



Published by the American Sociological Association
1722 N St. N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 • (202) 833-3410

Footnotes

U. S. Postage
Permit No. 43089
Non-profit Org.
Washington, D. C.

Coleman Prods Government and Probes . . .

Ten Principles Governing Policy Research*

Three HEW agencies "can well be accused of diversion of public funds for purposes not related to the public good," according to a noted social researcher.

Dr. James Coleman, author of the controversial "Coleman Report" on minority education and professor of social relations at Johns Hopkins University recently attacked the research grant award practices of NIMH, NIH and the Office of Education as "nearly certain" indicators that these agencies have little control of policy and are not initiating research for the purpose of providing guide to policy.

The practice in question is that of granting investigators relatively free reign in the formulation of research problems. Coleman drew sharp lines between methodological requirements for disciplinary and policy research in the social sciences.

"... Much research on applied problems in the United States is really not policy research because it is formulated by the investigator, in the absence of policy problems.

"Unfortunately, it often is not well designed to contribute to the discipline of either, and thus is of very little value to either world—not because of the venality of the investigator, but because research funds for policy research are placed in the hands of agencies that have little control over policy."

Reserving the formulation of policy research problems to policy-makers was a major point among "10 principles governing policy research" identified by Coleman in a speech to the December meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington. The principles are as follows:

- Partial information available at the time an action must be taken is better than complete information after that time.

- The criteria of parsimony and elegance that apply in discipline research are not important; the correctness of the predictions or results is important, and redundancy is valuable.

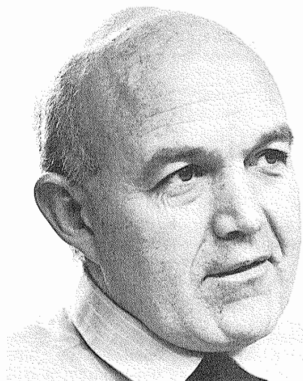
- It is necessary to treat differently policy variables which are subject to policy manipulation, and situation variables which are not.

- The ultimate product is not a "contribution to existing knowledge" in the literature, but a social policy modified by the research results.

- The research problem enters from outside any academic discipline and must be carefully translated from the real world of policy or the conceptual world of a client without loss of meaning.

- The existence of competing or conflicting interests, together with the time-coupling of research to policy, require special self-corrective devices, such as the commissioning of more than one research group, under the auspices of different interested parties, and independent review of research results, using an adversary or dialectical process.

- The canons of scientific method, and the values implied by those canons, govern the execution of policy research. Values from the world of action govern the formulation of policy research problems. The transmission of policy research results back into the world of action may be governed by either set of



Dr. James Coleman

values, depending on conditions.

- The values governing transmission of research results back into the world of action and thus the conditions of that transmission are determined by conditions of acceptance of the policy research problem.

- If policy research results are transmitted back, without open publication, to an interested party, then those results will ordinarily not be acted upon nor will they be openly disclosed to others, unless it benefits his interests.

- Those stages of policy research that lie in the world of action, formulation of the research problem, posing conditions for communication of the research results back into the world of action, and making policy recommendations based on the research results, should be governed by the investigator's personal values and appropriately include advocacy. Those stages that lie within the disciplinary world, execution of the research and statement of research results, should be governed by disciplinary values and do not appropriately include advocacy.

"There are no social or humanitarian values in the disciplinary world," said Coleman in explaining the last principle. Disciplinary values such as objectivity, the search for truth, and an interest in expanding the borders of knowledge "do not recognize the existence of action, nor even the world of action—except as subject-matter for study—but only of knowledge." In effect, the researcher must separate his disciplinary from his personal values and use the proper set in the proper phase of the policy research process or his work "loses its value for all interested parties."

In Coleman's eyes, the "greatest barriers" to the use of social science information in public policy are rooted in the very nature of the American political process.

"Probably because of the fragmentation of power, the principal deliberations in the formulation of policy are often deliberations about what strategies will generate enough support to enable passage of legislation, rather than deliberations about social consequences of the legislation."

Policy decisions are often made during "bursts of last-minute activity... as legislative log-jams break."

"So long as such timing characterizes policy formation in government, the fruitful use of policy research appears

Facts Confirm Rumors . . .

