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# Footnotes

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## Changes in Tax Law Affect Faculty Members

Congress's passage of a sweeping tax reform bill brings some changes in tax regulations that often apply to faculty members. Some of the changes apply to taxes for 1976; others will not become effective until 1977.

For 1976, the rules covering the following deductions have been changed: (1) expenses associated with a room in a home which is used as an office, (2) child care expenses, and (3) deductions for sick pay. The regulations on an office at home have been tightened. The new tax law permits deductions for business use of the home only for business purposes conducted on a regular basis. The room must be the principal place of business where the taxpayer sees patients, clients, or customers. The child care deduction has been changed to a tax credit which allows the taxpayer to subtract 20% of employment related to child care expenses from his/her tax payment up to a certain amount. Under the new law, only persons who are totally disabled and not expected to recover in six months may deduct sick pay.

The 1977 tax forms will include changes in deductions for moving expenses and for the expenses of attending conventions outside the United States. The deductions for job-related moving expenses will apply to more moves and the limit on deductions for house-hunting trips will be more generous. In 1977, deductions will be allowed for expenses of no more than two foreign conventions per year.

## Variety of Government Agencies Support Research in Aging

Several federal agencies share an interest in sociological research in the field of aging. As an aid to the researcher who lacks first-hand knowledge of the federal bureaucracy (and that includes most sociologists), a federal interdepartmental task force has put together a description of current and potential areas of support and interest in aging research by the federal government. The research programs drawn together by the task force reflect different emphases within the field of aging—some programs are concerned primarily with the elderly population while others focus on the process of aging over the entire life course. Besides the Administration on Aging and the National Institute on Aging (both part of the Department of Health, Education

See Aging, page 11

## Search for Executive Associates Started

The Executive Office is initiating a search for sociologists to fill two positions of Executive Associates to take office on September 1, 1977. At this time, the ASA Executive Office has one Executive Associate and an Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women. As reported in the December FOOTNOTES, the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget extended the term of office for these two positions and reaffirmed ASA's concern for minorities and women by establishing this position as an integral part of the ASA staff organization as Executive Associate for Careers, Minorities, and Women.

Currently, Sue Titus Reid is serving as Executive Associate while on a one-year leave of absence from the University of Washington. Candidates will be sought for this position which involves serving as the Executive Officer's deputy with a wide range of responsibilities generally in the area of programs. This includes concerns for scholarship, particularly the implications of federal regulations and laws affecting conditions of sociological research. This Executive Associate is also concerned with the furthering of ASA services to teachers and teaching improvements and, thirdly, with the rela-

tions of the Executive Office to the media and to programmatic agencies.

Recent experiences have confirmed that concerns with minorities and women is inseparably involved with the issues of careers in sociology. The Executive Associate for Careers, Minorities, and Women will work closely with the three committees devoted to these issues and with other appropriate bodies or offices. As has been the case in the past, this member of the ASA staff will also be concerned with data relating to these issues.

Both Executive Associates, working closely with the Executive Officer, will expand the involvement of sociology in programs of concern to sociologists. In searching for candidates for both positions, the Executive Officer will be assisted by small advisory panels appropriate to these functions. Thus, one panel will reflect ASA committees concerned with careers, minorities, and women, while the other panel will reflect programs.

Applications or nominations for either position should be addressed to: Dr. Hans O. Mauksch, Executive Officer, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

### SUMMARY OF ASA TESTIMONY AT PRIVACY PROTECTION STUDY COMMISSION HEARINGS

The ASA testimony endorsed the Commission's main objective of striking the proper balance between society's need for research and the privacy of individuals who become the subjects of that research and with several of its specific goals, particularly the assurance that information collected for research purposes not be used to make any determination about an individual without his or her authorization. According to ASA testimony, the commission's proposed regulations lack, however, in providing adequate procedures for achieving its desired objectives, and in some cases even undermine them.

The main points of the ASA testimony are:

- 1) The Commission proposes to levy a series of responsibilities upon the research and statistical community without awarding the data collected for research immunity from court orders and other non-statistical uses, and thereby does not propose to guarantee confidentiality.
- 2) Many of the Commission's proposed regulations regarding the research subject's right to control over the information collected about him or her are unnecessarily burdensome. At the same time, not enough attention is given to the legitimate need for research and statistics. Some provision should be made to encourage subjects to participate in research projects.
- 3) The proposed regulations do not distinguish between data on individuals which include specific identifiers and data sets from which a particular individual could be traced (e.g., the only orthopedic specialist in a particular hospital). The dissemination of "traceable information" between federal agencies and between the federal and non-federal sectors is stymied by this lack of distinction and by the array of patchwork protections held by some federal statistical agencies.
- 4) The proposed regulations do not provide a basic distinction between research activities in terms of presence, type, and degree of risk to the subject, and the Commission does not officially recognize the longstanding concern on the part of the research and statistical community for protecting individual privacy and the confidentiality of data.

In sum, the ASA testimony shared the Commission's concern with the ethical issues at the heart of the privacy matter, but differed with its ways of addressing these concerns.

## ASA Answers Privacy Commission Proposals

In the third week of December 1976, the Privacy Protection Study Commission released recommendations for extending the coverage of the Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) to cover organizations and activities to which they do not apply at this time. Public hearings on these recommendations were held on January 5 and 6, 1977. Although this timing provided very short notice, particularly during the holiday period, the ASA Executive Office was able to develop a written response to these recommendations to be presented at the hearings. Several sociologists, particularly in the Washington area, assisted the Executive Office in the preparation of this document. N.J. Demerath, III, University of Massachusetts, a former ASA Executive Officer, represented the Executive Office and presented the ASA testimony at the public hearing. A brief synopsis of this testimony appears in this issue of FOOTNOTES. The full text is available by writing to the Executive Office.

The presentation by Demerath elicited extensive discussion and questions from the Commission. ASA's suggestion that its staff and some of its members be further utilized in assisting the Commission was welcomed and it was indicated that the Commission and its staff would seek further input from sociology.

The full recommendations of the Privacy Protection Study Commission appear in the Federal Register of December 16, 1976 FR-55007-55011. This issue of FOOTNOTES includes the actual recommendations themselves as excerpts from the full statement. After the public hearing, individuals have thirty days for written submissions to the Commission. Thereafter, the Commission will work on a final version of its recommendations to be forwarded by June 10, 1977 to the President and to Congress. Although this issue of FOOTNOTES will reach ASA membership after the deadline, the Commission staff has been alerted that interested sociologists may forward their comments or recommendations at a later date. Communications should be addressed to the Executive Director, Privacy Protection Study Commission, Suite 424, 2120 L Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20506.

### New Candidate for Publications Committee

Herbert L. Gans, Columbia University, has been added to the national ballot for the Committee on Publications.

### The Privacy Act of 1974

The Privacy Protection Study Commission was created by the Privacy Act of 1974. The Commission was given a broad scope of responsibility to review record-keeping practices in both the public and private realms for administrative as well as research purposes, in order to recommend such legislation as may be necessary to protect the privacy of individuals while meeting the legitimate needs of government and society for information.

In contrast to the new recommendations, the Privacy Act of 1974 primarily imposes a number of requirements upon the Executive Branch of the Federal Government and is directed at federal data-gathering. The following brief description cannot cover all of the nuances, complexities, and ambiguities of the Act, but merely will outline the highlights. The American Educational Research Association's *Educational Researcher* is carrying an analysis of this act as part of a series on federal legislation by John Michael and JoAnn Weinberger.

In general, the Privacy Act attempts to safeguard individual privacy by levying requirements in connection with "systems of records," which are data sets containing personal identifiers. The Act provides for the "disclosure" (transfer) of such information only with the consent of the individual except under the specified circumstances enumerated in (c) below. In essence the Act sets minimal standards for safeguarding the confidentiality of personal information.

Some provisions of the Privacy Act of more than usual interest to the discipline are these:

(a) *First-Amendment Restriction.* No information may be collected describing how an individual exercises rights guaranteed by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (i.e., freedom of religion, speech, assembly, petition, the press, and related rights including political activities), unless expressly authorized by statute or by the individual about whom the record is maintained or unless pertinent to and within the scope of an authorized law enforcement activity. Very little is known about how this provision is interpreted and implemented by executive-branch personnel.

(b) *Data-gathering Requirement.* Federal agencies are required to inform in writing each individual from whom personal information is requested, of the following:

(i) the specific statute or executive order which authorizes collection of the data;

See Privacy page 7

## Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development Opens

One of the nation's newest youth research and service organizations, The Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development, begins its first year of full staff operation this fall at its Omaha, Nebraska base.

The Center is composed of three distinct research organizations which include the main complex at Omaha and regional centers at Stanford University and Catholic University of America. The Stanford and Catholic University Centers have been operating since 1974.

Director of the Center, which is funded by Boys Town, is Ronald A. Feldman, formerly Acting Dean and Professor of Social Work, The George Brown School of Social Work, Washington University.

Sociologists joining the staff in Omaha are:

Glen H. Elder, Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. As a Visiting Fellow at the Center, Elder will be engaged in a long-term study of social change in the family and life course, using archival data on four generations; research on the antecedents and consequences of change in the family economy; and the conceptualization of a life course approach to family studies and human development.

Ronald L. Akers, Professor of Sociology, University of Iowa. Akers, who will join the staff as a Visiting Fellow, will be working on the development of a causal theory of drug abuse and on research regarding the interfaces between juvenile justice and the legal system. Marvin D. Krohn, Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Iowa, will work with Akers at the Center as a Postdoctoral Fellow.

Edmund D. Meyers, Jr., former Director of Computing Activities and Senior Study Director, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago. Meyers joined the staff as Director of the Research Computing Division and Fellow. He is developing an interactive computing capability for the Center.

Luther B. Otto, formerly Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, and Acting Director of the Social Research Center, Washington State University. As a Fellow at the Center, Otto will continue his research on the interplay of social structural, psychological, social psychological and career contingency effects on career development.

Richard C. Rockwell, Director, Social Science Data Library, Institute for Research in Social Science, and Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is also editor of the bi-monthly, REVIEW OF PUBLIC DATA USE. Rockwell, who joins the Center as a Visiting Fellow, will conduct research into family processes in the life span, using a cohort-historical approach. He will be working with Elder.

Feldman, who holds a joint doctoral degree in social work and sociology from the University of Michigan, will continue his work in the areas of peer group behavior, juvenile delinquency, professionalization and rehabilitation programs for youth.

"The main objectives of the Center," Feldman says, "are to stimulate and sponsor research concerning youth development and related problems; to foster dissemination and utilization of research-based knowledge concerning youth development; to train researchers and relevant consumer groups who work with youth; and to apply such knowledge in order to serve the needs of disadvantaged youth."

Sociologists who have been or are currently on the Stanford University Center staff include: James Short, Washington State University (as a Visiting Fellow), and Sanford Dornbusch, John Meyer, Patricia Barchas, Francesca Cancian, Maureen Hallinan, Nancy Tuma—all members

of the Stanford University Department of Sociology.

Catholic University sociologists on the Center staff include: Raymond H. Potvin, Hart M. Nelsen, John D. McCarthy, and Dean R. Hoge. Another staff member is James F. Rooney from Catholic University's School of Social Service.

The regional Center at Stanford, which is directed by Albert H. Hastorf, Professor of Psychology, is primarily concerned with problems of neglect in childhood and youth.

The Catholic University Center is concentrating on problems of adolescent socialization, religious, moral and intellectual development. Its director is James P. O'Connor, Professor of Psychology.

The Center in Omaha will be located in a new facility on the Boys Town Campus. It currently has a professional and nonprofessional staff of 45, including representatives from sociology, psychology, social work and child development.

"In addition to research by Center sociologists," Feldman adds, "other Center staff members will be working on projects concerning child abuse, treatment of juvenile delinquents, juvenile law and juvenile justice and rehabilitation programs for delinquent youth."

## AKD Has New Officers

The United Chapters of Alpha Kappa Delta: Sociology Academic Honor Society has announced the election of officers for the 1976-78 term.

Rodolfo Alvarez, University of California, Los Angeles, is the new President. Harry M. Johnson, University of Illinois, Urbana, is the new Editor of *Sociological Inquiry*.

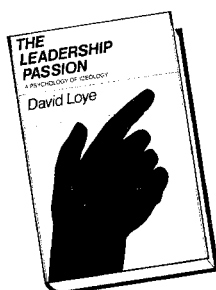
Other officers are: Elizabeth Mullins, Kent State University, First-Vice President; J. Sherwood Williams, Virginia Commonwealth University, Second-Vice President; Sally Gorelnik, California State College-Stanislaus, Secretary-Treasurer; Herman J. Loether, California State College-Dominguez Hills, Past-President; and Rose Helper, University of Toledo, Association of College Honor Societies Representative.

Among major projects undertaken by the new officers is completion of the thorough constitutional revision begun two years ago under the guidance of Past-President Loether. The need for the constitutional revision was brought about, in part, by the rapid growth the honor society has experienced in recent years. There are now 230 Chapters around the country.

Departments of Sociology wishing to establish a Chapter should contact Sally Gorelnik, Department of Sociology, California State College-Stanislaus, Turlock, CA 95380.



