials of more general interest and innovative character. Council has also assumed responsibility for the statements of editorial policy on each journal masthead. Actually, there are now data concerning the journal preferences of existing ASA members which stem from their choice of free subscriptions with membership dues. Perhaps surprisingly, the *ASR* is far ahead of the pack as a choice of over 80% of members; *Contemporary Sociology* ranks second with over 50%, and no other journal scores over 25%.

Apart from its most dominant concerns, the Committee has also taken a variety of other actions concerning particular publications and publication policies. Thus, the *Rose Monograph Series* will henceforth be produced by the Cambridge University Press under the imprimatur of the ASA; moreover, authors whose monographs are selected for publication will be announced at the Presidential Awards Session during the ASA Annual Meetings. The Committee has authorized a new arrangement with Allyn and Bacon Publishers for updated editions of the *Sociological Resources for Secondary Schools*—a set of publications originally developed with the aid of the National Science Foundation working through the ASA. The Committee considered several options in the publishing of the *Proceedings of the Annual Meetings* but decided to continue its current arrangements. On the other hand, Council has recently accepted the Committee's melancholy recommendation to terminate our readers series, *Issues and Trends in Sociology*, published in conjunction with Basic Books. Despite the imaginative and unstinting efforts of its current editor, Helen MacGill Hughes, sales have been poor with no improvement in sight.

As to matters of more general import, a Publications subcommittee has recently begun to work on an overall policy concerning indexes for ASA journals. Here the preliminary sense of the Committee as a whole is that each journal should have indexes developed every five years and made cumulative to twenty years. On yet another policy matter, the Committee has reversed one of its earlier decisions and decided that obituaries should continue to appear in FOOTNOTES rather than the *American Sociologist*. The Committee continues to function as an editorial resource for the "Professional Information Series" of the Executive Office. Here two documents are rounding into final shape; a new edition of the *ASA Careers in Sociology* booklet, and a handbook prepared by the ASA's Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities.

Finally, it may be appropriate to end this report by listing several things which the Committee did not decide to do. Thus, we did not decide to put out a new version of the *ASR* in the form of classic comics; we did not endorse a syndicated sociological telephone service to be called "Dial-a-Theory"; and we did not recommend the development of a new journal of

Unconfirmed and Negative Knowledge ("JUNK"). But then who knows what the future holds?

N.J. Demerath, III, *Chair*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FREEDOM OF RESEARCH AND TEACHING

1976 proved to be a busy and perhaps a decisive year for COFRAT. Recommendations had been made to Council that COFRAT be abolished on the ground that it could not achieve its mandate with its present resources (see *The American Sociologist*, August, 1975). Instead, Council decided to continue the Committee, but to modify its mandate somewhat. Specifically, the Committee was urged to explore ways by which its concern "with freedom of research and teaching and the protection of Association members could be organized as a joint program involving a number of disciplinary associations." At the same time, it was decided to hold a Committee meeting to review the mandate and decide what to do about pending cases.

A meeting was held in Chicago in May, 1976, and resulted in a number of important decisions, which are summarized below, and which were the subject for discussion at the open meeting of the Committee at the ASA annual convention in New York City.

The Committee agreed: (a) not to investigate cases which were being handled by a union, ACLU, AAUP, AFT and similar agencies unless special considerations call for sociological expertise; (b) to review no due process decisions made by such agencies; (c) that issues other than due process can be reviewed by the Committee; (d) that it can be activated by the request of any individual, department, or agency; (e) to ask state and regional associations to cooperate in the investigation of complaints; (f) to send a subcommittee to investigate cases where no other agency is involved or to assist state or regional associations. (To this end, the Committee was divided into three subcommittees to handle respectively cases in the West, Midwest and East, with the Committee chair a member of each of the subcommittees.); (g) to include among its activities, referring cases to agencies such as ACLU, AAUP, AFT, etc., assisting these organizations on request, and reporting the disposition of such cases to Council; (h) to recommend actions to Council with appropriate review mechanisms and timetables. Specifically, the Committee should try especially to recommend to Council ways in which injured persons may be helped by the Association, e.g., locating a position or writing letters to prospective employers; (i) to undertake a program to educate the membership on how individuals and departments should ideally proceed in their hiring, promotion, and tenure practices with a view to the protection of academic freedom as the central objective of these practices. (Jack Ladinsky agreed to prepare a rough draft of a document designed to achieve this objective. The Committee further agreed to try to add a special brochure on ideal steps in grievance procedures.)

The Committee next proceeded to: (1) review pending and consider new cases; (2) urge Hans Mauksch to call a meeting of the executive officers of academic associations, in conjunction with ACLU officials, to explore the possibilities of joint collaborative efforts on behalf of the freedom of research and teaching. (Mauksch, Lee and D'Antonio had met earlier in the

year with ACLU officials in New York to conduct preliminary discussions and found them receptive.); (3) set the agenda for its open meeting, held in New York City at the ASA convention in August; (a) Linda B. Bourque agreed to prepare a brief history of the Committee for the benefit of those who might be interested (copies are available on request as long as they last). (b) It was decided to invite representatives from the regional and state associations to explore possible ways to collaborate on issues of freedom of research and teaching.

Cases, old and new. During the year, the Committee received seven new requests for help and reviewed five old cases. Of these, five involved problems of reappointment or denial of tenure, one was a grievance between colleagues over research and publishing matters, and one involved a charge of sex bias in hiring interviews to carry out a survey in a particular city. The Committee made recommendations to Council on two specific cases, and authorized D'Antonio to arbitrate a third case, about which more later. Since Council has to this date only been able to act on one of the above cases, that one is summarized here below.

Steven Rosenthal vs. Boston State College. Dr. Rosenthal has been denied tenure by Boston State College. The Massachusetts Sociological Association investigated the complaint lodged by Dr. Rosenthal against the college and concluded from the evidence that Dr. Rosenthal had indeed fulfilled the requirements for tenure demanded by Boston State. COFRAT reviewed the evidence also, noted that the Department had unanimously recommended Dr. Rosenthal for tenure, that only the Dean and the President had voted against tenure, and that the reasons given in writing for this vote and decision were on the face of it capricious and arbitrary. The Committee recommended that the Council of ASA support the position of the Massachusetts Sociological Association in favor of Dr. Rosenthal's claim for tenure, and notify all parties concerned of this support.