Training Grants To Terminate

In recent years, the "life's blood" of many graduate programs in sociology has been the training grants emanating from the Behavioral Sciences Training Branch in the Division of Manpower and Training Programs of NIMH. Among other things, this office, under the guidance of Dr. Ken Lutterman, extended support for the recent Carmel Conference where many training directors from sociology recently gathered to discuss "New Directions in Graduate Training" (see February, ASA Footnotes). Carmel may well have been the last gathering of a disappearing tribe as new directions are clearly signaled in the proposed 1974 Federal Budget.

That budget confirms rumors circulating in academic circles for some time: federal support for graduate training grants is to be phased out and closed down. The Administration made this one point perfectly clear in the following preamble and three-point statement contained in the HEW budget message:

Consistent with the Administration policy to rely on general resources for aid to students, the special program of supporting research training will be terminated after the training under previously approved grants is completed. Biomedical research training is being terminated for

the following reasons:

1. In previous years, as support for biomedical research increased, the need for additional researchers was clear, and research training received special Federal funding. Research budgets, except in special areas, are now being stabilized, and the general need for a greater number of trained biomedical research scientists has passed. In this sense, the Federal role in the support of massive increases in trained research manpower has been fulfilled. A continued Federal push to train researchers may well lead to an oversupply of scientists who will be unable to find appropriate employment.
2. In view of the improved supply/demand balance in research manpower, it seems appropriate now to rely on the normal mechanisms in the professional manpower market to produce any additional manpower needed.
3. The income expectations of doctoral level scientists are such as to make it appropriate to expect them to bear the costs of their training themselves. Amounts secured through loans can be repaid from adequate salaries after training is completed. Those trainees who need financial aid should look to the general programs available for student assistance through Office of Education or other scholarship sources.

Focus and Locus of . . .

Center For Coordination Of Research On Social Indicators

As announced in the August, 1972, TAS, the Social Science Research Council has established a Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators in Washington. Numerous inquiries into the ASA prompts this brief update of Center plans and functions.

The Center's focus is on future research on social indicators. It will stimulate, facilitate, and guide research by providing a locus and source of information on research under way. By encouraging communication between researchers through a newsletter, conferences, and other means, the Center will attempt to enhance the contribution of social science research to the development of a broad range of indicators of social change in response to current and anticipated demands from both research and policy communities.

According to the Director, Robert Parke, while the Center is neither a granting agency nor a gatekeeper for such funding activities, researchers are encouraged to:

- Inform the Center of research interests and plans related to social indicators.
- Make use of the Center's library either at the Center's offices or through interlibrary loan.
- Suggest topics on social indicator research for possible conferences.
- Submit items for possible inclusion in the Center's newsletter.
- Request copies of the newsletter

limited." Yet, the dangers inherent in a more authoritarian government which would be required to make policy formation rational "seem sufficiently great to outweigh the benefits that would arise from more adequate use of policy research," Coleman reasoned.

*Reprinted from APA Monitor, Feb., 1973, p. 6. Used by permission.

which will be circulated without charge.

Communications may be directed to Robert Parke, Director, SSRC Center for Social Indicators, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Telephone: (202) 667-8884.

An international committee of distinguished social scientists, including prominent persons from the field of sociology, has been appointed to guide the Center's work. Members of the Advisory and Planning Committee include: Otis Dudley Duncan, Chairman, Population Studies Center, University of Michigan; Philip E. Converse, Center for Political Studies, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan; James A. Davis, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago; Stephen E. Fienberg, Department of Applied Statistics, University of Minnesota; Leo A. Goodman, Departments of Statistics and Sociology, University of Chicago; Mancur Olson, Department of Economics, University of Maryland; Natalie Rogoff Mamsosy, Institute of Applied Social Research, Oslo; Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Department of Sociology, Yale University; Arthur L. Stinchcombe, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley; Leroy O. Stone, Consultant on Demographic Research, Statistics Canada, Ottawa; and Wolfgang Zapf, Universität Mannheim, Fakultät für Sozialwissenschaften, Mannheim.