## THE JOSSEY-BASS BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES

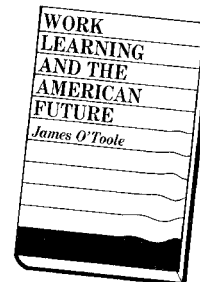


### David Loye THE LEADERSHIP PASSION: A PSYCHOLOGY OF IDEOLOGY

David Loye shows that strong beliefs and ideals — powerful motivating forces in the human personality — are necessary if we are to produce dedicated leaders and control future social change. He maintains that Christianity, democracy, communism, and fascism, the main ideological concepts of our time, have lost their potency. As a consequence, leadership is mediocre, people feel rootless, and there is no sense of political, social, or economic continuity. To provide a better understanding of ideological forces and to help find our ideological bearings, Loye has accomplished a crucial task: the integration of all major theories and research on the relationship of ideology to personality. He analyzes early theories that established the groundwork for a psychology of ideology (Hegel, Nietzsche, Marx, Pareto, Weber, Pavlov, Freud); the later studies of Adorno, Eysenck, Rokeach and Tomkins; and a full range of recent research, including important findings of his own. Loye looks at the historical origins of left-right motivations; sheds new light on key elements of ideological behavior, such as liberalism, conservatism, activism, and extremism; and untangles difficult concepts relating to risk-taking, alienation, anomie, locus of control, parent-child relations. From these and other findings, Loye develops a comprehensive model of ideological functioning and a dialectical framework for the study of personality and social change. He applies the findings to a wide range of problems confronting social and behavioral scientists, and predicts a major shift in ideology and social direction — from "right" versus "left" to a new "middle" leadership style. Loye brings to this book the same flair and intensity he brought to his earlier, award-winning book, *The Healing of a Nation*. \$12.95

### James O'Toole WORK, LEARNING, AND THE AMERICAN FUTURE

In recent years, it has become a national concern, almost an obsession, to make education relevant to work. In his new book, James O'Toole presents a penetrating appraisal of the consequences of this concern and attacks the conventional assumptions that have led to inadequate work and education policies. He shows how faulty assumptions — such as "work is by nature demeaning and dull," "education must be job-oriented," "college graduates who cannot find jobs are overeducated," and "it is nearly impossible to create enough new and satisfying jobs" — have prevented changes that would increase both the quantity and quality of work. O'Toole provides evidence that when these myths are abandoned and when innovative perspectives are explored, fuller development of human resources becomes possible. He shows how extremes of capitalism and socialism can be avoided in solving problems and how such seemingly conflicting issues as plentiful jobs versus a clean environment, and satisfying work versus economic productivity, can be reconciled. O'Toole's approach provides a basis for long-range planning that will permit low unemployment and low inflation, and satisfaction of workers' needs and efficiency. He makes detailed, concrete suggestions concerning the future of vocational training, the fusion of liberal and technical education, new ways of designing jobs, how to incorporate learning into the work situation, the choice of technology to maintain a high standard of living, and the role of government in providing more fulfilling jobs. O'Toole's proposals make clear the wide variety of options that can and should be considered to improve the quality of life in America. \$10.95



## Minorities & Women

**UPWARD MOBILITY FOR WOMEN IN INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS** was the theme of a conference at Wellesley College, November 5 and 6. More than 30 major national corporations took part in the program, which was the annual meeting of the 100 affiliates of the Federation of Organizations for Professional Women (FOPW). Key people from among the one million career women in the affiliates also attended.

The conference offered corporations working conscientiously to arrange avenues for advancement of qualified women the opportunity to meet with professional groups from across the nation. It provided corporate leaders and FOPW members an opportunity to develop mutually supportive relationships.

Speakers included Edward Robie, Senior Vice-President, Human Resources, Equitable Life Assurance Company, who spoke on the status of women in management; Dr. Janet Welsh Brown, FOPW President, who discussed "Federation Affiliates and Their Roles in Upward Mobility: Accomplishments and Potentials;" and Julia Montgomery Walsh, Vice Chair of the Board of Ferris and Company, who spoke on "Economic Issues and Upward Mobility for Women: The Facts, the Figures, and the Future."

Workshops on the conference theme dealt with financial organizations, communications, manufacturing, retail sales, life sciences and related industries, and self-employed women. Workshops in affiliated categories

covered the sciences and engineering, health, social sciences, arts and humanities, education, and administration.

The conference provided a unique opportunity to bridge the culture gap between academia and business and industry.

**DID YOU KNOW THAT:** In 1965, the Danforth Foundation discontinued giving Danforth Fellowships to women, because of their higher drop-out rates. They subsequently reinstated fellowships for women, and by 1975, half of the fellows funded by this prestigious program went to women.

The Danforth Foundation has made a major commitment to identifying and funding talented minority students. Twenty-five of the one hundred people who receive funding in the next year will be from American Indians, Blacks, Mexican-Americans, and Puerto Ricans. To insure this outcome, a dramatic structural change was made in the composition of the persons reading the applications. Twenty-one of the fifty readers will be persons from these four target groups.

College seniors and recent graduates who wish additional information should contact the Liaison Officer of their college. Postbaccalaureate persons, and those who do not know the name of the Liaison Officer may write, giving name of college or university, location, and name, address, city, state, and zip code to: The Danforth Foundation, 222 South Central, St. Louis, MO 63105.

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#### Professional Ethics

Chair: Rita Simon  
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#### Status of Women in Sociology

Chair: Joan Stelling  
Joan Huber, Lena Myers, Gerald Platt, Pepper Schwartz, Gaye Tuchman, Michael Useem

#### DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection

Chair: To be announced  
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#### Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology

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*Interdisciplinary Ad Hoc Committee on Government Statistics:* Albert Biderman, Robert Parke

*Committee on Public Attitudes Toward Survey Research:* Paul B. Sheatsley

## Announcing the 1977 ASA Awards

### SOROKIN AWARD

The Sorokin Award will be presented in September 1977 to the author of a publication during the two preceding years which, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, makes an outstanding contribution to the progress of sociology. Publications of any kind (theoretical essay or empirical report, book or article) may be nominated as long as they are distinguished by their excellence. This award carries a stipend of \$500. Send nominations to: Barbara Laslett, Department of Sociology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007. Deadline: April 1, 1977.

### STOUFFER AWARD

An award created to honor the late Samuel A. Stouffer, 43rd President of the ASA, will be conferred in 1977 for a work or series of works published during the past five years, which in the opinion of the Selection Committee, has notably advanced the methodology of sociological research. This award carries a stipend of \$500. Send nominations to: Robert Alun Jones, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

### DUBOIS-JOHNSON-FRAZIER AWARD

This award was created to honor the intellectual traditions and contributions of W.E. DuBois, Charles S. Johnson, and E. Franklin Frazier. It will be made either to sociologists for an outstanding contribution in the tradition of these men, or to an academic institution for its work in assisting the development of scholarly efforts in the same tradition. If the award is made to an individual, it will carry a stipend of \$500; if made to an institution, it will consist of a commemorative plaque. Send nominations to: DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee, c/o American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Deadline: April 1, 1977.

## Undergraduate Field Research Planned Again for 1977 Annual Meeting

"Sociology and the ASA" is an academic program, conducted by Salisbury State College, designed and led by Dr. John H. Shope to provide undergraduate students majoring in Sociology and intending to pursue careers in the discipline, an opportunity to test their decisions in the crucible of ASA's Annual Meeting. The second year of this experimental program saw one-fifth of the attending students returning, after their experience at the Annual

Meeting in San Francisco, to reassess their first observations, and their interpretations of the sociologists as individuals, the ASA as their professional organization, and their own commitments to a career in the discipline.

The fifteen registrants came from five states, with eight from Maryland, two from New Jersey, and one each from California, Louisiana, New York, the District of Columbia, and Sweden (asso-

ciated with the United Nations). The students represented: Denison University (2), Fullerton Community College, Louisiana State University, Morehouse College, Salisbury State College (5), St. John's University, Trenton State University, and the University of Maryland Eastern Shore (3).

The program has three major divisions: Academic, field research with the ASA as the field

See *Field Research* page 11

## Open Forum

### DISSEMINATING SOCIOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE THROUGH TEACHING FUNCTION

Lawrence J. Rhoades  
North Carolina State University

The November issue of *FOOTNOTES* carried an article on the initial outcome of the long-range planning effort undertaken by the ASA Council. As an advocate of long-range planning in the profession, I applaud these efforts. Nevertheless, I find it necessary to critically comment on the reported activities of Task Group II which is responsible for planning our effort to disseminate sociological knowledge.

What I find difficult to understand is why Task Group II concentrated its efforts on the "area of publications" when the dissemination of sociological knowledge to non-professionals primarily takes place in the classroom through our teaching function on the undergraduate and graduate levels.

Let's look at some figures in order to assess our capability to and the potential impact of effectively disseminating sociological knowledge through the teaching function. About 90% of all PhD sociologists are employed in educational institutions. So the manpower is already available. In addition, about 900,000 students take introductory sociology each year. Finally, in 1971-72, more than 35,000 students graduated with a bachelor's degree in sociology. And the audience is there. Assuming the above figures are

representative of, at least, the last ten years, we have already had a good shot at disseminating sociological knowledge and those who have been the recipients of that dissemination effort should be in responsible positions within the society by now. Question: If the above dissemination effort has failed to demonstrate the utility of sociological knowledge for public and practical affairs, will the creation of another journal improve the situation. I don't think so.

Consequently, the primary focus of our dissemination effort should center on why the teaching function has not demonstrated the utility of sociological knowledge for public and practical affairs, both on the undergraduate and graduate levels. For if the teaching function adequately disseminates sociological knowledge in the present, the utilization of sociological knowledge in public and practical affairs will take care of itself in the future. Less than 1% of all sociology majors become sociologists, therefore, our majors represent an avenue through which the sociological perspective can filter through the occupational structure and into public and practical affairs. Unfortunately, many sociology majors do not understand the practical value of the sociological perspective. Consequently, even when they benefit from their training they are not likely to attribute the benefits to their training. Since very few sociologists will ever occupy positions of power and influence in this society or become involved in public and practical affairs, it seems necessary to more vigorously pursue the incorporation of our teaching function into the

socialization programs of such professions as law, medicine, public administration, business, engineering, education, and communications. Since many individuals in these professions missed being exposed to the sociological perspective (or were erroneously exposed) during their initial journey through higher education greater attention should be given to continuing education programs as a means of exposing them on the second go-around.

Of course, all of the above is based on the belief that sociological knowledge is useful in the conduct of public and practical affairs. That it is, I think, is demonstrated by its daily use in the political, economic and educational arenas. There, however, it is not called sociology. Instead, it is called human relations, race relations, labor-management relations, or the behavioral approach.

Given the foregoing, Task Group II in future deliberations should consider such questions as: How can an applied emphasis be given to undergraduate sociology courses while the basic conceptual models are retained? How would this approach affect the content of textbooks for sociology courses? What additional teaching resources and training would teachers need? Would this require a laboratory approach to teaching sociology? How would such an approach affect graduate training programs in sociology? Can sociology play a larger role in the training of professionals in other fields? What opportunities does continuing education offer to sociology?

I look forward to comments from my colleagues on this matter.

## Letters

Margaret T. Cussler's eight-year effort to receive salary and rank commensurate with her qualifications finally has reached the federal court. Dr. Cussler has charged five past and present University of Maryland administrators with failure to promote her to the rank of full professor and to grant her reasonable salary increases because she is a woman. The suit was filed under the 1964 Civil Rights Act and a reconstruction-era law prohibiting the denial of constitutional rights. She is being represented by the noted attorney, Sylvia Roberts, a specialist in sex discrimination cases. The trial began November 24 and is expected to continue through March. The case will be decided by a six-person jury in U.S. District Court in Baltimore.

Professor Cussler earned her PhD from Harvard-Radcliffe in 1943 and first joined the sociology faculty at the University of Maryland in 1947. In 1962, she became the first woman sociologist promoted to the rank of associate professor at the University. She is a past president of the District of Columbia Sociological Society and the recipient of nearly a score of research grants, fellowships, and other awards. The author of *The Woman Executive*, Dr. Cussler has authored and co-authored three other books and several articles, notes, and other writings in various journals. She also has written and co-produced three sociological films. Additional information about her creative and scholarly work is summarized in *American Men and Women of Science* and *Who's Who in American Women*.

The University denied Cussler promotion to the rank of full professor in 1968, 1970, and 1971. The case has been investigated by several committees, including two University faculty committees; all have found in her favor. The University of Maryland AAUP Chapter has given active support to Cussler. Her credentials have been reviewed and compared with those of male full professors in the same department by Robin Williams, William J. Goode, Carl C. Zimmerman, and others; all have judged her to be equal to or better than her male counterparts. William H. Form, John Pease, Ruth Hill Useem, and Alan Kerckhoff recently have testified at the trial in support of Dr. Cussler's position. Jessie Bernard also will be testifying at the trial.

Additional information about this case is reported in the *Washington Post* (December 16, 1976); in the minutes of the ASA Council (ASA FOOTNOTES, February 1975); in a report of the ASA Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (ASA FOOTNOTES, January 1974); and in a letter by Herbert Blumer, Lewis A. Coser, Arlene Kaplan Daniels, Alfred McClung Lee, and others (ASA FOOTNOTES, April 1975).

Equal justice under law is difficult to achieve unless the private citizen has funds adequate to challenge the resources of the state. Our colleague needs our support now. Please contribute generously. Checks to the Margaret Cussler Fund may be sent to Athena Theodore, 27 Turning Mill Road, Lexington, Massachusetts 02173. Please help! This is Cussler's Last Stand.

District of Columbia Chapter  
of Sociologists for Women in  
Society

**Editor's Note:** The ASA Executive Office usually asks nearby members to represent the Association at inauguration ceremonies of new officials of educational institutions. Those who represent ASA rarely respond as poetically as John Moge's report of the inauguration of the new President of Tufts University.

**Report of the ASA Delegate to the Inauguration of Jean Mayer, President of Tufts University, Medford, Mass., September 18, 1976.**

First an assemblage of gaudy gowns with delegates inside: the Sorbonne led, garbed like an admiral, with his hand on his sword: sociology placed between geography to the right and experimental biology to the left, by accident of birth, the date of our foundation. Thus we paraded, sat and rose and sat again, while speakers welcomed the transformation of man of science into President.

Jean Mayer, tenth of the Tufts lineage, researcher, writer, consultant, adviser to Presidents, national and international, on nurture, against obesity in the policy of the body politic, stood after three hours of ritual with the charter in one hand, the keys in the other, cap a pie in a new blue gown, and was tied to the office with a sparkling chain.

He took command at once: his faculties concurred before the ceremony and will from this time on counteract their tendency to fragment and specialize by teaching everyone how to take a decision. Law and diplomacy, engineering, medicine and all the liberal arts at Tufts will apply the heat of decision-making to that accumulation of certainties, that, in a world created by science, has been added to the amount of primeval doubt. Your delegate cheered harder than most, for this is a social science idea. And so, the President, followed by all the gowns, recessed to the reception.