The Council of ASA approved this recommendation at its September meetings. It should be added that the case is now pending in the courts, and Dr. Rosenthal feels that this recommendation may help him in two ways: (a) it may prove helpful if the case comes to trial, by showing that colleagues in his profession have examined his record and found it worthy of tenure at Boston State, and (b) it may be helpful to him in the future in seeking employment. These reasons may seem to offer little help; at present, they probably represent the realistic limits of Committee actions in such situations.

An experiment in arbitration. In April, 1976, the Committee received a complaint from a sociologist against a colleague involving rights to data, publishing, and grant money. Fundamental questions were raised about the rights of principal and coinvestigators. The parties involved decided to turn to binding arbitration and asked the help of COFRAT. D'Antonio arbitrated the case, with a public hearing on June 9, and a decision rendered on June 28. The specifics of the case are not important here. The important point would seem to be the ability through arbitration to resolve a case in a short period of time and thus get people back to their academic tasks. Whether this was a unique case or represents a possible new and important direction for the Committee remains to be seen.

Other actions taken. At the August meetings in New York, Hans

Mauksch reported that a meeting had taken place between representatives of ACLU and executive officers from nine of the major academic disciplines. Apparently, there is much interest in some kind of collaborative effort; there is agreement that AAUP, AFT, and NEA are less able than formerly to be of help in such freedom cases unless they are the bargaining group on a particular campus. And, happily or not, sociologists are not the only ones with problems involving freedom of research and teaching. It is expected that exploratory talks will continue and that some form of collaborative arrangement may begin to emerge in the near future.

Jack Ladinsky presented a rough draft of a brochure on matters of hiring, reappointment, tenure and the like, and after much discussion, it was decided to conduct a special mailing to ASA members and Department heads to obtain a sense of its possible utility, and to obtain feedback which might make it even more useful. ASA Council authorized special funds for this purpose, while urging the Committee to be sensitive to state and university regulations about contracts and procedures relating to hiring and firing. Ladinsky hopes to conduct this first mailing before the end of the 1976 year.

D'Antonio conferred with the members of the ASA Regional Associations Committee, urging them to consider the possibility of establishing a formal relationship with COFRAT to help the latter conduct investigations into alleged grievances. The Regional Associations Committee expressed interest, but needs more time to assess the implications of possible collaborative efforts. In sum, despite a limited budget and even less expertise, the COFRAT has managed to take a couple of cases with modest success, and has explored new ways, both within the ASA and without of providing greater protection for academic freedom.

William V. D'Antonio, *Chair*

REPORT OF THE SOROKIN AWARD SELECTION COMMITTEE

At the 1976 meeting of the Sorokin Award Selection Committee, several issues were discussed relevant to the Committee's operation. These issues include (1) types of works that can be considered for the Sorokin award, (2) the nomination process, and (3) the selection process. Each of these matters will be discussed in the report that follows, as well as reviewing our decision on the 1976 Sorokin award.

1. *Types of works that can be considered for the Sorokin award.*

Officially the Sorokin award can be given to any work, either book or article, which makes a major contribution to the advancement of sociology published within the two years preceding the year in which the Committee meets. In practice, however, the award has usually been given to book-length monographs; single articles are rarely given serious consideration; collections of articles are likely to be considered only if they are published in book form.

The current criteria for eligibility tend to exclude certain types of works from consideration by the Sorokin Award Selection Committee—in particular, series of articles that appear in professional journals but are not published in book form. Given the delays in article review and publication, the time limits which now define eligibility for the Sorokin Award must be expanded if such

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works are to be considered. The Committee therefore recommends that the time period which defines eligibility for the Sorokin Award be amended in the following manner: series of articles published within the five years preceding the Committee's review may be considered for the Award if the publication date of the last article falls within the two year period which defines eligibility for book-length works.

Questions about eligibility were also discussed in terms of collections of papers by a single author that might span several decades of work, edited collections of readings and works nominated more than once. In relation to each of these matters, it was felt that no binding policy should be adopted by the Association but that each Committee should decide in advance of their deliberations how they wish to handle these matters. Two suggestions were made for how this might be achieved: (1) members of the Sorokin Award Selection Committee for any given year should meet during the annual ASA meetings in the preceding year to decide about these matters. If this occurs, the Association would have to provide one further year's lead time in nominating the Committee's membership so that the full committee might meet one year prior to deciding about the recipient(s) of the Sorokin Award, or (2) since membership of the Committee usually contains 6 out of 9 persons who are carry-over members between years, those 6 persons might make decisions about eligibility which would guide the Committee's work during the following year. New members would be able to express their views after having sat on the Committee for one year.

We recommend that these issues be considered by Council and that a report back to the Committee be made about those changes considered most effective by Council at the earliest possible date.

2. The nomination process

In the Committee's view, there are several problems with the nominating procedure as it now stands. Nominations are open from members of the Committee, members of the Association and publishers. Some concern was voiced, however, that the range of persons who in fact nominate works for consideration is very narrow and most members of the Association are not aware of the fact that they may nominate works for the award. Thus, the possibility exists that works that should be considered for the Sorokin Award are not reviewed because the work is not brought to the Committee's attention.

The Committee, therefore, makes the following recommendations: (1) the advertisement which solicits nominations for the Sorokin Award in FOOTNOTES should explicitly state that any member of the Association is eligible to nominate works for the award, (2) that Committee members as well as Association members should solicit persons within their professional networks for nominations that in their judgment fit the criteria for eligibility, and (3) that the Chairperson of the Sorokin Award Selection Committee regularly solicit nominations from Book Review Editors of the principal sociological journals.

3. The selection process

Even when the list of nominations is relatively small, membership on the Sorokin Award Selection Committee requires a considerable investment in time and energy. The demand for these scarce commodities will be even greater if the nomination process is effectively opened up. The Committee therefore recommends that the selection process be structured in the following way:

Each member of the Sorokin Award Selection Committee should submit to the Chair of the Committee a brief list of substantive areas of her/his expertise. After all nominations have been received, the Chair would then (1) circulate to members of the Committee a list of all works nominated for the award and (2) request publishers to send copies of all nominations to all members of the Committee. The Chair would, on the basis of the information submitted by the Committee's membership, assign books to members according to their areas of specialization. Any member of the Committee, however, would be free to review works outside of these areas if they wish.

By no later than the end of June prior to the August meeting in which the decision is made about the recipient(s) of that year's award, each member of the Committee would send the Chair a short list of works which they consider to be serious contenders for the award. All members of the Committee would be responsible for reviewing these works. This procedure will reduce the overall work load of members of the Committee while ensuring more careful consideration of the nominations.