August 12 Deadline
for New York Hotel
Reservations
See Page 10 —

Open Forum

THOUGHTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Stimulated and frustrated by a number of recent discussions in a measurement seminar, among members of the ASA Council (whom I take to be a reasonable sampling of the general population of sociologists, at least in terms of intellectual persuasions), and with various friends and colleagues, I've decided to write out a number of rambling comments re the profession and where it seems to be heading (or not heading). Your comments will be very much appreciated. In particular, I'm especially interested in the nature of concrete steps that sociologists as individuals and as members of a professional organization might take.

Looking at our field from the standpoint of ultimate objectives I assume that it is safe to assume that most of us wish to develop theories and a body of knowledge that will help us understand a very complex reality. There seems to be two kinds of overall strategies to which we subscribe, and undoubtedly both are needed. The first is to deal with very simplified kinds of realities of the types that we create in laboratory experiments, in which most variables thought to be relevant are manipulated a few at a time and with knowledge being built up systematically as a result of an accumulation of empirical findings about these very simplified situations. The second general strategy is to deal more directly with the much more complex "real world," perhaps by conducting experiments of sorts, but more usually by observing how variables covary and noting temporal sequences whenever possible.

But there are obvious defects in both strategies. The point I wish to emphasize is that we must organize, as a profession, to take specific steps to correct these deficiencies. To me, the major defect in connection with the first strategy (apart from the time it takes to cumulate knowledge) is that one must be very explicit concerning the nature of the variables being measured, the exact conditions under which the relationships are expected to hold, and the general theory being developed or tested. Our common complaint is that the studies are not easily "added up," that they are not comparable to "real life situations," that they are "artificial." Such general damning remarks are, in themselves, rather useless until they are made more specific. But the fundamental point is that the results of studies cannot be cumulated unless there are rather general theories, including theories of measurement error, under which they can be subsumed. Without such theories the studies appear isolated. And without comparable measurements, one cannot move from one situation to the next. Suppose, for example, that the notion of distance or the length of a solid body depended on the nature of the object being studied, so that a different operation had to be used to measure the length of a desk, a football, and a person's nose. (To say nothing of complications if football had to be measured differently from football). Fundamental, then, to the accumulation process is adequate conceptualization and measurement. If one investigator "measures" cooperation by the relative frequency with which a certain button is pushed, whereas another measures it in terms of coordination of effort, and still a third in terms of value consensus, then it is difficult to see how this strategy of working on highly oversimplified social systems can have any real payoff.

Those of us who prefer to work on "real world" problems encounter another sort of difficulty. Our "problem" may be so significant practically that there may be no interest in generalizing to other instances, though as sociol-

ogists we usually claim a theoretical as well as applied interest. Thus if we had an adequate theory to account for (and presumably control) drug addiction in the U.S. at the present time, we might be extremely satisfied. But, unfortunately, we sometimes believe (or at least act) as though extremely complex "real world" social systems can be studied as simply as laboratory situations. Of course we will know that this is not the case, but we collect and analyze our data as though it were! Because of limited time and resources we confine our studies to many fewer variables (and indicators) than we would like, we measure them even more crudely than we know we should (because our readers can only follow 2x2 tables?), and we may limit any particular statistical analysis to three or four variables at a time (because of too small an N, or our ignorance about more sophisticated techniques). But if reality is complex, so must be our analyses. If there is any one thing that I have learned over the past dozen years or so, it is this fact. If, for example, a complex situation should require a model involving 30 variables reciprocally interrelated in a complex causal model, then it is wrong to attempt to break them apart into sets of two or three variables unless very restrictive assumptions hold true. If we are unwilling to make these assumptions about the real world, then we should not be analyzing our data so simply. This is about as simple as the matter can be put.

But complex models that adequately reflect the real world cannot be evaluated, tested, and parameters estimated without good data. This is also obvious, it would seem. And good data do not usually come in the form of 2x2 tables, 3x5 ordinal tables, or even many so-called "objective" indicators such as years of formal schooling. Nor can a series of studies, each involving a small subset of relevant variables (all perfectly measured), be added up except under very special conditions. The general situation requires many variables, all well measured, at several points in time, and with large samples. I believe these to be facts that are based on well understood principles of statistical inference and much previous thinking by econometricians and others. And they have important implications which seem to boil down to this: if we wish to follow the second strategy of dealing "directly" with complex social systems, then we need to organize accordingly since we are not presently doing the job. Nor can I see any way for individual sociologists to get the resources to do so. (It has been pointed out that some of these jobs are being done by social scientists at Berkeley, Michigan, Chicago, in connection with research institutes. Fine. But there are many of us who lack these resources, including the time and patience to collect longitudinal data, using multiple indicators which are carefully evaluated, etc. We need much more of the same. Furthermore, I strongly suspect that many of those who are in a position to collect such data are not methodologically sophisticated enough to analyze them. Furthermore, they "possess" the data for a rather long period of time before others can utilize them.