John Moge  
Boston University

If any of the readers of *FOOTNOTES* have any doubt that journals are scraping the bottom of the barrel to find suitable readers for manuscripts, the following should put their doubts to rest. I wrote to the editor of a leading journal—not published by the ASA—to ask about the status of a manuscript after six months. The reply was as follows:

"Your manuscript is now out to a fifth reader. On top of being short-handed in the office this summer, we were also delayed in having your paper reviewed quickly due to one late reader, and two who could not read. We apologize. We hope to hear from the latest reader soon. Thanks for your patience."

Perhaps we need a literacy test?

Ralph H. Turner  
University of California,  
Los Angeles

## NSF Highlight: Law and Social Sciences Program

The Law and Social Sciences Program, one of the six programs within the National Science Foundation's Division of Social Sciences (see the November *FOOTNOTES* for a description of the Division), has been funding research in law and law-related matters since 1971. In fiscal 1976, the Program funded close to \$1 million for research projects.

The emphasis of the Program is on basic research on the operation, impact, use, and change of legal and law-like systems of social control. Within this general domain, both substantive and methodological studies are supported. Because the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in the Department of Justice has primary responsibility for the support of research on the criminal law, NSF's Program emphasizes studies in the civil law. Other topics not within the mandate of the Program are studies of legal education, studies in legal philosophy, and program evaluation in law enforcement.

Although all subject matters within the Program's general domain are eligible for funding, an advisory committee and program administrators have drawn up a set of priorities based on research needs. Applications for

research in the priority areas are given preference in the competition for funds. The current priority areas are:

1. The condition under which the law affects the behavior of individuals and organizations and the processes by which the impact of the law is achieved or undermined. Example: Changes in the behavior of manufacturers produced by a new warranty.

2. The personal, cultural, and social factors that affect the use of law and law-like systems in dispute settlements including factors that limit access to or knowledge of the relevant legal processes. Example: The socialization of children into legal culture; international and cross-cultural studies would be especially appropriate here.

3. The operation of informal systems such as negotiation and arbitration for processing legally relevant disputes. Example: Differences in the outcome of similar kinds of claims in litigation and arbitration systems.

4. The causes and processes of change in legal institutions. Example: Study of the trend to decriminalize some currently illegal conduct.

Like the other programs within

the Division of Social Sciences, the Law and Social Sciences Program strongly encourages the submission of five- to ten-page informal proposals addressed to its Program Director before pursuing a formal application. Informal proposals can facilitate communication between the Program Director and the applicant in order to improve the proposal, and may avoid unnecessary effort and delay associated with preparing and processing a formal proposal.

The review process for the Program in Law and Social Sciences includes appraisals of proposals by an advisory panel which meets twice a year, generally in April and November. Proposals received by the Foundation by early February should be reviewed by April and those received by early September will be reviewed in November. Proposals recommended for funding in April are likely to be funded in July, and those recommended in November should be funded in January of the next year.

For further information on the Program in Law and Social Sciences write to: H. Laurence Ross, Program Director, Law and Social Sciences, Division of Social Sciences, NSF, Washington, DC 20550.

## Obituaries

### MYRON HERBERT LEVENSON

The life and work of Myron Levenson was encyclopedic in scope and humanistic in approach. Author of the textbook, *Human Relationships* (Prentice-Hall, 1973), he died tragically from pneumonia in his native Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on November 6, 1974.

Dr. Levenson received his BS degree in psychology and his MA degree in anthropology at the University of Pittsburgh in 1957. He pioneered in a unique approach to community studies from a health point of view at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he wrote an important dissertation in gerontology covering the psychiatric hospitalization of the aged in North Carolina. His Master's thesis at Pittsburgh was also health-oriented and documented the long saga of communicable disease among the American Indians—the major contributing factor to their early decline—now apparently reversing itself.

Among his specialties, Myron included the social structure of housing and demography as a young Cornell University research professor from 1964-66, following a previous appointment as a sociology professor at SUNY-Oneonta. He also specialized in the cultures of Africa south of the Sahara, of Black Americans and of the North American Indian, as well as in sociological theory and research. From 1966-68, he served as Assistant Professor of Sociology at Sacramento State College. From there, he took an appointment as Associate Professor at Indiana University of Pennsylvania where he eventually became tenured, Full Professor and Chair of the Sociology and Anthropology Department.

Aside from his meticulous yet lighthearted approach to scholarship, evidenced by numerous public lectures and publications, Myron was a witty wag who could instantly defuse those tense faculty sparrings so common in our didactic academic culture. This part of his personality no doubt stemmed from his eventful military career as an officer in two wars and from the struggles of a poor but ambitious family of origin.

He was equally at home in the fields of sociology, anthropology, psychology, chemistry, world politics and history. His ideas therein were often prophetic but always expressed as bittersweet wit. We all miss him—his colleagues, his friends, and his family. As his wife and academic consultant, I feel the loss more keenly together with his family.

Our two sons, Barton Paul, now 16 and Elliot Ian, now 14, show signs of following in their father's humor-lined scholarly productivity—one as a future astronomer, the other probably as a mathematician or baseball player.

Beverly Darwin Larkin  
Charlotte, North Carolina

### LOUISE ANN JOHNSON (1921-1976)

Louise A. Johnson died on February 9, 1976, at the age of 55. She held the positions of Assistant Professor of Community Medicine and Deputy Director of the Division of Behavioral Sciences at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine until the time of her death. She had no immediate survivors.

Born in Sturgis, South Dakota, Louise grew up in Rapid City, and

was graduated in 1941 from the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul, Minnesota. She volunteered for the Navy during World War II, serving as an officer of the WAVES in Memphis and New York. After the War, she did not immediately find her way to research sociology, working at various jobs in New York and Washington, with interruptions to return to Rapid City in order to care for her ailing parents.

In 1955 at Columbia University, she began what was to be from that time on a full-time career in sociology. She completed her Master's Degree in 1957 and, in 1965, her PhD. The Columbia University Bureau of Applied Social Research was the setting of her research apprenticeship, and Seymour Martin Lipset and Paul Lazarsfeld were her particular mentors. Her thesis, "The Variety of Value Structures of Medical Colleges," was an imaginative and valuable study in the sociology of medical education. Immediately following, from 1965-1967, she went to Washington to work for the Bureau of Social Science Research.

In 1967, Louise joined the Mount Sinai Department of Community Medicine. Her first major project was a survey of East Harlem, a 1200 household probability sample study of the community's health needs and perceptions. This work, published as a report, *The East Harlem Health Study* and later as a Commonwealth Fund sponsored community handbook, *The People of East Harlem*, has won deserved recognition among a wide professional and non-professional audience. It is the most important data source for her Mount Sinai colleague's work in the East Harlem community. This was, however, only one of her achievements. She completed a study of alcoholism, published under the title, *Use of Alcohol by Persons 65 Years and Over, Upper East Side of Manhattan*, and during the last year of her life, a study of patient compliance. She was also involved in the development of a new approach to the study of leadership and community organization in East Harlem.

It is not possible to talk about Louise's professional achievements without describing the human warmth in which she wrapped every action. She was a very private person who, at the same time, was always sensitive to the needs of others and unsparingly responsive to them. She was herself an only child, and unmarried, but she exuded a sense of love of family which made friendship and work with her a matter of kinship with all the emotional involvement that family implies. She was a traditional midwestern conservative in her manner and dress, in the way she insisted on an old-fashioned civility and etiquette, but no one could be more open to new ideas or more genuinely radical in her acceptance of the different backgrounds, styles and values of others. She was, in every way, a remarkably whole person, one-sided only in the consistency of her generosity, optimistic love of life, and belief in the basic goodness of people.

Her contributions to the Department of Community Medicine at Mount Sinai School of Medicine were invaluable. The East Harlem study of medical resources has been the basis for the development of several model programs. She has been with the department since its inception and has played a great part in setting the direction in which it should move and the research ideas it should explore. Her professional abilities, as well as her warmth and concern for others will be deeply missed.

Samuel W. Bloom  
Patricia S. Summey  
Mount Sinai School of Medicine,  
CUNY

## Research and Instructional Resources for the Social Sciences

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research is a cooperative and interdisciplinary organization designed to facilitate research and instruction in the social sciences. The ICPSR provides a central repository and dissemination service for computer-readable social science data; training facilities in basic and advanced methods of quantitative social analysis; and resources for facilitating use of advanced computer technology. The ICPSR is a partnership between over 200 member academic institutions in the United States, Canada, and other nations and the Center for Political Studies of the Institute for Social Research, the University of Michigan. The organization is governed by social scientists themselves and provides through multi-institutional cooperation, facilities and services for scholars which no single college or university could independently offer.

### The Data Archive

The data repository receives, processes and distributes computer-readable data relevant to over 130 countries. The repository now includes almost 500 data collections and additional data are regularly added. Although the bulk of the data holdings were collected through contemporary sample surveys, the repository also includes extensive collections of contemporary and historical census, legislative and election records, data on international interactions and organizations, and computer-based instructional data packages relevant to various substantive areas. Support for the development of the repository is provided through fees paid by member institutions and supplementary foundation awards.

A comprehensive guide to data holdings and services is available on request. Examples of current holdings of particular interest to sociologists include James N. Morgan, *Family Income Dynamics*, a continuing panel study of 5,000 American families that began in 1968; Angus Campbell, Philip E.

Converse and Willard E. Rodgers, *The Quality of American Life*; National Opinion Research Corporation, *General Social Surveys* for 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975; the nineteen *Detroit Area Studies*, 1955-1971; Survey Research Center, *Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior and of Consumer Finances*, 1953-1971; Angus Campbell and Howard Schuman, *Racial Attitudes in Fifteen American Cities*; Martin Trow, et. al., *Carnegie Commission: National Survey of Higher Education*; Jerald G. Bachman, *Youth in Transition*, a panel study conducted between 1966 and 1970; Robert Quinn, Stanley Seashore, and Thomas Mangione, *Survey of Working Conditions and Quality of Employment Survey*, 1969-1973. A variety of other data files are also of value for research and instruction in sociology.

Data holdings are organized and maintained in such a form as to be easily used for classroom exercises as well as for research. Data are usually supplied on magnetic tape and under normal conditions students and faculty at member institutions have access to data without charge beyond the institutional membership fee. All data and related services are also available, at a charge, to individuals not affiliated with member institutions.

### Training Program

Since its founding in 1962, the ICPSR has conducted an annual summer training program which provides basic and advanced methodological instruction. The need for the program arose out of the inability of many institutions to maintain a methodological curriculum adequate to the research needs of social scientists. The summer program provides advanced specialized training for graduate students and postdoctoral participants, opportunities for introductory methodological training, and instruction in the preparation and computer processing of social science data. The program is designed to convey technical skills as an integral ele-

ment of substantive inquiry; it is oriented toward active "learning by doing" instruction and organized to allow participants maximum choice of elements suited to specific needs. The program is conducted for eight weeks each July and August and is organized into two sets of four-week modules supplemented by shorter offerings. Although many participants attend the program for eight weeks, briefer periods of attendance may also be profitable. A brochure describing the program is available on request.

### Technical Assistance

Faculty and student research and instruction and local data processing facilities are supported by ICPSR resources. These activities are aided by ICPSR efforts to eliminate barriers to utilization of computer technology. Members often seek assistance with problems of computer hardware selection, and the staff also provides information on developments in computer software and assists in selection of appropriate data management and analysis packages.

An important service is dissemination of an integrated package of computer programs (OSIRIS III). The package was developed cooperatively at the University of Michigan and the Institute for Social Research to serve the archival, teaching and research needs of social scientists. OSIRIS provides extensive data management and analysis capabilities including tabulation routines, standard correlation and regression techniques, and more advanced multivariate, non-parametric, and dimensional analysis procedures. It is designed to meet the needs of students and researchers in a manner that reduces the necessity for personal access to experienced technical assistance.

Inquiries about ICPSR, its data holdings and services should be addressed to: Executive Director, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

## New Publications

**BULLETIN OF EASTERN CARIBBEAN AFFAIRS** is designed to meet the need for regular, informed commentary on the major problems of the smaller Commonwealth Caribbean states, and as such is written in a semi-academic style. The *Bulletin* publishes monthly summaries of the main items of local and regional news, short commentaries on selected items, reports on conferences attended, and summaries of research projects being undertaken. Its main feature is the analysis of some current and important matter of public policy in the territories it serves. It may be ordered from: The Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of the West Indies, Cave Hill, Barbados.

**SOCIOLOGISTS AND THE STUDY OF BUREAUCRACY: A MARXIST CRITIQUE** is available from The RedFeather Institute, Box 97, Red Feather, Colorado 80545. The paper is the latest in Transforming Sociology Series. There is no charge.

*Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* is a scholarly journal dedicated to the comparative study of nationalism as a force in any area of the world. The *Review* solicits subscriptions and inquiries, as well as manuscripts in English, French, and German. A semi-annual publication, *CRSN* will also provide an annual annotated bibliographic supplement of literature relating to nationalism. Subscriptions are \$9/per year; \$14/2 years; annual student rate/\$5. Dr. Thomas Spira, Editor, Department of History, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, PEI, Canada.

**THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY IN GREECE**, a 100-page article on Sociology in Greece has been prepared by Litsa Nicolaou-Smokovitis. It is available from Irwin T. Sanders, Department of Sociology, Boston University, 96 Cummington Street, Boston, MA 02215 at a cost of \$2.50 (printing and handling).

**THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE** has available a limited supply of the Main Findings from its annual national survey of drug abuse. Interested researchers should request their copy from the following: National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information-S, P.O. Box 1909, Rockville, MD 20850.