4. The 1976 Sorokin Award

After consideration of the issues reviewed above, the Committee began its deliberations relevant to the 1976 Sorokin Award. Each member of the Committee present at the meeting (plus all persons who could not attend but who had sent written comments to the Chair) then submitted (by secret ballot) the names of three works that they felt should be given consideration for the award. Thirteen works were nominated in this manner. Each of these works was discussed by the Committee and a secret ballot was taken to decide upon the recipient(s) of the award. On this basis it was decided that the 1976 award should be shared between two works and the following statement was written by the Committee and read by the Chair at the plenary session held on the first evening of the 1976 meetings of the American Sociological Association.

"It is my pleasure to present the 1976 Sorokin Award jointly to two works of sociology which acknowledge the broad scope of contemporary sociological concerns: Jeffery Paige's *Agrarian Revolution: Social Movements and Export Agriculture in the Underdeveloped World* and Robert Bellah's *The Broken Covenant: American Civil Religion in Time of Trial*. Paige's *Agrarian Revolution* provides a theoretical framework which creatively explores the linkages between forms of economic and social organization and collective political movements. It carefully tests this theoretical model in an impressive empirical analysis of the bases of rural class conflict utilizing both a world-wide comparative investigation and three substantial case studies of contemporary peasant societies. Paige's work not only expands our understanding of political movements in agricultural societies but also holds promise for the exploration of labor and class conflict in urban societies.

Bellah's *The Broken Covenant* is an important contribution by a sociologist to an understanding of American society. In its treatment of civil religion, it both makes concrete and challenges conventional ideas of secularization in western society. It provides an insightful analysis of the culture in which American sociology, as well as American society, is embedded and, in so doing, reinforces the recent attention to historical studies within the discipline.

The 1976 Sorokin Award Selection Committee offers its congratulations to Jeffery Paige and Robert Bellah."

Barbara Laslett, Chair

REPORT OF THE DuBOIS-JOHNSON-FRAZIER AWARD SELECTION COMMITTEE

As is customary, this Committee met only once, at the 1976 annual meeting in New York. Prior to that meeting, operations were handled chiefly by the Chair and by mail consultations with the members. The award was first announced in the March 1976 FOOTNOTES. As nominations were received, they were forwarded to all Committee members. Whenever a specific book was nominated, the Chair arranged with publishers to send copies to all Committee members.

By mid-June, a total of 17 nominations had been received. Early in the summer, the Chair prepared a list of all nominations, together with all supporting information received and distributed this to the members, with the request that they study the list and make preliminary assessments.

All members except Pierre Vanden Bergh were present for the Committee meeting September 30 in the New York Hilton Hotel. After taking care of a number of minor and preliminary matters, the Committee addressed itself to the issue of a procedure for working. It was recognized that the resolution of Council establishing the award specified the basic criterion for selection. The award is to be given to the sociologist who had made outstanding contributions to the field in the tradition of DuBois, Johnson, and Frazier. The Committee had before it documents that sought to delineate the D-J-F tradition in American sociology. After some discussion, it was agreed that the selection procedure would be guided by the interpretation set out in these documents. The candidates were considered one-by-one with reference to this criterion of selection. At the end, it was voted unanimously that Professor Hyman G. Lewis, on the basis of the accumulated contributions of his career, best conformed to the selection criterion and should receive the award.

On the basis of the 1976 experience, the Committee made two suggestions to Council for guidance of the work in the future. First, it was suggested that the award should be made in 1977 in order to get back on the alternate year pattern. The award made in 1976 was really the 1975 award which had not been made that year. And second, it was suggested that the original announcement in FOOTNOTES should instruct persons who wish to make a nomination to accompany the name with a statement indicating clearly why the nominee is believed to be eligible for the award. This statement should say something about his/her career, his/her publications, and the contributions that he/she has made to the field of sociology within the DuBois-Johnson-Frazier tradition.

J. S. Himes, Chair

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOCIOLOGY

In its continuing efforts to improve the status of women in the discipline, the ASA Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology this year has been involved in the development of new programs, the collection and analysis of data on women at the departmental level, and in the fostering of contacts with and support of women at all levels.

Our liaison activities with regional committees is an important part of the Committee's work, and Elaine

Burgess has sent out newsletters periodically to continue strengthening this intersupport network. It is believed that the development of these linkages will help to provide input on such matters as agenda items, suggested programs, and ways of further cooperation.

Further efforts toward becoming more directly representative of the ASA membership have resulted in (1) a program of data collection and analysis, and (2) a proposed program of campus visitation. The survey of graduate department representatives, earlier completed by Rachel Kahn-Hut and Gerald Platt, has yielded data sufficiently rich in content to warrant more precise and detailed content analysis. In order to complete this work, funding support from the ASA was sought and granted by the Executive Director, Hans Mauksch. Gerald Platt has commenced the analysis of the data, which should be completed within a few months.

A re-establishment of the campus visitation program has been planned. It is strongly believed by committee members that grass-roots input is necessary not only for the valuable feedback that it yields and for the continuance of Committee sensitivity to the problems of women in the profession but also for its strengthening of the essential linkage between the national committee and local ASA members. The past experiences of the Committee with this program were extremely successful, particularly in providing basic data for its plans and programs. Committee plans for the campus visitation program would involve three to four visits annually by two members of the CSWS to different university or college campuses. One regional committee member from the area visited would also be invited to make up the visitation group. Visits would be arranged in advance and would be made either on the request of the department or on Committee initiative. CSWS would make it known, possibly through FOOTNOTES, that it would welcome invitations from departments or interested groups within departments. As a consequence of these plans, CSWS has requested a budget allocation for the fiscal year of 1977 to fund the visits.

The Committee has also worked vigorously on programs initiated earlier. The Jessie Bernard Award, now approved by Council and announced at the ASA meetings in New York, must be funded. Various ideas for such funding have been suggested by Committee members and have been acted on as follows: (1) a resolution has been presented to Council that at the time of the annual solicitation for ASA membership dues, a checkplace for voluntary contributions to the Award fund be added to the card; (2) other money donations, the turning over of publication royalties or a percentage of royalties, and bequests in wills for this fund will be encouraged, by means of an announcement in FOOTNOTES.