There have been numerous concerns expressed to me about the implications of this in terms of imposing a uniformity on the discipline by forcing everyone to use the same measures and definitions. Admittedly this is always a potential danger and could stifle innovations. But at present I don't see any such tendency. In fact I see just the opposite—to me, a horrifying tendency to move in every possible "interesting" direction, to develop new sociology's of X's for each new dependent variable that comes of age without fully exploring our old fields, and a proliferation of new concepts that differ from each other only slightly. In short, I see very little "discipline." Combined with what

I believe to be the factual state of affairs that we need much better data and coordination to make any headway on complex problems, I find this very disturbing. But I would not want to impose rigidity on the field, only to facilitate those who feel that they need much better data and theories to handle these data.

What course of action, if any? First, it seems to me that if we do not take concrete steps the best we can hope to achieve is more of the same. Fortunately, there are several organizations and institutes that are attempting to collect better data and to make this available to users rapidly and cheaply. I especially applaud the National Data Program for the Social Sciences of N.O.R.C., under the leadership of James A. Davis. Hopefully, their annual survey can be expanded and continued. But a single survey is obviously not enough, given the necessity of getting good measures on many variables on some periodic basis. Nor are surveys alone enough, since many kinds of variables cannot be measured through the interview technique. I agree with those who stress the need for more systematic studies of observational techniques. But these, too, must be done on a much larger scale and (perhaps) combined with survey results. If a theory requires the measurement of 20 variables, 10 of which can be obtained via a survey and 10 through observation, it will do no good to have one study involving only the survey items and a second involving only the observational items unless they involve the same individuals. To me, this implies a much higher degree of coordination than we have thus far had, and a coordination involving diverse kinds of data collection instruments. And there must also be coordination across institutes. If each jealously guards its own data, or uses completely different measures than the others, it is again difficult to see how valid comparisons can be made. We must admit to ourselves, I think, that as individual scholars we often do not want others to find out too much about our data collection procedures, sampling operations, specific measures, or even details of analysis. Somehow, I believe, we must find ways of overcoming such resistances by organizational means such as rewarding those who do divulge this kind of information.

Can the ASA, our "parent" professional organization, do anything, and should it do so? As I have already implied, I'm not very optimistic unless it does so, but perhaps we are not yet ready. But if not now, when? No one will ever be able to pinpoint a time precisely, nor will we reach a consensus on this. Therefore it seems to me that we shall have to begin slowly and on a small scale. But I hope this will be a systematic effort, no matter how small scale. At the very least I see the following kinds of possibilities:

1. **Encouragement of more replication research.** This does not apply to any specific kind of research, but to all kinds of studies—surveys, experiments, participant observation studies, etc. At the very least we could institute policies that would require authors of empirical studies to supply readers (and referees) on request with a detailed description of methods used (including sampling, data collection instrument, measurement scales). This would admittedly work to the disadvantage of studies that are difficult to replicate, but if they were difficult to replicate one would not only have to ask "why?" but also be genuinely concerned about the generalizability of results. The ASA could also develop a policy of allocating more space to brief descriptions of replication studies in our journals. And, as a profession, we would need to "count" such studies as genuine publications and contributions to our knowledge. Were the raw data available to them, replications would be ideally suit-

ed for graduate student papers, undergraduate methods courses, and professionals who lack the time and resources to collect their own data. But replications require a really detailed reporting of research and better conceptualization, and perhaps this is the core of the problem.