*Evaluation Quarterly: A Journal of Applied Social Research* will begin publication in February. It invites reports of findings from evaluation studies in such areas as child development, health, education, income security, manpower, mental health, criminal justice, and the physical and social environments. In addition, the *Quarterly* will contain articles on methodological developments. Information about submission of manuscripts may be obtained from: Richard A. Berk and Howard E. Freeman, *Evaluation Quarterly*, Institute for Social Science Research, Bunche Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

## Funding Opportunities

**National Institute of Corrections.** The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) recently established within the Department of Justice, now administers five grant programs. All five of the programs involve research, development, and demonstration to varying degrees and are available to public and private agencies, educational institutions, organizations and individuals involved in the development or operation of correctional programs.

The objective of Corrections Research and Evaluation, part of NIC, is to conduct research related to corrections and to the causes and prevention of criminal offenses. As with the other programs there are no deadlines. Proposals may be submitted at any time.

The Institute's most heavily funded program is Corrections Training and Staff Development with a FY 1977 budget of about \$2.9 million. Its objective is to devise and conduct seminars for all professionals related to corrections. The Corrections Technical Assistance programs is designed to assist efforts to develop and implement improved corrections programs. Corrections Policy Formulation is designed to formulate and disseminate correctional policy, goals, and recommendations for correctional agencies. Corrections Clearinghouse is to fund an information center.

For more information on NIC's grant programs, contact: Sherman R. Day, Director, National Institute of Corrections, 320 First Street, NW, Washington, DC 20534. Phone: (202) 724-3106.

**Institute of Public Policy Studies** at the University of Michigan has received support from the National Institute of Mental Health for postdoctoral training in public policy analysis. Training will take the form of course work and/or research in policy analysis. Candidates interested in social problems related to mental health (urban problems, minority group problems, delivery of public services, etc.) or in evaluation research are urged to apply. Special consideration will be given to applicants with an interest in the evaluation of human services programs related to mental health, an area now receiving great attention in the teaching and research program at the Institute.

Stipends range from \$10,000-\$13,200 depending on postdoctoral experience and are subject to the standard "payback" provisions of all

NRS awards. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Applications should include a statement on a proposed research program, two or more letters of recommendation, and a transcript of work completed at the doctoral level. Send applications or inquiries to: Professor Joel D. Aberbach, Institute of Public Policy Studies, 318 Gunn Building, 506 E. Liberty Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. Phone: (313) 763-4212. Applications are being reviewed for a June 1977 starting date.

**National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.** The National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, part of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, funds projects for research and evaluation of juvenile delinquency prevention activities. Most research funded by the Institute is the result of published grant applications solicitations. These have not yet been published for this year. However, an unsolicited research program is also available. The Institute welcomes preliminary proposals of 10 to 20 pages (budget information need not be included). Proposals are generally reviewed in January and June. Details about the Institute's research program may be obtained from National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, LEAA, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Room 452, Washington, DC 20531. Phone: (202) 376-3677.

**National Endowment for the Humanities.** The National Endowment for the Humanities Division of Research Grants supports research in the humanities which include those aspects of the social sciences involving historical or philosophical approaches. Cultural anthropology, sociology, political theory, and international relations are included as relevant fields of social science. Details about NEH's grants programs may be obtained by writing to Division of Research Grants, Mail Stop 350, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC or calling Philip Marcus, Assistant Director, General Research Program at (202) 382-5857.

**Administration on Aging: FY 1977.** As authorized by Title IV-B of the Older Americans Act, the Administration of Aging (AoA) invites

research proposals on the societal aspects of aging for FY 1977. AoA's budget for new research is \$5.5 million this year. The tentative deadline for application for funding is March 31, 1977; and grants should be awarded by the end of May. As yet, priority areas for research have not been determined. Further information may be obtained from Administration on Aging, Office of Research Demonstration and Manpower Resources, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, DC 20201. Phone: (202) 245-0827.

**More NSF Programs.** In addition to its grants programs within the Division of Social Sciences, the National Science Foundation sponsors a number of programs which support study, research, and teaching in sociology. Among them are the Ethics and Values in Science and Technology Program (EVIST) and the Marine Science Affairs Program.

Three general categories into which future activities of the EVIST program might fall are: (1) value issues in professional education and conduct of scientists and engineers, such as the education of scientists in ethics and values; the development and assessment of professional codes of ethics, and corporate and institutional ethics; (2) value issues in scientific and technological innovation, such as the potential benefits and hazards of current research directions, the dynamics of technological change, institutionalization of early warning systems, and social mechanisms for citizen/scientist interaction; and (3) value issues in institutional choices, such as social needs and scientific priorities, public and private decision making, and procedures for value trade-offs.

A new EVIST Program Announcement will be published in March. Inquiries may be made to William A. Blanpied, Program Manager, EVIST Program, Directorate for Science Education, Office of Science and Society, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550. Phone: (202) 282-7770.

The Marine Science Affairs Program is a new program in NSF's Office for the International Decade of Ocean Exploration (IDOE). The program will provide research support for projects examining the social, political, economic and managerial aspects of the large-scale, long-term projects supported by IDOE. Emphasis is placed on the public policy implications of new knowledge generated by IDOE's scientific programs and on improving the conduct and management of the IDOE program. Proposals for workshops and symposia to convey significant research

from the Marine Science Affairs Program will also be considered for support. The program will begin with about \$200,000. Additional information may be obtained by contacting Lauriston R. King, Program Manager, Marine Science Affairs, Office for the International Decade of Ocean Exploration, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Phone: (202) 632-7356.

## Awards

**Robert K. Merton** of Columbia University has been elected Foreign Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, the first American sociologist so honored. Founded in 1739, the academy engages in scientific research and each year selects the Nobel Prize winners in physics and chemistry as well as recipients of the Prize in Economic Science in Memory of Alfred Nobel. A former president of the American Sociological Association, Dr. Merton is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. He has been awarded honorary degrees by a number of universities in this country and abroad. The broad range of his work was recognized in 1962 by the American Council of Learned Societies Award for "distinguished accomplishment in humanistic scholarship."

**Paul C. Glick**, Bureau of the Census received the Stuart A. Rice Merit Award presented annually by the D.C. Sociological Society in recognition of distinguished service to the profession of sociology.

**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 of 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.

**American Association of University Professors** is now accepting entries for its Eighth Annual Higher Education Writers Award. AAUP, the nation's largest professional association of college and university teachers, began the awards program in 1969 to recognize outstanding interpretive reporting of issues in higher education, through newspapers, magazines, radio, television and films. The work submitted for consideration should have appeared between March 1, 1976 and March 1, 1977. Four copies of the work should be submitted along with a brief biographical statement. Announcement of the award will be made at the Association's Annual Meeting in Madison, Wisconsin, June 10 and 11, 1977. Entries and supporting materials should be sent to: Office of Information, AAUP, Suite 500, One Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036, by April 1, 1977.

**Fulbright-Hays Awards in Sociology.** The Fulbright-Hays program provides opportunities for university lecturing and advanced research abroad.

In recent years 450-500 awards per year have been made to American scholars and other professionals, with 10-12 specialists in sociology. Among the 1976-77 grants, 11 awards in sociology were made to American scholars. The grantees are:

*Joseph B. Avenroth*, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Central Connecticut State College, New Britain, to Chung Ang University, Seoul, Korea

*Lindsey Churchill*, Associate Professor of Sociology, CUNY to University of Helsinki, Finland

*Steven Deutsch*, Professor of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, to International Workshop on Comparative Ecological Analysis of Social Change, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia

*Charles P. Loomis*, Professor of Sociology, University of Houston to University of Bonn, Germany

*Robert W. Marans*, Senior Study Director, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, to Tel Aviv University, Israel

*Meredith C. McGuire*, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Montclair State College, New Jersey, to Agricultural Institute, Ireland

*Murray Mihner, Jr.*, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Virginia to Patna University, India

*Brooke G. Schoepf*, Associate Professor, Rockefeller Foundation to National University of Zaire, Lubumbashi, Zaire

*Frank L. Sweetser*, Professor of Sociology, Boston University to Australian National University, Australia

*J. Morgan Thomas*, Assistant Professor of Sociology, California State University, Fullerton, to University of Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia

*George Y. M. Won*, Professor of Sociology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, to Kyung-Hee University, Korea

Nominations for 1977-78 awards are now being forwarded to the 15 countries which programmed grants in sociology for announcement last spring. Announcement of the awards available for 1978-79 will be published in March, 1977. Registration for personal copies of the announcement is now open; forms are available from the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Suite 300, Eleven Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036. Phone: (202) 833-4987.

## Section News

**Section on Sociological Practice:** ASA members are urged to sign up for this new section which is listed on the membership forms, or send a check for \$3.00 and the name of the section to ASA if you have already paid your dues. The section is designed to provide communications among sociologists in other than teaching roles and to stress the feedback between sociological theory and application in these roles.

Program sessions are in progress for Eastern, Southern, Midwest, and Pacific regional meetings. Write Lora Liss, Acting Chair, 371C Carver Drive, Bethlehem, PA 18017, if you are interested in organizing a session on Sociological Practice in one of the other regions or for the names of the above organizers. Henry Steadman, N.Y. State Dept. of Mental Hygiene, Albany, NY 12229 was elected Program Chair and is tentatively planning the 1977 program on the assumption we will garner the necessary 200 signatures to form the section. Linda Hedden, VA, Bath, NY 14810 is Secretary-Treasurer. Contact one of us with your ideas for the section and for program at ASA.

## LEAA Exemplary Projects Information Available

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice of LEAA several years ago launched the Exemplary Projects Program to identify outstanding projects in the criminal justice field and to publicize them widely. Since 1973 only twenty programs, or about seven percent of those recommended, have passed the rigorous screening required. Briefly, eligible projects must: be operational for at least a year; have reduced crime or measurably improved the operations and quality of criminal justice; have formal evaluation data or other conclusive evidence of success; be cost effective; and be adaptable to other jurisdictions. LEAA funding is not a require-

ment. Applications and nominations are accepted throughout the year with designations of Exemplary Projects being made twice a year. Applications received after January 1977 and prior to May 1, 1977, will be reviewed for a fall, 1977 meeting of the Exemplary Projects Board.

Information on potential Exemplary Project candidates should be sent to: Mrs. Mary Ann Beck, Director, Model Program Development Division, Office of Technology Transfer, NILECJ/LEAA, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20531. Phone (202) 376-3844.

Single copies of informational materials are currently available free of charge on most of the

projects previously designated Exemplary. For this service, write or call: National Criminal Justice Reference Service, P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office.

Examples of Exemplary Projects are: Major Offense Bureau, Bronx County, New York; Rape/Sexual Assault Care Center, Des Moines, Iowa; Creighton Legal Information Center, Omaha, Nebraska; Community-Based Adolescent Diversion Project, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois; Ward Grievance Procedure, California Youth Authority; Police Legal Liaison Division, Dallas, Texas; and Parole Officer Aide Program, Ohio Adult Parole Authority, Columbus, Ohio.

**Privacy, from page 1**

- (ii) the principal purpose(s) for which the information is intended to be used;
- (iii) the routine uses which may be made of the information;
- (iv) whether furnishing the information is voluntary or mandatory;
- (v) the effects, if any, of failure to provide the requested information. Preliminary results suggest the cooperation rate among individuals has not been damaged substantially. The Commission's draft Recommendations VI and VII add significantly to these requirements.
- (c) *Restrictions on Disclosure of Data in Personally Identifiable Form.* The Privacy Act is permissive with respect to the disclosure (transfer) of personally identifiable data. Federal agencies may not disclose personally identifiable information contained in systems of records without the written consent of the individual to whom the record pertains, unless the disclosure would be:
  - (1) on an intra-departmental "need to know" basis;
  - (2) required by the Freedom of Information Act;
  - (3) for a routine use as specified by the Federal agency in the *Federal Register*;
  - (4) to the Bureau of the Census;
  - (5) for statistical research or reporting purposes if transferred in *non-personally identifiable format*;
  - (6) to the National Archives;
  - (7) for a civil or criminal law-enforcement activity;
  - (8) for circumstances affecting the health or safety of an individual;

- (9) to either House of Congress, a committee or subcommittee thereof;
  - (10) to the Comptroller General;
  - (11) pursuant to a court order.
- Some of the costs and benefits of the Privacy Act of 1974 follow:
- (a) *Record-matching Discontinued.* The Social Security Administration (SSA) has suspended a procedure whereby files containing survey data collected by university researchers, merged with SSA earnings data and bearing case numbers (not individual identifiers), were made available to university research groups. Discontinuance of this type of transfer was based on a policy judgment that it did not come under the Privacy Act definition of "routine use." The resumption of this service is currently under consideration.
  - (b) *Locator Service Discontinued.* The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has discontinued, on Privacy Act grounds, address locator services it had been providing to qualified researchers conducting follow-up studies. At the Federal level, IRS records are potentially the best source of current address information for a large proportion of all United States citizens and residents.
  - (c) By the same token, there is probably a healthier respect for the rights of data subjects in research and statistical activities and less ambiguity about the purpose of an investigation and related practices which tend to understate the voluntary nature of social research. The general level of consciousness regarding issues of privacy and confidentiality among researchers and

statisticians is probably higher than ever.

**Commission's Draft Recommendations**

The draft recommendations of the Privacy Protection Study Commission, as excerpted in this issue of FOOTNOTES, are of two kinds. The *policy* recommendations are viewed by the Commission as potentially applicable to "all research and statistical activities." The *program* recommendations are directed at "Federally-conducted or assisted research and statistical activities."

The Commission seems to base its recommendation on the assertion that, although researchers and statisticians have depended on the expectation of the individual that information given to them will be used only for research and statistical purposes, "The dramatic expansion in the number and range of such activities has raised doubts about the validity of that expectation." The Commission further concluded that with the increasing use of data by those who did not originally collect the data, the subject faces a greater problem in controlling the uses of information collected, that the relationship between the subject and those who use the collected data has been attenuated by various new research and statistical techniques, and that there is a great variance in the standards and procedures utilized by researchers for protecting research and statistical records. Finally, the Commission concluded that the information a subject gives, expecting that it will be used only for research or statisti-

cal activities, might be used for administrative, legislative, judicial, or law enforcement purposes. The Commission emphasized that a distinction should be made between "information (regardless of source) which is collected, maintained, used or disseminated for a research or statistical purpose and information which is collected, maintained, used, or disseminated for other purposes." The Commission expressed its concern that the public's confidence toward research not be eroded by placing individuals in situations in which they give information about themselves which is then later used in a way which would embarrass them or subject them to substantial harm. It therefore adopted as its basic principle, Policy Recommendations I and II, which, it says, would result in a clear functional separation between the use of data for research and statistical purposes and individually identifiable information and records for other uses.