For over two years the Committee has discussed the possibility of sponsoring a nationwide conference on affirmative action. The idea for the panel session on affirmative action, as presented during part of the Committee's open session at the ASA meetings in New York, grew out of this as an exploratory first step. At that time, Lora Liss, Raymond Mack, and Sylvia Roberts considered problems and opportunities of affirmative action, followed by audience commentary. In post-meeting evaluations, members of the Committee and of the audience felt that a broader-gauged conference on affirmative action would be extremely valuable; and planning for the format and funding of such a conference will now take place.

Resolutions which recently have

been drawn up for Council consideration have reflected other problems that the Committee has believed sufficiently important to confront: (1) it was requested that ASA protest the unequal insurance retirement-benefit-policy of TIAA/CREF, which discriminates against women; (2) it was requested that CSWS be permitted an annual open meeting as part of the regular program of the ASA meetings, to be used appropriately as best serves its concerns and goals, and that this meeting be listed in the annual ASA program brochure. The feasibility and fairness of the "head of household" designation as used in U.S. Census data-gathering has been discussed at length but tabled until further investigation of the purpose and rationale of the designation could be undertaken.

In such ways as have been outlined above has the Committee on the Status of Women continued to press ahead, attempting to identify problems and approaches which will foster the inclusion of women into the mainstream of professional life.

Charlotte Wolf, Chair

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

The primary focus of the work of the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology (CSREMS) in 1975-76 has been on producing a report on the status of racial and ethnic minorities in sociology. A draft of the report was produced and then discussed by CSREMS during a meeting held at the ASA Executive Office on May 21-22, 1976. This meeting resulted in a number of suggested revisions in the report and a new version was drafted during the first part of the summer. Further discussion during CSREMS's regular meeting at the ASA convention in New York resulted in the recommendation that the latest draft of the report be distributed to members of the ASA Council for feedback prior to further work on it. Upon the approval of Council, this action was taken in September. Work will proceed on the report once CSREMS receives the reactions of Council.

In response to the new policy established by Council that each standing committee hold an open session at the ASA convention in addition to its regular closed sessions, CSREMS organized a joint meeting with equivalent committees from some of the regional societies. This proved to be a very useful session. The members from the various committees that attended the meeting shared ideas, discussed the status of minority groups in their societies, and gave reports on the current and future work of their respective committees. One of the important ideas which emerged from this meeting was that there was a serious need for the various minority committees to establish some type of working relationship in order to coordinate their activities. CSREMS has plans for pursuing this idea in the near future.

Finally, as part of CSREMS's continuing effort to inform the ASA membership, the committee chairperson served on a panel at the Annual Meeting which dealt with participation in the Association. A paper was delivered by the chairperson entitled "Participation by Minorities and Women in the ASA."

William A. Anderson, Chair
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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Minority Fellowship Program, designed to increase the number of professionally trained minority sociologists, had a productive third year of operation: the third cohort of Fellows was selected for graduate training; the monitoring of Fellows enrolled in departments of sociology was continued; many of the Fellows participated in an open meeting at the annual meeting of the ASA and attended a reception; a statement describing the work of the MFP was published; and, a new Director for the Program was selected. The Program's organizational structure, developed during the first two years of the Program's life, enabled the continuation and extension of functions already being performed and the taking of new initiatives.

The MFP received a total of 223 applications for fellowships; 149 were sufficiently complete to be considered by the Minority Fellowship Committee for the selection of the third year cohort of Fellows. All the completed applications were read carefully by the Committee members before convening at ASA headquarters for a two-day meeting. Of the Fellows selected in the third cohort, forty-one are receiving complete or partial funding. This number exceeds what was originally planned. It is a noteworthy accomplishment that the Program, as a result principally of the Director's skillful negotiations, has been able to elicit tuition remission contributions in the amount of almost \$100,000 from the universities where the Fellows are located.

An additional fifteen applicants were designated as unfunded Fellows; this means that in the Committee's judgment the fifteen Fellows were qualified to do graduate work although the Program's funds were not sufficient to provide them with aid. The names of the unfunded Fellows were and are being made available to departments interested in the recruitment of minority graduate students. The Program, unexpectedly but with the full support of all of the concerned persons, has begun to assume the functions of a clearinghouse for talented minority group members.

With the inclusion of the third cohort of Fellows, there are now 81 Fellows receiving complete or partial support. Forty-seven of the Fellows are black, 21 are Spanish-speaking, 7 are Asians, and 6 are Native Americans; 35 are women, 46 are men. The 43 universities they attend represent the major geographical regions of the country.

The continuing monitoring of the Fellows indicates that all are in good academic standing; this pattern of success would not likely be replicated were random samples to be drawn from the universe at large of sociology graduate students. The success probably is due to a variety of factors: the pool of talented minority group members who before the Program's inception were not receiving the opportunities now being provided; the Committee's extremely careful selection procedure; the responsibility felt by the Fellows and the professors with whom they work. Not the least important factor, however, is the socially supportive role of the Program's Director in his contacts with Fellows. In the past year, he assisted about one-third of the Fellows to overcome stressful experiences or lingering doubts of whether or not to continue graduate work. Currently, efforts are being made to have the Committee members share this responsibility with the Director. Each Committee member will be assigned to keep in touch with the Fellows

located at universities near to the member's own location.

In addition to attending to the usual matters of business, the Minority Fellowship Committee's open meeting at the ASA's annual meeting—this year held in New York City—included brief presentations by eight Fellows of their emerging research interests. The room was filled to over-capacity, and the audience, composed mostly of other Fellows, reacted with enthusiasm. Subsequently, a reception was held for the Fellows. It was attended by ASA Council members, the President and President-Elect of the Association, the staff of the Executive Office, and chairpersons of departments in which the Fellows are enrolled. Fifty-two fellows attended the ASA annual meeting. These activities ought to be continued in future years. Also, as a result of the initiatives and recommendations of the MFC, the 1977 annual ASA meeting will include an official session devoted to "Student Perspectives on Racial and Ethnic Relations."

The MFP represents an important effort unique in the history of the ASA. For this reason its history and impact should be documented. Under the guidance of the Program Director, research has begun to evaluate the Program's success. The evaluation procedures must be continued because the Program still is in its infancy, and much needs to be known about the academic and professional performance of the Fellows in the years ahead, and the more general institutional impact of the Program. Meanwhile, to capture this moment in the Program's history, MFP Director Phillip Carey assembled a document, *New Directions in the Graduate Education of Minorities*, with the assistance of staff members at the Executive Office. Copies are available at the Executive Office.