2. **Facilitating development of Research Institutes and Division of Labor.** I don't know exactly how this can be accomplished and I leave it to those with some knowledge and expertise re grantsmanship and institute structures. Apparently, the ASA itself cannot obtain the funding, but it could supply the momentum and intellectual leadership. Much as I dislike the idea, we do need to have some "interlocking boards" in order to avoid duplication. But the profession needs to be able to see to it that such institutes regularly make available to all of us at least a significant portion of their unanalyzed data, as well as detailed discussions of methodological limitations.

3. **Facilitating Conceptual Clarification and Coordination.** I don't see how we are going to coordinate and agree on terminology without some sort of systematic effort in at least some substantive areas (to be used as "case studies.") I used to believe that this would come about naturally, as a result of a survival of the fittest. But I don't see this developing, and it seems to me that in at least some broad areas (such as social psychology) we have very similar sets of terminologies about which "schools" have developed. Such "schools" can survive for very long periods of time, to the confusion of us all. At least I, for one, would like to see some efforts at consolidation. As human beings we often develop personal stakes in certain terminologies that, as scientists, we all agree are almost identical or at least highly overlapping. A good textbook can sometimes explain the situation. Perhaps, as a profession, we could attempt to "commission" a number of such efforts. Or we can facilitate meetings (true working conferences, convening often) that would be focused on resolving the confusion. Again, individual sociologists are not in a position to do this kind of thing, and we are widely scattered about the country (and world).

WHAT ELSE CAN THE ASA OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DO? Do we perceive a need for data banks, to facilitate graduate-student or small-scale analyses as learning experiences? AND WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIONS OR DRAWBACKS TO SOME COORDINATED EFFORT? HOW CAN WE COORDINATE WITHOUT DISCOURAGING LEGITIMATE INNOVATION? I'D BE INTERESTED IN OPENING UP A DISCUSSION ON THESE AND OTHER RELATED POINTS.

H. M. Blalock, Jr.
University of Washington

ON CANADIANISM

The recent discussions at Dawson College on Canadianism have disturbed me greatly for two reasons: first, they are, in my opinion, unscientific and second, they are "un-Canadian." (See *The American Sociologist*, March, 1972 for related article on "Canadian Academics Concerned over U.S. Faculty Members.")

During the years 1967-69 I spent a large part of my time in the study of research methods, among them the uses of secondary data in survey types of inquiry. At the same time I was engaged in my own research on "brain drain" and "brain gain"—the spatial mobility of university faculties, what variables reflected this movement, and what effect these variables had on acceptance in the community of academics. I have no inclination to describe the details of my study here, but I was able to establish that an acceptable level of validity can be established only by combining secondary data with original enquiry.

The Economic Council and private researchers have done limited studies on the mobility of university teachers but they are too limited in plan and/or scope to prove a case for more than one university, five universities, etc. (that is, the examples quoted in each case, which are not representative of all). In all cases, the universities that are really significant as to numbers of faculty, numbers of graduating students, variety of offerings, have not been considered because they are so complex. Even analyses like Parai's study, which is based on a scientifically acceptable body of data, deal with the mobility of professional and skilled manpower, but do not break down the information to types of professional or to subject matter areas within the academic profession.

In the statements that are being made on the issue of Canadianism in academia, the data (as above), do not prove the point taken, or research items are taken out of context to demonstrate some less than purely academic argument. You can prove anything if you pick your facts.

Let me speak of my second point. Until recent years I never thought very much about "being a Canadian" (except when out of Canada) but that may be because my family background has been identified with Canada since roughly 1740. Having such a background may make it clearer to me than it is to many people that unless we have North American Indian or Eskimo antecedents (and many with Scottish names do) every one of us is the descendant of exploiters or protesters (or both), who came from somewhere else. Canadians generally are the product of "immigrants." It seems to me a very dangerous, even fascistic notion, to try to determine how much more Canadian one person is than another. Any kind of legalistic approach is going to lead the argument into uncomfortable territory.

Having been forced to think about being a Canadian, I have asked myself what this means to me. To me it is not a matter of legality. Being a Canadian means recognizing a Canadian value system. This system is very clear to me because it has always been implied since I knew anything. I was taught that being a Canadian was being individualistic, "being yourself," not being like others, and insisting on the same right for others—supporting an intense and passionate right of the individual to be himself, a unique person. Probably the two other most important themes have been the right to privacy, and a fierce respect for education.