To implement the basic principle, the Commission indicated that it would be necessary to establish the following four major steps:

- Proper limits for the disclosure of any individually identifiable information or record collected or maintained for a research or statistical purpose;
- Safeguards for protecting individually identifiable information or records collected or maintained for a research and statistical purpose from unauthorized use or disclosure;
- Conditions under which records collected or maintained

for other purposes may be disclosed and used for a research or statistical purpose;

- The protections, if any, which need to be invoked by the individual or on his behalf.

The Commissioners then devoted their comments to an analysis of these steps with the subsequent policy and program recommendations.

The Commission tentatively recommends extending the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 (which pertains almost entirely to federal agencies) to research and statistical activities of the private sector as well as the public one, including grantees as well as contractors. Moreover, the Commission proposes to modify the 1974 Act, facilitating the transfer of individually identifiable data between federal agencies, and between federal agencies and those outside the federal sphere, when interest in the data is solely for research and statistical purposes, under specified conditions. While the Commission's goal undoubtedly will elicit favorable response from the discipline, questions may arise as to whether the means proposed are acceptable and efficacious. Space and time limitations preclude a detailed analysis of the Commission's draft recommendations in this issue of FOOTNOTES, but the key provisions are as follows.

Policy Recommendation III is the key provision for transferring individually identifiable information under specified conditions. Sociologists apparently will be placed in the position of having to convince agency personnel that

*See Privacy, page 9*

## Privacy Commission Policy and Program Recommendations

**Policy Recommendation I:** As a general rule, any information or record collected or maintained in individually identifiable form for a research or statistical purpose should not be used to make any determination about an individual without the specific authorization of the individual to whom the information or record pertains.

**Policy Recommendation II:** Based on the foregoing principle, a special set of information practice requirements should be established for information and records collected or maintained in individually identifiable form for a research or statistical purpose.

**Program Recommendation A-1:** That the Congress provide by statute that no individually identifiable information or record collected or maintained for a research or statistical purpose under Federal authority or with Federal funds may be disclosed or used in individually identifiable form for any other purpose without the authorization of the individual to whom such information or record pertains, except as specifically authorized by Federal statute or as required by the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

**Program Recommendation A-2:** That when disclosure in individually identifiable form of any information or record collected or maintained for a research or statistical purpose is authorized by Federal statute for the purpose of auditing or evaluating a Federal or Federally-funded program, such statute should prohibit the use or disclosure of such information to make any determination about the individual to whom it pertains, except as authorized by that individual or as required by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

**Policy Recommendation III:** Disclosure in individually identifiable form of any information or record collected or maintained for a research or statistical purpose should be allowed for another research or statistical purpose without the authorization of the individual to whom such information or record pertains only when:

- prohibition of use or redisclosure for all other purposes is made a condition of the disclosure;
- disclosure in individually identifiable form is necessary to accomplish the research or statistical purpose for which disclosure is to be made; and

- the importance of the research or statistical activity for which the disclosure is to be made is such as to warrant the additional risk to the individual.

**Program Recommendation A-3:** That except as specifically prohibited by Federal statute, disclosure in individually identifiable form of any information or record collected or maintained by a Federal agency for a research or statistical purpose without the authorization of the individual to whom such information or record pertains, be permitted provided that disclosure would not violate any limitations under which the information or record was acquired, and further, provided that the disclosure is made pursuant to a written agreement with the proposed recipient which (1) justifies the necessity and importance of disclosing the information or record in individually identifiable form, and (2) prohibits any redisclosure of such information or record in individually identifiable form.

- When the disclosure is to a Federal contractor or grantee, the agreement should be between the disclosing agency and the funding agency, with the latter responsible for assuring that the terms of the agreement are met.

**Program Recommendation A-4:** That any person who, under Federal contract or grant, collects or maintains any information or record in individually identifiable form for a research or statistical purpose be prohibited from disclosing such information or record in individually identifiable form for another research or statistical purpose, except pursuant to a written agreement that meets the specifications of A-3, above and further, has been approved by the Federal funding agency.

**Program Recommendation B-1:** That whenever a Federal agency provides, by contract or grant, for the performance of any activity which results in the collection or maintenance of any information or record in individually identifiable form for a research or statistical purpose, the terms of such contract or grant should:

- require the contractor or grantee to establish and maintain appropriate physical, technical and administrative safeguards to protect such information or record from unauthorized disclosure;
- include rules for the disposition of such information or record upon termination of

the contract or grant which provide appropriate protection against future unauthorized disclosure; and

- include rules for the disposition of such information or record upon termination of the contract or grant which provide appropriate protection against future unauthorized disclosure; and
- make the contractor or grantee subject to the requirements of the most stringent, applicable Federal and state statutes.

**Program Recommendation B-2:** That the National Academy of Sciences be asked to develop and propagate, in conjunction with the relevant scientific and professional organizations, a set of statistical and procedural techniques to protect the anonymity of an individual who is the subject of any information or record collected or maintained for a research or statistical purpose.

**Policy Recommendation V:** Except where specifically prohibited by law, any information or record collected or maintained in individually identifiable form for any other purpose may be used or disclosed for a research or statistical purpose provided that:

- such use or disclosure does not violate any limitations on use or disclosure under which the information or record was collected;
- disclosure in individually identifiable form is necessary to accomplish the research or statistical purpose for which disclosure is to be made;
- adequate safeguards for the protection of such information or record from unauthorized disclosure are established; and
- redisclosure by the researcher or statistician without the authorization of the individual to whom such information or record pertains is prohibited except for an expressly authorized research or statistical purpose, or as required by a court of competent jurisdiction.

**Program Recommendation C-1:** That for a research or statistical purpose No Federal agency be permitted to disclose, in individually identifiable form, any information or record it collects or maintains for some other purpose unless the disclosure is made pursuant to a written agreement which specifies:

- the reasons why disclosure in individually identifiable form, and any proposed recontact of any individual subject of such information or record, is necessary to accomplish the research or statistical purpose for which the disclosure is to be made;
- that adequate safeguards for the protection of such information or record from unauthorized disclosure be established;
- that once such record or information has been disclosed for the specified research or statistical purpose, it shall be held to be maintained by the researcher or statistician as if it were originally collected in individually identifiable form for a research or statistical purpose; and
- except for any research or statistical purpose expressly authorized in the agreement or as required by a court of competent jurisdiction, redisclosure by the researcher or statistician without the authorization of the individual to whom such information or record pertains is prohibited.

**Policy Recommendation VI:** Absent an explicit statutory requirement to the contrary, no individual should be coerced into divulging information about himself for a research or statistical purpose. To assure that there is no coercion, the individual must be informed:

- that his participation is voluntary;
- of the conditions under which he may refuse to continue to participate;
- of the purposes and nature of the data collection;
- of the possibility and conditions of any disclosure in individually identifiable form of any information or record to be collected or maintained about him;
- that he will be notified in advance of any disclosure made for other than a research or statistical purpose; and
- that if he so chooses, he can prevent his participation from resulting in subsequent recontact for a research or statistical purpose.

**Policy Recommendation VII:** When information about an individual is required for a research or statistical purpose, institutional review processes or responsible representatives should be used to protect him:

- who is not capable of consenting to provide information about himself (e.g., a minor or mentally incompetent individual);

- whose consent may be seriously compromised by fear of some loss of benefit or imposition of sanction (e.g., "captive populations" such as students, welfare recipients, employees, prison inmates, or hospital patients); or
- when the ability to conduct statistical or research activity is predicated on the individual being unaware of its existence, purpose, or specific nature.

**Policy Recommendation VIII:** When individually identifiable information is collected for a purpose other than research or statistics, the individual should be informed:

- that such information may be used or disclosed in individually identifiable form for a research or statistical purpose and that he may be recontacted as a result;
- that he can refuse to authorize such disclosure but his refusal to do so may be overridden by an institutional review process authorized to determine whether the needs and importance of a particular research or statistical activity justify the disclosure of information about him in individually identifiable form.

**Policy Recommendation IX:** No individual should be denied access to any information or record collected or maintained about him in individually identifiable form for a research or statistical purpose, if such information or record is used or disclosed for any purpose other than research or statistics.

**Policy Recommendation X:** Any person who collects or maintains any information or record in individually identifiable form for a research or statistical purpose should be required to keep an accurate accounting of all disclosures of such information or record for purposes other than research or statistics, and further, to make the accounting available to the individual who is the subject of such information or record when the individual so requests.

**Policy Recommendation XI:** When any information or record collected or maintained for a research or statistical purpose is disclosed in individually identifiable form without a guarantee that such information or record will not be used to make any determination about the individual to whom it pertains, the individual should be notified of the disclosure.

## Official Reports & Proceedings

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The Ethics Committee needs to report not so much the activities of the past year—there were very few—as to make a desperate plea for action on the part of the Council to create conditions in which the Committee can be at least minimally effective. After having served as a member of the Committee at least three times over the last twenty years, the present Chairperson has come to the conclusion that it is not worth continuing the Committee in its present condition. It has no resources, either of funds or voluntary help to carry out, with care and due process, necessary investigations of cases which are brought to its attention. From relatively routine cases to such extraordinary complaints against one another as those made to the Committee this past year by President A. M. Lee and Professor James Coleman. The Committee has been unable to take any action with the care and due process mentioned above. The Committee has no funds for meetings or communication between annual meetings, and those annual meetings have been poorly attended. The Committee needs funds, it needs longer terms for its members, and it probably needs a structure of part-time and voluntary help such as make up the investigating committees of the AAUP. Given the new moral and legal breezes that are blowing in our society for more effective self-regulation by the powerful professions, the Council should immediately take some steps to make the Ethics Committee a more effective mechanism for its members and for those with whom we deal.

Bernard Barber, *Chair*

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

Only two members of the committee met with the chairperson on Friday morning at the New York convention. We were not sure whether we constituted a legal quorum, but proceeded with discussion.

No issues had been presented to the committee, either from within the committee, or from Council or ASA members during the course of the year. Therefore, the first order of business was to review the Committee report of 1975. The three of us expressed ourselves in substantial agreement with that report: Article V, Section 5 of the By-Laws of the ASA Constitution is unrealistic in terms of the present status and apparent evolution of sociology as a discipline or profession.

One committee member reported that a colleague had suggested that this committee take up the issue of the continuing expansion and maintenance of existing graduate programs in sociology in the face of the prospective job market. It was agreed that this question is not an issue of standards and therefore under the mandate of the By-Laws.

Our recommendations to the Council are two:

1. If this committee is not terminated, its charges should be redefined.

2. If the committee is retained, it should be kept "in reserve." We recommend that its members not be enjoined to meet on an annual basis or otherwise meet unless some issue is presented to the chair by either the Council or the membership of ASA.

The Chair of the Committee was

present in the room designated for an "open meeting" from 2:30 until 3:45. The only person who appeared was searching for another meeting.

The Chair would like to take the liberty of pointing out that three people paid the very heavy expenses of staying over an additional day in New York solely to discharge their obligations to the Committee. In the absence of real issues or real work to attack, this seems an undue demand upon the persons concerned and upon future members.

Rue Bucher, *Chair*

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WORLD SOCIOLOGY

As 1976 comes to a close, I am herewith submitting the annual report of the Committee on World Sociology. Since my term as both a member and Chair of the committee ends presently, let me engage in a bit of historical review. This standing committee of the American Sociological Association came into being in the fall of 1972, as the result of a merger of two *ad hoc* committees: that on International Cooperation and that on UNESCO. In the first year of its existence the new committee was co-chaired by Donald Mills (who had headed the Committee on UNESCO) and myself (who had headed the Committee on International Cooperation). Although the merger was quite logical, it took a full year to work out the organizational structure, since in the past the two committees had had rather different constituencies in terms of major professional concerns for the development of sociology overseas. A special meeting in Washington, D.C. at ASA headquarters in the spring of 1973 proved very fruitful to link the two bodies into an effective and flexible standing committee.

One of the questions which entailed considerable attention was the rationalization of various *ad hoc* groups having particular research interests in parts of the world. During 1973-74 a scheme was worked out whereby groups with specific regional ties would be subsumed under the Committee on World Sociology, which would act as a parent committee. Thus, liaison groups of American sociologists having research ties and interests with Eastern Europe and with the USSR, respectively—groups that had had an *ad hoc* existence previously—became liaison groups within the new committee; each such group has autonomy in terms of its activities and membership, but makes periodical reports to the parent committee, which reports may contain budgetary requests for special purposes that are vital to the enhancement of international cooperation and collaboration. Such budgetary requests are gone over by the parent committee and if deemed appropriate become integrated in the budgetary request of the parent committee sent on to the Executive Council of the ASA. In the past three years, the total budgetary request of the committee has been very modest, considering the scope of all the groups associated with the parent committee.

Once we worked out the integration of various area groups within the overall structure of the Committee on World Sociology, the next major task was to devise a set of rational procedures for the permanent organization of the standing committee, including terms of appointment, functions of the parent and subcommittees, etc. A task force met in the fall of 1973 and worked out a fairly

detailed set of recommendations, in consultation with the then Executive Officer, Otto Larsen. These were subsequently approved by the full committee and transmitted as by-laws of the Committee on World Sociology. As one of the provisions, the Committee on World Sociology, like several other standing committees of ASA, has its membership appointed for a term (3 years) by ASA Council but it is the committee members who select the Chair for a two-year term (the person elected shall have served one year on the committee before assuming the chair). I attach an organizational chart which indicates the composition of the parent committee and its substructures. It may be pointed out that present area subgroups are not fixed: if a group of sociologists having active research interests in, say, the Caribbeans, or the Middle East, or sub-Saharan Africa, etc., would wish to form a new liaison group, they would be encouraged to seek recognition from the parent committee. Thus, in the past two years an active group of sociologists having research interests and collaborative ties with South Asia were able to demonstrate the need for such a liaison group to be recognized and differentiated from those having research in mainly Far Eastern societies (China, Japan, Korea).