The MFP is funded by the Minority Group Center of the NIMH, in addition to funds from the National Institute of Education and the Cornerhouse Fund. Efforts currently are underway to secure supplementary funds to support the fourth cohort of Fellows in 1977 and to draft a renewal application for the continuation of the Program. We are confident that the necessary funding can be secured from the NIMH. NIMH officials have reacted favorably to the Program's success in obtaining financial assistance from the universities where the Fellows are located, the Program's comparatively low overhead cost, and the academic progress of the Fellows.

A search committee was formed to find a new Program Director to succeed Phillip Carey who has taken the position of Chairperson of the Department of Sociology at Arkansas State University. Paul Williams was appointed on September 1, 1976 to be the new Director by Executive Officer Hans Mauksch. We are confident that Paul will continue the excellent work of his predecessors.

The MFP Committee wants to commend Phil Carey for his superb one-year's work as the Program's Director. Available at all times to the Fellows, exceedingly skillful in negotiating tuition remission with university officials, and master of the job's administrative details, Phil contributed much of what we have now. The Committee wish to thank Hans Mauksch for his generous support of the Program, and to praise Lillie Gaskins and Janet Astner for their good work as staff members in the Program. The Committee members, too, should be praised for their diligence and persistence in doing hard work while upholding professional standards. Congratulations to the Fellows and a word of appreciation to all persons who have cooperated with the Program.

Lloyd H. Rogler, Chair

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT STATISTICS

Most of the Committee's effort this year went into the work of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Government Statistics, sponsored by ASA jointly with four other associations. The Joint Committee was organized in 1975 pursuant to a December 1974 resolution in which Council directed the Committee to explore with other associations the establishment of collaborative arrangements to examine principles for the organization and conduct of national statistical systems. President Lewis Coser appointed Albert Biderman and Robert Parke to the Joint Committee, and a third member of the Committee, Conrad Taeuber, was appointed to the Joint Committee by the Population Association.

In August 1976, following a year-long review, the Joint Committee issued its report containing findings and recommendations regarding problems of organization and practice in the federal statistical system, and the relationships of the professional societies to that system. The report of the Joint Committee was reproduced in the September issue of *Statistical Reporter* (U.S. Office of Management and Budget), and lengthy abridgments were published in the November issue of *American Statistician*, and the *Newsletter of the Federal Statistics Users' Conference*.

The Joint Committee's report was discussed by the Committee at an open meeting held at ASA annual meetings, and was submitted to Council, which approved the Joint Committee's request for an additional year of life to plan for follow-through on its recommendations, and associated requests.

In addition, the Committee responded to Council's request for guidance on the question of an ASA position on religion in the Census.

Robert Parke, Chair

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Section K (Social and Economic Sciences) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science met once this year at the annual convention of the Association in Boston. Nominations of Fellows of the Association were solicited, the general theme of the next AAAS meeting reviewed, and admission of several new participating societies was granted. The section admitted one more society to membership during the year.

Harriet Zuckerman
 Representative

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The major effort of the International Sociological Association during the past year has been focused on the development of plans for the IX World Congress of Sociology which will meet in Uppsala, Sweden, August 14-19, 1978. The planning has been advanced mainly by a Program Committee of nine members chaired by Dr. Anouar Abdel-Malek, an Association Vice-President. An Advisory Committee of twenty-six persons assists the Program Committee in the planning process. Professor Elise Boulding of the University of Colorado and Professor Alex Inkeles of Stanford University serve as members of the Advisory Committee.

The general theme adopted for the next Congress is "Paths of Social Development." The program, as adopted by the Executive Committee, provides for four plenary sessions, twelve symposia, and seventeen working groups, all tied to the general theme. The title of each of the sessions appears in FOOTNOTES, Volume 4, No. 8 (November, 1976), p. 6.

In addition to the plenary sessions, working groups and symposia, provision is being made for ad hoc groups to develop special programs related to the general theme. Persons interested in organizing special ad hoc meetings should contact the Secretariat of the International Sociological Association, P.O. Box 719, Station A, Montreal, P.Q., Canada. Professor Morris Janowitz, a member of the Research Coordinating Committee and an associate member of the Executive Committee, notes that special provision also is being made to enlarge the scope and work of the Research Committees at the Congress. A significant portion of the program will be devoted to sessions organized by the various research committees. Sociologists seeking to present papers should contact the chairpersons of the appropriate research committees or the Secretariat of the ISA.

ASA members having a need for further information or questions related to the organization of the IX World Congress should feel free to contact the U.S. members of the Executive Committee: Professor Reuben Hill of the University of Minnesota and Professor Morris Janowitz of the University of Chicago.

While a considerable portion of the energies of the Association leaders has been devoted to program preparation and arrangements for the IX World Congress, the officers, Executive Committee, and other appropriate committees have been faced with meeting the serious financial crisis experienced by the Association. The present untoward financial posture has resulted from a stable income in the face of increasing expenses resulting mainly from inflation. The Association incurred a sizable financial deficit in its 1975 operations. This condition and the larger-than-anticipated deficits resulting from publication costs for 1976 and projected costs for 1977 threaten to eliminate the present positive balance. The projected bleak budget situation is further chilled by the fact that UNESCO has moved to reduce its contribution to the Association by 35%, beginning in 1977.

	ISA Members Regular	Non-Members Regular	ISA Members Student	Non-Members Student or Accompanying Person
Before 6/3/78	\$50	\$65	\$10	\$15
Before 1/7/78	\$65	\$80	\$20	\$25
After 1/7/78	\$90	\$105	\$30	\$35

In anticipation of a lack of adequate financial reserves and faced with the very real prospect of bankruptcy by the end of 1977, the Executive Committee accepted the recommendation of the Association's Membership and Finance Committee to increase membership fees and to request the ISA Council's approval of this action by mail ballot, as required by statute. An overwhelming majority of the Council members voted to approve the following new fee schedule:

Regular Member.....	\$15.00
Student Member.....	\$ 5.00
Supporting Member.....	\$35.00

In addition to the new fee structure for individual memberships, the ballot requested approval of a 10% increase in the fees of collective memberships in Categories A, B, C, and E. It further requested "That the special fee for developing countries be deleted and that special arrangements (regarding fees) be made by the Secretariat in consultation with the chairman of the Membership and Finance committee, when requested."

(Given the evident nature of the need for additional funds and after consultation with the Executive Offi-

cer of the ISA, the U.S.A. delegate to the ISA Council voted for the approval of the new fee schedule.)

Other prospects for improving the Association's financial situation either have been adopted or are being studied. Efforts to increase the number of members are being made, and a reduction to two in the number of *Bulletins* published in 1977 is anticipated. Registration fees for the IX World Congress have been increased from those charged for the VIII Congress. The new registration fee structure for individual members is shown below. It should be noted that an early registration requires a much smaller fee.

The present stringent financial condition of the Association, in addition to resulting in an increase of registration fees, will affect plans for the IX World Congress in other ways. Meetings of the Executive Committee and important subcommittees may be held in 1977 only if members are able to underwrite their own expenses. Through formal vote, the Executive Committee has taken the position that the Association cannot subsidize these meetings by contributing to the expenses incurred by individuals. While the groundwork for the Congress has been completed, much detailed work remains to be done, and this may best be achieved through committee meetings.

Despite the adversities mentioned above, those responsible for the preparation of the IX Congress have continued their work and have now issued invitations to have members serve as chairpersons and rapporteurs for the various sessions. Arrangements in Uppsala, centered mainly at the University of Uppsala, are being advanced with the cooperation of a local committee. It is of interest to report that Professor Turgey Segerstedt is not only the Rector of Uppsala University, but is also a Professor of Sociology. He was a founding member of the ISA and served as a member of the Executive Committee from 1953 to 1956.

In view of the Conference theme and the attractive and appealing nature of the host country, it is expected that many U.S.A. sociologists will want to attend these meetings. The involvement of ASA members in the work of the Research Committees, in particular, suggests that they will be heavily represented

at the IX Congress. Efforts to obtain travel subsidies to assist members whose participation is dependent on financial assistance should begin immediately.

Since the last report, the following actions, approved by the VIII Congress, have been carried out. The site of the Secretariat has been moved from Milan, Italy to the University of Quebec at Montreal, Canada, and the publications of the ISA, formerly issued by Mouton Publishers (Holland), have been transferred to Sage Publications (London). This transference of publication affairs has resulted in some delay in the production of two volumes of *Current Sociology*, but in the near future the *Journal* is expected to be put on a current publication basis and will contain definitive reviews of sociological literature of international interest.

The decision not to publish Transactions of the World Congress but, rather, to issue volumes on topical subjects discussed at the Congress has been implemented. The first four volumes in the series, known as Sage Studies in International Sociology,

(continued on page 7)

(continued from page 6)

now have been published. These volumes may be purchased at a discount by members of the ISA.

The ASA shares collective membership in the ISA under Category A with the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP). This arrangement provides for a sharing of financial contributions and agreement in the selection of the U.S. representative and alternate representative to the Council of the ISA. In a meeting of the Council of the SSSP at the organization's Annual Convention, August 1976, a question was raised as to whether SSSP should continue to contribute \$500 a year to the operational costs of the ISA. The upshot of the discussion was that a committee has been formed to study the matter and to make a recommendation to the Council of the SSSP next year. The SSSP action in this matter will be of concern to the ASA, since the ASA probably will be obligated to pick up the \$500 contribution if SSSP decides to drop it.

G. Franklin Edwards, *Representative*

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE INTERPROFESSIONAL COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

ICED's Task Force on Liaison with the Social and Behavioral Sciences has been completely inactive in the past year and one-half. I strongly recommend exploring other avenues of cooperation with the design professions. The Environmental Impact Analysis Research Council of the American Society of Civil Engineers, which currently has two sociologists (Robert Gutman and Dorothy K. Newman) among its members, might be a good place to begin.

Please accept my resignation as ASA Representative to ICED and member of the Committee on Environmental Sociology.

John Brewer, *Representative*

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE CONSORTIUM ON PEACE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND DEVELOPMENT

COPRED was organized in 1970 to assist and support peace studies and the promotion, inventory, and utilization of peace-related research. Its membership includes university research centers and teaching programs, foundations, and action-oriented, community-based peace groups. One of its major contributions is to provide a means for persons from such diverse organizations and activities to exchange information and ideas. The difficulty COPRED has sometimes had in maintaining good communication among researchers, teachers, and peace activists bears witness to the importance of having an organization which tries to provide a setting for it.

During the past year, the Executive Office has moved to Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota and Norman V. Walbek has become the new Executive Director. COPRED previously had been located at the University of Colorado and Paul Wehr had been Executive Director. This change is in adherence to the policy of moving the Executive Office every few years.

The annual meeting of the COPRED Council and membership was held November 13-14, 1976 at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas. As in the past a major activity of the meetings were the activities of the several Networks. The Primary and Secondary

Peace Education Network presented two multi-media exhibits developed to introduce teachers to peace education. The Research Inventory and Utilization Network is planning a conference on disarmament. The University Peace Studies Network has developed a taxonomy on college and university peace programs.

Louis Kriesberg, *Representative*

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES

The major point of discussion at the October 1975 annual meeting of the Board of Directors revolved around the financial difficulties of the Association, which forced the Board to cut down on many of its activities. One of the curtailed services, at least temporarily, is the publication of original monographs and conference proceedings. After almost a year of retrenchment, the news from the business office suggests that financial stability has been achieved.

The next meeting of the Board of Directors is scheduled for October 6-7, 1976, in St. Louis, Missouri, during the Eighth National Convention which meets from October 6 through the 9th. A number of scheduled sessions are of interest to sociologists. At the session on Systemic Change in Communist Societies, Mark Field contributes a paper on "Social Change and Its Impact," while Paul Hollander discusses "Soviet Images of American Culture and Society" at a session on Russian Images and Perceptions of the United States. Plans also include two sessions on Soviet nationalities, one of which examines the position of Jews in both the pre- and post-Revolutionary periods. Three sessions are devoted to the various aspects of feminism and three to America's immigrants: Russians, Ukrainians, and Slavs in general. The program also includes sessions dealing with law, economy, and government.

Of the various working committees of the Association, of greatest interest to sociologists is the Research and Development Committee which, in the period from July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1975, backed and at least partially funded the work of some 30 individual and group projects. Its financial support came from a Ford Foundation grant, which has been renewed through June 30, 1977. The new chairperson of the Committee is William Zimmerman, political scientist at the University of Michigan, and all queries or suggestions should be addressed to him.