Although organizational matters were a salient feature of the committee's activities, the impression should not be conveyed that these account for the central aspects of the committee's activities in the past three or four years. The parent committee has had special meetings at ASA headquarters in Washington which were in part utilized to invite representatives of public and private agencies (e.g., AID, American Council on Education, Department of State, NIMH, etc.) to meet with the group and to become informed of this committee's existence as a major vehicle for relating ASA to international affairs in the areas of collaboration and exchange programs. At annual meetings we have had an open meeting (in addition to the business meeting) which has attracted not only American sociologists interested in overseas research but also has been attended by foreign sociologists who have found in the committee's meeting a *Gemeinschaft* enclave in the more *Gesellschaft* atmosphere of the annual convention. During the year, typically, committee members have represented the ASA at overseas conferences and colloquia of sociologists (although the committee does not provide travel funds for such purposes), and have acted in an advisory capacity to the Executive Office on several occasions. Moreover, the committee—particularly through its working groups—has sought to make inputs into American sociology in regards to the international field. One working group (headed by Joe Elder and assisted by William Brandt) is examining ways and mechanisms of improving the quality of international training of American sociologists, while also considering how foreign sociologists may benefit from training in the United States. Another working group (headed by Constantina Safalios-Rothschild and Jacques Dofny) is charged with investigating mechanisms for bringing new macro or global paradigms to the attention of American sociologists—this group launched its activity in New York at the 1976 meetings with a panel headed by Jacques Dofny that discussed some of the challenges and problems of redefining sociology at the transnational level.

Although this usually does not

figure in annual reports, permit me to say a few words about the *ethos* of the Committee on World Sociology. First of all, in terms of my rather extended association with the parent committee (and with one of its predecessors, the Committee on International Cooperation), I think it fair to say that the membership of this committee, however varied in terms of particular research orientation and particular expertise with areas of the world, has had consensus on two very broad aims and orientations: first, to internationalize American sociology, and second to further international collaboration between American and counterpart sociologists so as to enhance the global development of sociology as a discipline. By the first point I mean that this committee sees the need for American sociology to really have an appreciation for global, comparative analysis of societies, to develop societal generalizations beyond the United States experience, to foster training and research of Americans into overseas field situations, etc. By the second point, I mean that we have sought to assist (a) the professionalization of sociology in countries where there has not been a tradition of sociology as an academic scientific discipline, and (b) the development of contact and fraternal ties between American sociologists and sociologists in foreign areas even in countries where diplomatic relations between the United States and them may have been temporarily strained or not fully normalized or whatever. It goes without saying that the committee and its subgroups fully oppose such contacts as may develop between American sociologists and their counterpart being utilized for clandestine intelligence activities or political opportunism. Basically, we have sought to expand the professional ties between American sociologists and non-American sociologists, for it is in the concrete interpersonal relationships that the cause of world sociology is best served.

I think it fortunate for these basic aims that the committee and its subgroups have heretofore placed their energies in professional matters. International collaboration between sociologists who live under different political regimes is delicate and can be ruptured abruptly. The regime of political democracy under which American sociology thrives—hopefully, under which all sociology would thrive more—is, unfortunately, not present in many areas. At times, domestic public opinion in the United States would not brook much assistance or contacts with the regime of a particular country or set of countries, and at times, changes in the regime of another country have cooled relations between the United States and that country. All this evanescence and complexity of international relations makes the development of sociology as not only a scientific discipline but as a global, international profession a very delicate, fragile matter. However, this has been a fundamental commitment of the Committee on World Sociology, and I think we have had some tangible positive results, though not the sort that makes headlines. It would be unfortunate if the Committee were to change its orientation, in my opinion, and instead sought to restrict international collaboration and professional exchanges to those countries whose regimes were strictly molds of our political image—unfortunate in the sense of increasing compartmentalization and unwittingly adding to the sterilization and stultification of sociology.

Let me go on to make some general

observations and recommendations to ASA Council about the Committee on World Sociology. First of all, let me reiterate that the committee should be utilized as much as possible by Council and the Executive Office on matters pertaining to international relations; vis-a-vis Council and the Executive Office, the Committee is or should be seen as a prime advisory group on international matters requiring some degree of expertise or competence, and in this vein, the committee or a particular subgroup can act as a fact-finding group on specific questions which need rather immediate attention. Second, it is to the mutual advantage of the Committee and the Council if a member of Council be designated as liaison person between Council and the Committee, with this entailing the person attending the business meeting of the Committee and special *ad hoc* meetings of the parent committee. This will ensure a two-way flow of information. Third, Council should keep in mind that the parent committee of six persons has essential functions to perform, namely the coordination of all the subgroups and policy planning and innovations of a long-range basis in the field of international affairs. One committee member, at least, at any one time should be from Canada. One committee member should be from the Washington, D.C. area so as to develop and extend ties with the great variety of domestic and foreign agencies which have an international collaboration, besides this being the locale of the ASA Executive Office. Aside from these two "area" members, it would be well in the appointment process to make sure that a person selected by Council for membership on the parent committee is reasonably sure that he/she can attend at least two out of three ASA annual meetings during the term of his/her appointment.

Now let me make some brief remarks about 1976 activities of the committee and its subgroups.

Personnel changes in subgroups: Louis Goodman (Social Science Research Council) replaced Alejandro Portes (Duke University) as coordinator for liaison group with Latin America. Ashakant Nimbarik (Dowling College) became first coordinator of liaison group for South Asia.

The major special event of the year was a meeting held June 25-27, 1976, at Duke University which brought together members of the liaison group for Latin America with a counterpart of the Latin American Sociological Association. Also in attendance was the Executive Officer of the ASA, the Council liaison person, and the Chair of the parent committee. This meeting has been reported in greater detail in the October 1976 issues of *FOOTNOTES* (p. 2).

The business and public meetings of the committee at the New York ASA meetings were well attended. Lou Goodman reported concerning the June Latin American meeting at Duke and also proposed follow-up activities of his liaison group. Frank Edwards participated in his capacity as ASA representative to the International Sociological Association and gave us a briefing on recent and forthcoming activities of ISA. William Brandt brought the group up-to-date on his contacts with the editorial staff of a leading sociological journal concerning the possibility of publishing a special issue on world sociology and/or having contributions from major overseas sociologists. Discussion also took place around the proposal of Guy Rocher to have Canadian societal mat-

(continued on page 9)



**Reports, from page 8**

being brought in at the 1977 Chicago program; this met with considerable enthusiasm, and it was felt that the scope could be broadened to encompass as a general session theme "Multi-ethnicity in Industrial States," at which session sociologists from Canada and Europe would be invited participants.

Lastly, Bernard L. Faber (Connecticut College) addressed the group as both representing the liaison group for Eastern Europe and as editor of the Eastern European Society newsletter, whose operation has been suspended due to lack of funds. Its last issue had a readership of over 600 and anyone who has seen the newsletter recognizes its highly scholarly quality and its significant contribution and function in disseminating professional news about Eastern Europe. Faber estimates that it will require about \$2,000 over a three-year period to make up a deficit and maintain operations; presumably, at the end of this transition *Sociology and Eastern Europe* will be self-paying through subscriptions. I think this is a very reasonable request, and I am forward-

ing it to ASA Council with enthusiastic endorsement. If the sum is to be broken down into yearly allocations, as part of the budget of this committee, I would propose the following: 1977 - \$800, 1978 - \$700, 1979 - \$500. I think it would be deplorable if publication lapsed much longer, and I would hope that Council would give priority to this request and contact Mr. Faber directly as to the outcome of its consideration.

As of now, the only other funds which may be required for 1977 are of two sorts. First, the Chairperson has needs of up to \$50 for telephone, stationary and duplicating expenses during the year. Second, there may be needs for funds for a one-day *ad hoc* meeting in New York City grouping sociologists with research and collaborative interests in Eastern Europe and the USSR. The purpose of this meeting would be (a) discussion of the status and format of *Sociology and Eastern Europe* (including considering broadening its audience), (b) planning for the 1978 Upsala meetings, (c) going-over the coordination of activities of two liaison groups dealing with proximate geographical areas.

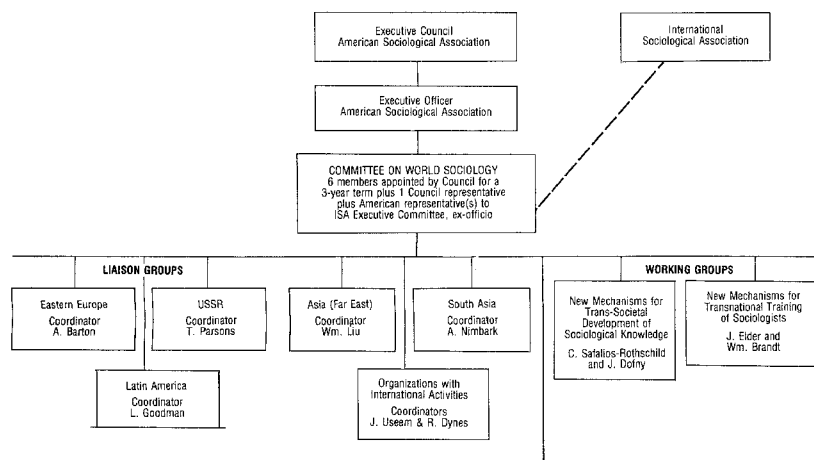
Such a meeting would involve five or six persons, all living in the greater metropolitan New York area, and I envisage total expenses, if the meeting is arranged, not to exceed \$150.

In brief, total budget requested for 1977, consisting of three items mentioned above, is \$1,000.

This concludes my report. I would like to say, with genuine sincerity, that I have greatly appreciated the cooperation, assistance, and fellowship from various committee members and ex-committee members during these past years, as well as from others who have been on liaison and working groups, from still others who have not been members but who have attended meetings and made many valuable inputs. The formative years of the Committee on World Sociology have been fruitful ones. Given the never-ending changes, challenges, and opportunities which face and will continue to face sociology as a world phenomenon, I am sure that the Committee on World Sociology will play a significant and creative role in the American Sociological Association in years to come.

Edward A. Tiryakian, Chair

**Committee on World Sociology, American Sociological Association: Organizational Structures: (1976)**



**Privacy, from page 7**

the release of the data in individually identifiable form is necessary and important. The recipients of such data in turn will be required to meet "appropriate physical, technical, and administrative safeguards to protect such information" (Recommendation IV), in accordance with agency standards. Finally, there are a series of requirements incumbent upon (a) those collecting individually identifiable research and statistical information (Policy

Recommendations VI and VII); (b) those abstracting such information from administrative files (Policy Recommendation VIII); and (c) those maintaining the data (Policy Recommendations IX, X, and XI).

The recommendations presented by the Privacy Protection Study Commission represent an example of the pervasive process by which the conduct of research is affected by legislation and regulations. Even if the fundamental purpose of such regula-

tions are societally desirable, researchers need to be alert to the application of these regulations to their discipline and scholarship. In this instance the Commission has been advised of the concern of sociologists. Communications by ASA members to the staff of the Privacy Protection Study Commission are appropriate. The ASA Executive Office welcomes information about the impact of federal legislation and guidelines on the conduct of sociological research.

**ASA FOOTNOTES**

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**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.

**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 10036. Phone (202) 223-6274.

For Sale: 82 issues *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Vols. 48-66, 1957 through 1975 (2 issues missing). \$150. A. Lindesmith, 515 S. Rose, Bloomington, IN 47401.

**Call for Papers**

The University of Nebraska at Omaha announces plans to convene a national scholarly conference on the Third World to be held October 27-29, 1977, at Omaha, Nebraska, the geographic center of the United States. This is a first call for proposals for the presentation of original papers or other creative works which relate to the Third World. Participants are welcome from all areas of scholarly endeavor: the arts and humanities, the social and behavioral sciences, the natural sciences and technology, commerce, education, etc. The program is now being planned. The program committee is seeking persons desiring to chair or to participate in the various panels as presenters or discussants. Interested parties are encouraged to suggest topics around which conference panels may be organized. Formal proposals and inquiries will be accepted through April 15, 1977. Draft papers must be submitted to the Program Chairperson for action by the selection committee by June 5; and all applicants will be notified of acceptance or otherwise by July 15, 1977. For additional information contact Professor H. Carl Camp, Program Chair, The Center for International Studies and Programs, Omaha, NE 68101; telephone: (402) 554-2624.

Third National Exosociology Symposium will be held April 23-24, 1977 in Palm Beach, Florida. Papers are solicited on topics related to the concept of life in outer space. Persons interested in submitting papers or participating in panel discussions please write to Richard E. Yinger, Director, The Exosociology Institute, 6120 Ranches Road, Lake Worth, FL 33463.

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**Full Professor of Economic Sociology**

This concerns a newly established chair primarily intended to promote interdisciplinary cooperation between the fields of Economics and Sociology. He/she will be responsible for the training of "sociological economists," i.e., students with a BA in Economics who take Economic Sociology and Institutional Economics as majors in their masters program. He/she is expected to contribute actively to the further development of the research program and teaching curriculum in this field (also including introductory Sociology courses for economists) and to give guidance to about six assistant professors and research associates. Besides his own research and teaching he/she should be prepared to devote part of the time to administrative tasks.

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Applications, including curriculum vitae, list of publications and references should be sent to the Head of the Department of Personnel Management of the State University of Groningen, Postbus 72, Groningen, The Netherlands, before March 15, 1977.

Further information can be obtained from Professor I. Gadourek, Sociological Institute, Oude Boteringestraat 23, Groningen, tel. 050-114970 or tel. 050-345457, or from Dr. A. Szirmai, Department of Economics, Hoogbouw WSN, Kamer 453, Postbox 800, Groningen, tel. 050-115771 or 050-117488.