Alex Simirenko, *Representative*

ASA FOOTNOTES

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Call for Papers

D. C. Sociological Society will hold its Annual Research Institute on Saturday, April 23, 1977. We are seeking papers from graduate students, faculty and non-academic sociologists-researchers, administrators and policy makers. As is the tradition of the Society, the Irene Taeuber prize will be given to the best graduate student paper. The prize carries with it a small cash award—\$50.00 plus the chance to read the paper at a special session of the Institute. Papers from graduate students will be considered for the program as well as the Taeuber prize. Deadline for submission: February 15, 1977. All papers are to be sent to: Muriel G. Cantor, Department of Sociology, American University, Washington, DC 20016.

Secrecy: A Cross-Cultural Perspective. Stanton K. Tefft (Wake Forest) is in the process of editing a reader which focuses on a cross-cultural perspective on the role of secrecy in society. Papers are being requested for possible inclusion that deal with comparative analysis of secrecy in the modern or tribal world as well as specific case studies of secret organizations of any sort whether political, religious or social. He is also interested in papers dealing with family secrecy, corporation secrecy, governmental secrecy and related topics. Send materials to: Tefft, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC 27109.

The Association of Voluntary Action Scholars will hold its Fourth Annual Conference at the Airport Sheraton Inn, San Diego, CA, October 11-15, 1977. Deadline for submission of proposals for symposium, volunteer papers, and research reports is March 15, 1977, although late submissions will be considered. For further information, write to: Dr. James N. Kerri, AVAS Program Editor, Department of Afro-American Studies, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

Program in American Studies, Spring 1977 Meeting, Ohio-Indiana American Studies Association. Call for papers: Theme of the conference will be "From Rags to Riches: The Self-Made Man in American Culture." The theme of the conference is to be interpreted broadly. Topics for papers might include a consideration of the following: the work ethic, the dream of affluence, the uses of the rationale for free enterprise, the importance of initiative, and success as an index of character. Specific analyses might include critiques of the image of the businessman in American culture, the Horatio Alger stories, Franklin's *Autobiography*, Potter's *People of Plenty*, Conwell's "Acres of Diamonds," or aspects of Social Darwinism. Intriguing essays could be written on how the "up by the bootstrap" rationale has been used to thwart legislation aimed at aiding minority groups. The reflections on the self-made man in music, art, and architecture would also serve as good topics. Please submit three copies of your paper or outline. "Debut" papers should be identified as such. Send manuscripts or other inquiries to: Professor Thomas Clark, American Studies Program, Indiana University East, Richmond, IN 47374. All submissions should be postmarked before March 4, 1977.

The Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute at the University of Washington issues a call for papers for the Institute's Fourth Annual Summer Conference to be held July 27, 28, and 29, 1977, at the University of Washington: "Policy Alternatives in the Control of Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse and Smoking." The papers should deal with empirical studies on traditional and alternative approaches to controlling substance abuse (i.e., the licit and illicit psychotropics, including alcohol and nicotine); the implementation of alternative policies; and methodological considera-

tions in the study of policy alternatives. Please submit an abstract of the paper to: Conference Coordinators, Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, NL-15, Seattle, WA 98105. The deadline for submission is February 15, 1977.

Journal of Consumer Research. Co-sponsored by nine professional associations, *JCR* provides a vehicle for communication of empirical research, theory and methodology as they relate to consumer behavior. *JCR* is in its third year of existence and welcomes manuscripts relating to the purchase, consumption or usage of goods and services as well as related decision processes. Manuscripts should be sent to: Dr. Ferber, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Box 6905, Chicago, IL 60680.

Wanted: Proposals for papers, forums, workshops for the second annual Women in German Conference: Women and German Studies: An Interdisciplinary and Comparative Approach. Workshops and collective projects encouraged. Please submit proposals by February 15, 1977. The Conference will be held September 24, 1977 in Oxford, OH. Kay Goodman and Ruth Sanders, GREAL, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056.

Personals

The WorkPlace, Inc., a unique service operation, provides complete office environment for free-lance professionals in Washington, DC. It is available at reasonable rates to visitors making business trips to Washington. Persons interested in using The WorkPlace should contact Jean Levin, 1302 18th Street, NW, Suite 203, Washington, DC 20036. Phone (202) 223-6274.

We Want to Buy your old journals on all aspects of sociology. Send exact lists with offer to: Mapleton House Books, Inc., 112 Crown Street, Brooklyn, NY 11225. Phone (212) 772-8170.

Contact

The ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education is assisting this office in collecting information (both in the form of bibliographic citations to existing documents) and references to ongoing research on various issues related to women in our society. People conducting research on women in the family system, the educational system, the economic system, or the political system are encouraged to submit references, citations, and abstracts. Of particular interest is research on the double plight of minority women. References should include: (1) Name of researcher; (2) title of project; (3) brief (two or three sentence) abstract; (4) approximate date of completion; (5) address to which inquiries might be directed. References should be sent to: Jean Barabas, ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, Box 40, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. (212) 678-3438. Deadline for submission of references is March 1, 1977.

The Joint Committee on Research, sponsored by the Council on Foundations and the Foundation Center, is interested in contacting social scientists engaged in or planning research on philanthropy, including analyses of the history and current structure and functioning of philanthropic institutions and activities. The Committee's interest is to increase scholarly research on philanthropy by fostering communication among scholars working in this area, by reviewing

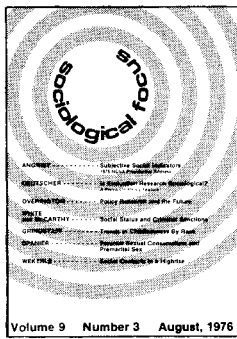
proposals, and by facilitating funding of those proposals that are of particular merit. The Committee is also interested in learning about instructional programs, including courses and seminars in graduate and professional schools on the topic of philanthropy. The Committee itself is not a funding agency, but it can be a useful information and referral source for scholars. Contact the Joint Committee on Research, Hugh F. Cline, Chair, Joint Committee on Research, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ 08540.

A competition between clique-finding algorithms. Over the years there have been numerous algorithms proposed for finding cliques in sociometric data. The purpose of these exercises (including our own) has been to find what "structure" exists in the data. The reason that so many algorithms exist is presumably because nobody has yet conclusively proved one algorithm to be "better" than another. This in turn is because lacking "hard" behavioral data against which to test the cliques found on "soft" cognitive data, there has been no quantitative comparison possible. Thus Lankford (*Sociometry*, 1974, p. 287) was able to state with impunity, while comparing 5 methods of locating cliques, that "multidimensional scaling did very poorly, producing cliques dissimilar to those produced by the four other methods."