## Teaching

### WORKSHOPS AND MEETINGS

**Preparing Graduate Students to Teach, Detroit, February 10-13, 1977.** The program is designed to assist departments in preparing graduate students for the teaching role (via workshops, courses, orientation programs in the teaching of sociology). Open to teams of faculty member and graduate student from graduate departments (offering PhD or MA only). Limited to about 13 departmental teams. Room and board will be paid by ASA Project. Further information: Professor Charles A. Goldsmid, ASA Sociology Teaching Project, Carnegie Library, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074.

**North Carolina Sociological Association, February 25, 1977.** Teaching will be the focus of the annual meeting of the NCSA to be held February 25 at East Carolina University, Greenville, NC. At the request of the NCSA, the ASA Projects have assisted in the development of the program which includes sessions on teaching introductory, marriage and the family, population; use of computers in teaching; problems and opportunities of teaching in small departments; student internships as part of courses, etc. NCSA meeting runs from 11:00 a.m. through 9:00 p.m. (overnight accommodations at an inexpensive area motel can be arranged). Further information on local arrangements, etc.: Professor John R. Maiolo, Chair, Department of Sociology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27834.

**Teaching Workshop, Los Angeles, March 18-19, 1977.** Program to include sessions on various techniques of teaching sociology, on devices for teaching core concepts in sociology, curricula issues, the first day of classes, etc. Open to full-time teachers of sociology; attendance limited to about 35 sociologists. Room and board paid by ASA Project. Further information: Professor Emily Gunning, Department of Sociology, Los Angeles Valley Community College, 5800 Fulton Avenue, Van Nuys, CA 91401.

**Teaching of Sociology—Michigan Association, Detroit, Early April, 1977.** The exact date is not yet available, but the ASA Project will co-sponsor with the Michigan Sociological Association a short workshop on teaching to be held in Detroit immediately following the Michigan Association Spring meeting. The Changing College Classroom and implications for the teaching of sociology will be the program focus. For further information, contact either: Professor Ron Watcke, Division of Social and Behavioral Science, Wayne County Community College, 4612 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, MI 48201; or Professor Bill Ewens, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

### PROJECT PRESENTED TO ILLINOIS COLLEGE FACULTY

William Cross, Associate Professor of Sociology at Illinois College and active participant in Task Group A of the Projects on the Teaching of Undergraduate Sociology, delivered the second faculty lecture of the 1976-77 academic year at Illinois College. Cross' speech on "Innovations in the Teaching of Sociology: The Project on Undergraduate Education," was attended by the president, deans, and a number of faculty from various academic disciplines at Illinois College.

### TEACHING FEATURED IN ESS PROGRAM

The Undergraduate Teaching Committee of the Eastern Sociological Society has planned a program for the annual meeting to be held this year at the Statler Hilton in New York City, March 18-20, 1977. The first part of the program will feature roundtable discussions led by members of the ASA Projects on Undergraduate Teaching who are investigating core concepts in undergraduate education. James Kelley (Fordham) and Audrey Meyer (Fashion Institute of Technology) will organize a table on the questions "If There Are Core Concepts for the Introductory Sociology Student, What Might We Do About Them?" "The Uses and Abuses of Core Concepts" will be discussed by Ruth Rubenstein (Kean College) and Roger Sennott (University of Rhode Island). At a third roundtable, Hanan Selvin (SUNY, Stony Brook) and Mary Jane Pi-Sunyer (Springfield Technical Community College) will talk about their paper "Core Concepts: A Comparison Between Introductory Texts and Journal Articles."

The second part of the program, organized by Fred Halley (SUNY, Brockport), will be three papers developed along the general theme "Students as Clients." Roger Steinhauer (SUNY, Brockport) will describe the process of developing a Keller Plan (PSI) type introductory course with particular attention to developing consensus within the department on what the course should cover and meeting the needs of a heterogeneous student body. Tom Nelson (Genesee Community College) will present a paper which addresses the needs of a student clientele made up of Attica prison inmates and the unique problems of serving these students as a sociologist. James McIntosh (Lehigh University) will discuss the different kinds of goals that Sociology majors have and make some suggestions for tracking systems within departments. William Satariano (Alfred University) will serve as discussant for the papers with an eye to the more general problems in the professional sociologist/student client relationship.

The ESS Undergraduate Teaching Committee cordially invites anyone interested to join us. The day and time of the sessions will be announced in the forthcoming ESS program.

### ADDITIONAL TEACHING RESOURCES AVAILABLE

More documents have been added to those already available from the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. Documents available have either been produced by the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology or purchased by the Projects in order to bring them to the attention of teaching sociologists. They are available at cost.

Recently added were five monographs on diverse aspects of classroom teaching all published by the Faculty Resources Center of the University of Cincinnati; each monograph is available from the ASA Projects for \$2.35.

Requests for any of the monographs should be accompanied by payment to eliminate the need for billing. Checks should be made payable to the "ASA Projects on Teaching" and orders addressed to: ASA Sociology Teaching Project, Carnegie Library, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074.

*Principles and Models for Assessing Faculty Performance.* Anthony F. Grasha (1972). Explores benefits of faculty assessment, suggested assessment principles and models and variables involved.

*One and Two Way Communication in the Classroom.* Charles K. Bolton and Ronald K. Boyer (1971). Communication from teacher to student vs. a two way pattern is explored; teacher style, class size and other variables are discussed.

*Discussion Groups in University Courses: Introduction.* George W. Thompson (1974). Course formats and opportunities and problems of discussion; tasks for first meetings of discussion courses, student assignment to discussion groups and other topics are treated.

*Discussion Groups in University Courses: Ideas and Activities.* George W. Thompson (1974). A guide for teachers and students with specific and detailed discussion of activities and procedures; factors treated include communications patterns in groups, leadership, feedback and group direction.

*Academic Gaming.* Roger B. Fransecki and John Trojanski (1973). Describes simulation gaming and the motivational and learning rationales for its use; case studies of two games: Starpover (a stratification game) and The Road Game (a conflict and cooperation game) plus short description of five other games. Excellent introduction to gaming; good bibliographic section.

### JACKSON TOBY EMPHASIZES TEACHING

Professor Jackson Toby, Director, Institute for Criminological Research at Rutgers, New Brunswick, in an open letter to sociology students at Rutgers, outlined his position on the responsibility of the graduate faculty toward PhD candidates in sociology. Toby, as a result of attending the teacher development workshop led by Task Group B of the ASA Projects on the Teaching of Undergraduate Sociology at Boston College (July 21-23), upgraded the teacher development activities in the Rutgers Sociology Department. In his open letter Toby emphasized the need for graduate faculty to go beyond a high level of instruction in graduate courses. They should also provide guidance in the development of research and teaching skills. With regard to the latter, Toby said,

"What about guidance in learning how to teach? Is it necessary? Can't teaching skills be picked up informally along the way to a PhD? Many of my colleagues may not agree with me, but I feel that there are serious deficiencies to learning to teach by trial and error. Learning by trial and

error is slow—and may never result in effective teaching skills. Having observed graduate assistants conduct recitation sections in the introductory sociology course for some years, I note (a) that most of them make the same mistakes and (b) that there is no automatic feedback mechanism to help them improve. In order to provide feedback I routinely visit a new teaching assistant, stay for the entire period, and give him (or her) a detailed commentary on what I consider effective and ineffective. I also like to arrange with the Division of Instructional Television to put a recitation section on videotape so that interested colleagues (and possibly students) can go over the class session minute by minute with the instructor, stopping the tape occasionally so that detailed reactions are possible to particular segments of the class. If a faculty member is an experienced and skillful teacher, he (or she) can help a younger person become more effective through observing and commenting. Other graduate students and even undergraduates are also helpful in providing feedback. Research has shown that the *least* helpful procedure is for the instructor to view videotapes of his classes without any other person present—although this is better than no feedback at all.

Assistants should be mainly apprentice teachers and only secondarily part of the labor force; therefore, I would like all teaching assistants to be guided by more experienced teachers with a view to upgrading their teaching skills. Employing a graduate student as a teaching assistant for more than two years may be exploitative unless further development of teaching skills is in prospect. After that he (or she) should be rotated into a research assistantship where other necessary skills are developed—under a different kind of guidance and encouragement. If there are not enough research assistantships to make such rotation feasible, the faculty may not have obtained enough grants, or the administration may have admitted too many graduate students, or possibly both.

There are good reasons for graduate students to feel frustrated. At best, it is distasteful to be less than fully independent at an age when a large portion of one's age cohort has full-time jobs. But at a time when academic positions are so uncertain, being a graduate student is doubly frustrating. Nevertheless, we must all try to maintain our commitment to professional excellence. It is tempting to point to lazy or ignorant faculty members or to lazy and ignorant students as rationalization for lack of commitment to professional excellence. I guess I am saying that it is not easy to be a competent sociologist; it requires great intellectual effort as a graduate student—and continuing efforts thereafter."

### ASA PROJECTS REPRESENTED AT COMMUNITY COLLEGE MEETING

Members of Task Groups of the ASA Projects on the Teaching of Undergraduate Sociology, were represented at the national meeting of the Community College Social Science Association (CCSSA) in Kansas City, October 28-30, 1976. Approximately 250 social science faculty members from community colleges attended the meeting. Project members were represented at the official luncheon, the banquet, the caucus of the Midwest members, the caucus of sociologists. The Project members presented a session on teaching and hosted a cocktail party for sociologists. Sharon McPherron, Florissant Valley Community College, repre-

sented the ASA and coordinated the Project activities and Michael Delaney, Des Moines Area Community College, chaired the sociology caucus. The Project was also represented by a large literature table at a central location in the exhibit area.

Community college sociologists seemed pleased that their discipline was the only one formally represented. Considerable interest was shown not only by sociology teachers, but also by faculty from other disciplines. The literature table, the Project and its involvement of community college sociologists, and the ASA presence, were widely noticed.

## Meeting Calendar

**March 4, 1977.** *Mid-Atlantic Slave Conference of the AAAS*, Second Annual Meeting will be held at the University of Pennsylvania, Houston Hall, Philadelphia, PA. For further information contact Helen Segall, Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA 17013.

**March 12, 1977.** *Psychodrama in Individual Counseling and Psychotherapy*, Workshop. Institute for Psychotherapy, 39 E 20th Street, 8th Floor, New York, NY 10003. Phone: (212) 260-3860.

**March 17, 1977.** *Student/Faculty Internship Colloquium in Applied Anthropology*, University of South Florida. Dr. Ailon Shiloh, Graduate Studies, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620.

**March 19-20, 1977.** *The Institute for the Study of Human Knowledge*, weekend symposium on Self-Care, New Directions in Personal Health Care. Further information: Continuing Education in Health Sciences, 1308 Third Avenue, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143; (415) 666-2894.

**April 2-3, 1977.** *Health and Healing: Ancient and Modern*, a weekend symposium cosponsored by the Department of Psychiatry, Albert Einstein College of Medicine and the Institute for the Study of Human Knowledge, will be held at the Americana Hotel, New York City. For further information write: Dr. Mel Roman, Department of Psychiatry, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1165 Morris Park Avenue, Bronx, NY 10461. Phone: (212) 597-1000, ext. 201.

**April 13-16, 1977.** *Midwest Sociological Society Annual Meeting*, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, MN. Theme: Bridging the Schisms. John R. Stratton, Department of Sociology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

**April 15-17, 1977.** *Fifth Annual Conference of the Sociology of Education Association*, Bahia Hotel, San Diego, CA. David O'Shea, President, Sociology of Education Association, Graduate School of Education, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

**May 8-11, 1977.** *Conference on Women in the Marketplace*. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Contact: Helen Farlow, 114 Illini Hall, Champaign, IL 61820. Phone: (217) 333-0517.

**May 20-22, 1977.** *Conference on "The Phenomenological Analysis of Asymmetrical Interpersonal Relations"*. Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45431. Professor A. Mickunas, Philosophy Department, Gordy Hall, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701.

**May 27-31, 1977.** *Annual Convention and Workshops of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology*. McCormick Inn, Chicago, IL. Contact: ASAP Convention Bureau, 110 S. Dearborn, Suite 1400, Chicago, IL 60603. Phone: (312) 346-3458.

**September 1-5, 1977.** *Association for Humanistic Psychology*, 13th Annual Meeting, Common Ground. University of California, Berkeley. AHP, 325 Ninth Street, San Francisco, CA 94103.

**September 2-5, 1977.** *Society for the Study of Social Problems Annual Meeting*, Chicago, IL. Contact: Herb Aurbach, Department of Sociology, SUNY, Buffalo, NY 14226.

**Aging, from page 1**

and Welfare), whose names give a clue to their interest, at least eleven other federal agencies or departments have research programs which support sociological research in aging. Below is a description of the specific substantive areas that each of the agencies is interested in and the name, address, and telephone number of an agency representative who can answer questions or direct you to further information.

The *Department of Agriculture* (USDA) currently funds about 73 projects which are completely or partially concerned with old age. Among its broad interests are: (1) environmental and health influences on the attitudes of the aged, (2) demographic characteristics of the older population, (3) financial resources and expenditures of the elderly, (4) housing and living arrangements, (5) nutrition services for the elderly, and (6) consumer affairs and programs. Several currently funded projects reflect USDA's range of interest. Specific research projects are addressed to personal stability and social adjustment as related to family patterns, rural-urban migration, comparative analyses of the aging poor and economically secure, providing financial relief for elderly homeowners, nutrition and food acceptance as related to environmental factors, and the degree to which consumer education might assist the elderly consumer in the market place. Dr. Paul Jehlik, Cooperative State Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 418W, Washington, DC 20250 will have more information about the Department of Agriculture's support of research in aging. His telephone number is (202) 447-6033.