The difficulty with such statement was that MDS might be producing the "true" cliques, while the other methods might uniformly be producing garbage. Hitherto, it has been impossible to decide.

However, we now possess a variety of comparable behavioral and cognitive data with which to perform a legitimate comparison of clique-finders. The cognitive data is sometimes rankings by informants of informants on a variety of criteria; and sometimes scalings, also on a variety of criteria. The behavioral data is sometimes a count of amount of communication between any pair of informants, and sometimes frequency of communication.

We therefore propose a competition for the clique-finder most approximating behavioral reality when computed on cognitive data. The rules are as follows: the data sets collected by Bernard and Killworth will be used as the basis of comparison between clique-finders. Data sets will be reformatted by the owners or administrators of the clique-finders to suit their algorithm (e.g., into a sociomatrix, or a matrix whose links possess magnitude and direction, etc.), processed by them, and returned to Bernard and Killworth for comparison. Excuses or other explanations for why one's algorithm gave bad results are acceptable but will not be used in the final analysis. Entry in the competition permits Bernard and Killworth to use the results of all clique-finders in a paper which will compare all such algorithms against behavioral reality. In the U.S., contact H. Russell Bernard at West Virginia University, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Morgantown, WV 26506. Elsewhere, contact Peter D. Killworth at Department of Applied Mathematics, Silver Street, Cambridge, England CB3 9EW.



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SM, continued from page 1
standpoint.

To assure better timing in the future we take the liberty of giving here, in chart form, our two-year production schedule for a single volume.

Year	Season	Activity
1	Winter-Spring	Review submissions
	Summer-Fall	Prepare manuscripts
2	Winter	Read proof
	Summer	Publication

Editorial convenience is, of course, of secondary importance and we would be willing to sacrifice it if it meant more and better manuscripts.

Karl Schuessler, Editor
Sociological Methodology

Rose, continued from page 1

accordance with the terms of the agreement with Arnold Rose.

CUP has agreed to assume the promotion and distribution of the original volumes, but until specific terms can be arranged these will remain available through the ASA Executive Office. A complete list of titles was included with the membership dues notice mailed in October.

Robin M. Williams, Jr., will assume the editorship of the *Rose Series* January 1, 1977. Authors may submit manuscripts (3 copies of 100 to 300 typed pages) to Professor Williams at the Department of Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853. The *Series* welcomes a variety of types of sociological work—qualitative or quantitative empirical studies, and theoretical or methodological treatises.

Meeting Calendar

February 20-25, 1977. *American Association for the Advancement of Science Annual Meeting*, Denver, CO. The meeting will focus on advances in research in various areas of science, engineering and medicine, as well as science and technology uses and their social and ethical implications. AAAS Meetings Office, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

February 23-25, 1977. *Association for Gerontology in Higher Education*, Ramada Inn, Tucson, AZ. Theme: Development in Gerontology and Higher Education with a special pre-conference meeting for developing and emerging programs in gerontology. Mildred Seltzer, PhD, Scripps Foundation, Gerontology Center, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056. (513) 529-2812.

February 24-25, 1977. *The Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI)*. The Forum for the Advancement of Students in Science and Technology (FASST), and the student programs division of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) will sponsor a special symposium to be held at the Ames Research Center, near San Francisco. Conference speakers and special discussion groups will highlight the symposium dedicated to learning current technological approaches for locating extraterrestrial civilizations and evaluating possible ramifications of discovering and contacting extraterrestrial intelligences upon Earthkind. Directed primarily toward college and university students, the symposium welcomes participation by interested professionals and faculty. Registration fee is \$10.00, which includes tour, symposium materials, and special banquet with guest speaker. For further information, contact: FASST/

SETI, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Phone: (202) 483-2900, or the Ames Center in California, (415) 965-5543.

March 11-12, 1977. *The Allegheny Valley Sociological Association Annual Convention*, St. Francis College of Pennsylvania. Dr. Majid Al-Khazraji, President, Department of Behavioral Sciences, St. Francis College, Loretto, PA 15940.

April 6-9, 1977. *"Progress in Criminal Justice—By Whose Standards?"* will be the theme of a fourth national symposium in this area to be held at the Fairmont Hotel, New Orleans. Sponsored by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, and by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, with the American Institute of Architects and the American Probation and Parole Association, Inc., as associate sponsors, the program will focus on the impact of emerging criminal justice standards, and will feature topical workshops on programs and facilities for law enforcement, courts, corrections, and juvenile justice. A special emphasis will be on application of new standards in pilot projects. Tuition is \$110 for educators and employees of local, state, and federal agencies, and \$170 for all other registrants. Write: James Taylor, Symposium Coordinator, National Clearinghouse, 505 E. Green, or Elmer F. Edwards, Symposium Coordinator, Conferences and Institutes, 116 Illini Hall, both in Champaign, IL 61820.

April 17-20, 1977. *Environmental Design Research Association*. Eighth Annual Conference. Theme: Priorities for Environmental Design Research. Refereed papers relevant to the field of person-environmental relation-

ships or environmental design will constitute a major portion of the program. Papers will be published as conference proceedings. Contact: EDRA 8, 106 Architecture Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801, or call one of the conference chairpersons: Dr. Weidemann (217) 333-7330; Professor Forrester (217) 333-7437; or Dr. Brauer (217) 352-6511, ext. 313.

April 20-23, 1977. *Pacific Sociological Association Annual Meeting*, Senator Hotel, Sacramento, CA. Ronald Hardert, Department of Sociology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281.

April 21-24, 1977. *American Society of Group Psychotherapy and Psychodrama*, 35th Annual Meeting and Psychodrama Training Institute, Statler Hilton Hotel, New York, NY. ASGPP, 39 East 20th Street, New York, NY 10003. (212) 260-3860 (after 1:00 p.m.).

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology offers gerontology as one of the substantive areas for students working for a Master's of Arts in Sociology. Students who are interested in this focus are encouraged to write directly to Scripps Foundation Gerontology Center, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056 for further information. A limited number of assistantships are available.

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QUALIFICATIONS:

- Must hold Ph.D. degree or its equivalent in the respective specialization.
- Must currently hold academic post in an accredited University or research center.

CONTACT the Kuwait Embassy Cultural Division for further information and application forms: 4340 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Suite 500 Washington, D.C. 20008 Tel. 202-244-4709

If outside the United States, please contact your nearest Kuwait Embassy.