The *Administration on Aging* (AOA), the federal focal point for aging-related matters as set forth in the Older Americans Act, identifies four content areas which constitute basic research issues and gaps in knowledge in the field of aging: (1) aging processes (exclusive of biological processes), (2) descriptions of the older American population—characteristics, behavior, attitudes, (3) social and environmental conditions affecting the elderly, and (4) intervention mechanisms. The following titles are only a few examples of specific research funded by AOA: "Crises and Adaptation in the Middle and Late Years," "Coping Mechanisms of the Elderly," "Residential Segregation of the Aged in American Cities," "Life Styles of the Aging and Consumer Behavior," "Factors Influencing the Abandonment of Private Homes by the Elderly." AOA also awards grants for training personnel in the field of aging under its Manpower Development and Training Program. For further information, contact Dr. Martin Sicker, Director of the Office of Research, Demonstrations and Manpower Resources, Administration on Aging, DHEW, Room 3139, 400 6th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20201. His telephone number is (202) 245-1268.

The *National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, the *National Institute on Drug Abuse*, and the *National Institute of Mental Health* are part of DHEW's Public Health Service. Of the three, the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) supports the most research. Its research program is directed toward the etiology, diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders, the development and delivery of mental health services, and the prevention of mental disease. Particular projects funded by NIMH include research related to suicidal behavior, models for responding to the mental health service needs of older persons living in central city hotels, investigations of the relationships between mental health of the aging and housing and living arrangements, preretirement preparation, and leisure activities.

The *National Center for Health Services Research* is also part of the Public Health Service. Demonstration projects and evaluation research make up the brunt of its research program, and most funding comes in the form of contracts. The Center has a particular interest in long-term care for the elderly and alternatives to long-term care. The Center is currently supporting the development of instruments for patient assessment of placement, continuity and appropriateness of care, research on the factors related to the outcomes of nursing home care, follow-up surveys for evaluating neighborhood health centers, a review and analysis of the long-term care literature including recommendations for planning action and further research, and an evaluation of demonstration projects which offer alternatives to institutional care for the elderly. The Office of Dr. Faye Abdellah, Assistant Surgeon General, Public Health Service, DHEW, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852 can direct you to further information on the Public Health Service's research programs in aging. Her telephone number is (301) 443-6497.

The *National Institute on Aging* (NIA), established by Congress in 1974 by the Research on Aging Act, supports research and training for research on the biomedical, social and behavioral aspects of aging. In its first two years, NIA's research grants, training support, and contracts were transferred from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). Its program identifies two major areas: the health problems of older persons and "the processes that transform a young person into an old one." Specific interests include the ways in which adults meet and solve problems of adjustment and a major interest in the age-structure of the population and its effect on society. Research on fertility rates is given a high priority as are cross-cultural surveys that compare ways in which the problems of the elderly are handled. Recognizing the various limitations of one-time cross-section studies, NIA is especially interested in longitudinal studies and studies

which include cohort analysis. The office of Dr. Leroy Duncan, Acting Program Director, National Institutes of Health, Landow Building, Room A-810, Bethesda, Maryland, can answer questions about NIA's research program. His telephone number is (301) 496-1033.

No *Social and Rehabilitation Service* (SRS) programs are targeted on the aged population per se, but elderly persons make up a large percentage of the client population in the Medicaid and Social Services programs. Projects supported by the Office of Research and Demonstrations within SRS include the initiation and analysis of community-wide coordinated health and social service delivery programs; exploring the viability of delivering services to the chronically ill and disabled in various types of community settings; and developing a methodology for finding, classifying, and comparing costs in long-term care settings. Research to evaluate these demonstrations is also funded. Details about SRS's research program may be obtained from Dr. David Smith, Acting Associate Administrator for Planning Research and Evaluation, Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW, Room 5032 Switzer Building, 330 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20201. His telephone number is (202) 245-0843.

In addition to its large in-house research organization which is geared to the evaluation of an effectiveness of Social Security programs in meeting their goals, the *Social Security Administration's* (SSA) Research and Contract Staff funds outside research in the area of aging whenever that research

is relevant to Social Security programs. The titles of these recently funded projects give an indication of SSA's research interests: "Mortality Around Retirement: The Rubber Industry Case," "Living Arrangements of the Widowed," "National Survey of the Black Aged," "An Exploratory Investigation of the Social and Economic Problems of Widowhood Under Age 60," "Work After Retirement: Some Psychological Factors," "Older Workers: Withdrawal Patterns and Adaptations." For further information on SSA's grant program, contact Henry P. Brehm, Research Grants and Contracts Staff, Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, Meadows East Building, Room 3-B-5, 6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, Maryland 21241.

The *Department of Housing and Urban Development* has a general mandate to undertake research which relates to its programs. Most of its research projects addressed to the problems of the elderly come under its Special User Group Research Program. HUD conducts most of its research through the use of competitively awarded contracts, using the Request for Proposal Procedure (RFPs), that is, it does not support unsolicited research proposals. Examples of research funded by HUD include a demonstration of a housing and referral service staffed primarily by elderly volunteers and an evaluation of congregate housing for the elderly. Further information on HUD supported research in aging may be obtained from Arthur Newburg, Office of Policy Development and Research,

Department of Housing and Urban Development, Room 8132, 7th & D Streets, SW, Washington, DC 20410. His telephone number is (202) 755-5561.

The *National Science Foundation* has a small grants program for research in social gerontology. It has four research projects underway: (1) "Social and Cultural Aspects of Aging: Implications for Social Policy," (2) "Aging and the Aged in the Year 2000: Research Needs," (3) "The Economics of a Stationary Population: Implications for the Elderly," and (4) "Alternatives to Institutional Care for the Elderly." Additional information about NSF's grant program in aging may be obtained from Dr. George Brosseau, Project Manager, Division of Advanced Productivity Research and Technology, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, NW, Room 1126, Washington, DC 20050. His telephone number is (202) 634-6260.

Like the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the *Department of Transportation* (DOT) supports research in aging only through the contract procurement process, and rarely responds to unsolicited proposals. The identification of the transportation needs and problems experienced by the elderly in using existing transportation facilities is the primary focus of DOT's supported research in aging. For information about DOT contracts, contact Martin Convisser, Director, Office of Environmental Affairs, Department of Transportation, Room 9422, 400 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590. His telephone number is (202) 426-4357.

**Field Research from page 3**

laboratory, and peer group learning reinforcement. (1) In the academic division the students, in consultation with their faculty advisors, select areas of interest in sociology, and three or more volumes for reading and reporting as preparatory study before attending the Annual Meeting. The student's interest is pursued in the program sessions of the Annual Meeting and reported in a final paper. (2) In the field research portion of the program, the student acts as a participant observer at the Annual Meeting, observing the sociologists as individuals, the Annual Meeting as the expression of their national organization, and the collectivity of the sociologists as a professional group. They report their views prior to the Annual Meeting, then record them during the final sessions of the Annual Meeting, and finally report their post meeting evaluations ten weeks after the Annual Meeting has become a memory. (3) The third aspect of the program centers in the organization of the students into small peer group fellowships. In regularly scheduled meetings they compare their experiences, discuss what they have learned, and reevaluate their

interpretations and conclusions. In the social interaction of the peer groups, they can also learn much about themselves. The program begins with the student's registration and ends in November, two months after the Annual Meeting.

When asked to evaluate previous programs, students expressed a variety of responses. They were generally impressed by the wide range of fields, subject and points of view offered and often confused by the choices they were compelled to make. Some were disappointed by the sociologists' concentration on what seemed to them to be a willingness to ignore social responsibility for personal aggrandizement. Some were excited or overwhelmed; others expressed their concern with the "latent functions" such as self aggrandizement, socializing with peers, politics. The emphasis on making professional and/or personal contacts or locating a better job, the informal exchange of information, seemed to take precedence over the manifest function of the dissemination of knowledge. Generally, however, the experience was considered worthwhile. Some students reported intensified interest in sociology as a result of the experi-

ence and increased awareness of their possibilities of a future as a sociologist.

These comments are intended to alert sociologists who know promising, undergraduate, sociology majors, particularly minorities, to the possibilities of honoring these students with scholarships as achievement awards. A mix of students from different social backgrounds, states and colleges enrich the educational program through views reflecting diverse faculties, and their own contrasting interpretations of the daily events.

This program will again be sponsored by Salisbury State College in 1977 for the ASA Annual Meetings in Chicago, September 5-9. Academic credit will be granted by the College.

Some financial aid is a determinant variable for many able but economically handicapped students, applications of colleges or departments intending to grant scholarship awards will be accepted on the request of the college. Individual student applications will be processed as received. For application forms write to: "Sociology and the ASA", Dr. John H. Shope, Salisbury State College, Salisbury, MD 21801.

## New Programs

**University of California, San Diego, Postdoctoral Fellowships.** Applications are invited for fellowships (one year, renewable) in the area of alcohol (psychobiology, psychology, sociology). Deadline for applications is March 1, 1977. Send curriculum vita, three letters of recommendation and proposed research. For further details write Nancy Carter, Department of Psychology, C-009, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

**Postdoctoral Fellowships: Analysis of Mental Health and Social Roles Through Survey Data.** Program supported by NIMH is designed to train social scientists to conduct and analyze large-scale survey studies of role behavior, motives, psychological well-being and mental health. Emphasis is placed on the impact of private role behavior—sex roles, family roles, friendship and leisure—on psychological reactions that have mental health implications. The training will combine academic course work and a weekly faculty-graduate student seminar on private roles with intensive on-the-job training within one or several studies on-going in the Family and Sex Roles Program at the Survey Research Center. Individual must have completed doctoral degree (PhD, EdD, etc.). The appointment is for two years and is a full-time position. Trainees may come from any social science discipline from any accredited American university. By presenting a research paper with their application, they must give clear evidence of original research potential. Two Fellowships begin 6/1/77; two

begin 9/1/77. Stipends range from \$10,000 to \$13,200. A small research budget is also provided. Deadline: March 1, 1977. For application write to: Joseph Veroff and Elizabeth Duvan, Family and Sex Roles Program, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. A non-discriminatory, Affirmative Action Employer.

**Mental Health Postdoctoral Training Program in Quantitative Anthropology with Public Policy Emphasis.** Recently inaugurated at UC, Berkeley under the auspices of NIMH, the program stresses (1) professional training in social anthropology, (2) quantitative methods, and (3) the application of social science knowledge to the solution of critical social problems. Applicants must qualify in at least two of the three areas and be willing to undertake intensive training in the remaining one or more. Appointments are competitive initially and on renewal and are limited to a maximum of three years' support from all National Research Award sources. Stipends begin at \$10,000 per annum, adjustable for prior postdoctoral experience, and are subject to the standard "payback" provisions of all NRS Awards. Awards under this program are NOT limited to persons holding the doctorate in anthropology; PhD's in allied subjects are explicitly invited to apply. For information write: E. A. Hammel, Program Director, QAPPE, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. Applications now being accepted for academic year 1977-78; deadline March 1, 1977.

**Postdoctoral Training Program in Mental Health Services Evaluation and Research, Yale University.** Applications are now being received for a postdoctoral training program designed to develop skills to engage in professional careers as investigators and teachers in the field of mental health program evaluation and research. The program consists of course work and opportunities for interdisciplinary research and can be structured for a period of two years. Applicants must have a doctoral degree in medicine, epidemiology, public health, nursing, social work, or the behavioral or administrative sciences. The program is funded by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration of HEW, and provides for a limited number of stipends between \$10,000 and \$13,200. The deadline for applications is April 15, 1977. Notification of admission will be made by May 30, 1977. For information write: Lee D. Brauer, MD, Program Coordinator, Program in Mental Health Services Evaluation and Research, Center for the Study of Health Services, Institution for Social and Policy Studies, Yale University, 77 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06520.

**Postdoctoral Research Training Programs in Adult Development and Aging.** The Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University announces two Research Training Programs. Both programs are multidisciplinary and are designed to augment research skills of trainees investigating the specific target populations. Appointments are usually for two years. Stipends range from \$10,000-\$13,200 depending on experience. Doctoral degree is required.

*Research Training Program in Adult-*

*hood* is funded by NIMH and seeks fellows interested in problems related to adult life in areas of family, kinship, intergenerational relationships, work and sex roles of adults, as related to adaptive and maladaptive behavior patterns. This program will draw trainees from psychology, sociology, and other social science disciplines.

*Research training program in Aging* is funded by NIA and seeks fellows interested in problems relating to late life. This program is broadly multidisciplinary and draws trainees from all biomedical, behavioral, and social science disciplines.

For information and application materials contact: Ilene C. Siegler, Coordinator of Research Training Program, Box 3003, DUMC, Durham, NC 27710.

**Graduate Program for Community Mental Health Specialists.** Tulane University, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, offers a Community Mental Health Specialist program for psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, sociologists, clergymen, counselors, nurses, and other baccalaureate level professionals with at least two years of related work experience. A Master of Science in Hygiene degree is awarded on completion of an eleven-month period of study and practice. The purpose of this interdisciplinary educational program is to assist mental health professionals to recognize and better use their capacities to encourage the community to meet its basic human needs. The program also offers an opportunity to explore and test new parameters of the continually evolving role of leadership in the current and future mental health field. Applications are now being considered for September, 1977. For further information write to: Dr. Edward C.

Norman, Community Mental Health Section, Tulane University, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, 1430 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, LA 70112.

**University of Minnesota.** The Department of Sociology announces a new program of graduate training for advanced predoctoral students in Systematic Observation of Criminal Justice Processes. The focus of the program is on the use of quantitative and qualitative observational methods to study special aspects of the criminal justice system broadly defined. Applicants are expected to have a strong background and interest in quantitative methodology, including mathematics, statistics, and computing, or the willingness and aptitude to do remedial work to acquire such a background; a strong interest in field research, especially the desire to spend time in organizations in the real world, and a strong interest in criminal justice processes. The program involves extensive training in developing observational languages and their use to collect observational data as well as subsequent analysis of data by statistical and mathematical means. Extensive field work as well as practice in data analysis are part of the program. Students are required to meet all other requirements for obtaining the PhD in Sociology at the University of Minnesota. Stipends are \$3900 per year plus tuition and fees. Applications and inquiries are invited for this or later years. Applications should be sent to: Richard E. Sykes, Assistant Professor and Director, Traineeship in Systematic Observation and Criminal Justice Processes, Department of Sociology, 1114 Social Science Tower, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

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