I think these types of beliefs have affected our Canadian development of "frontier," our educational philosophy, and our attraction for dissenters and/or individualists from other parts of the world. I cannot regret this history. Canadians have not been renowned for their demonstrative qualities, but I believe some note has been taken of a tradition of generosity in Canada—a willingness to share with the newcomer, and without fuss. This, at least, is what I was taught was a part of "being a Canadian." These items were never labelled as being Canadian but I was taught them nonetheless, as were thousands of other Canadians, French and English, by example and emphasis. I believe it is this type of value system or cultural theme that has attracted immigrants. We invited them and accepted them. They could become the "keepers" of our value system, especially if we have forgotten it. This would be my only stipulation for any newcomer; accept our value system, remember it, and remind us to remember.

A value system, made up of attitudes, beliefs, and moral norms, is always the most fragile aspect of a society and reflects tension and crisis in other sectors of life. Unemployment and Quebec political crisis have tended to make us self-protective and in-turning. It is true

that we could lose our value system or we may have lost it already. If we have, it is as much our fault as the result of influence from outside. People have come to Canada because of what we have stood for. Let's not change that because they came.

Gertrude MacFarlane
Dean of Arts
Dawson College
Westmount, P.Q.

ON CRITERIA FOR HIRING, PROMOTION, TENURE

A solid gold cliché explains why relatively few women hold the better jobs in academia: Most departments would really be glad to hire a woman—but they just can't find a qualified one. What is a 'qualified' woman? What are the grounds for deciding that one person is a better candidate for hiring, promotion, or tenure than another?

In the unwritten rules of the academic game, the criteria for hiring, promotion, and tenure are publications, teaching, and service to the discipline and university, not necessarily in that order. The most important attribute of these criteria is that they are unwritten. They can therefore be juggled to fit the candidate. Shifting the criteria is justified on the grounds that flexibility is necessary because departmental needs vary from time to time. Since 'flexibility' is an okay word organizationally, this position is hard to refute. The chief use of flexibility in this situation, however, is that it keeps other things from being equal. When qualifications are unwritten and flexible, men are consistently 'better qualified' than women.

A demand that academic departments state and quantify their own criteria for hiring, promotion, and tenure is therefore in order. A department should preferably quantify not only the relative importance it assigns to teaching, publications, and academic service, but also the relative importance of particular kinds of publications or services. And it must be prepared to show how these standards are applied. Each department would probably vary in its evaluation of these items because each has its own type of student, university or college structure, source of financial support, and history. Many departments claim that they are their own best judges of the criteria they should use, a value position that has (and deserves) wide support. But the demand that criteria be made public should not be confused with a department's right to choose qualifications for its personnel.

What the criteria for employment ought to be is also an important question but it is an entirely different issue. The debate about the relative importance of teaching, for example, can go on endlessly and can be most profitably discussed with the needs of a particular department in mind.

Some people object to making their standards public because the right mix of teaching, publications, and service is too elusive to pin down. At the departmental level some people invoke the need for a 'balanced' department, with some who are good at teaching, others who are good at research, or who are influential upstairs; the proper balance requires a sensitive judgment that cannot be put into words. At the personal level, 'professional competence' is a delicate flower that might shrivel up were it exposed to rigorous measurement. I have heard some colleagues elaborate examples to show that quantification is totally impossible. How can you decide, they ask seriously and sincerely, whether an article in *The Review of Abnormal Sociology* is worth 8.00 brownie points vs. only 4.679 for a research report in the *Journal of Burning Social Issues*? How can you assign more points for sitting on the Dean's Committee to Deflea Campus Dogs than to chairing the Senate Committee to Investigate the Relevance of the Curriculum?

Yet in practice such decisions are



Judgment Day at ASR. Gathered around Editor James F. Short, Jr. is the dedicated staff of the *American Sociological Review* at Washington State University. On the left are Deputy Editors Lois B. DeFleur and Lee Fresse; on the right are Secretary Sherry Bye and Copy Editor Loretta Anawalt. In 1971-72, 580 articles were received for processing by this staff. Ultimately, 56 of those submitted were published.

made all the time even though the grounds are not openly discussed. Most academics think of themselves and their colleagues as fairminded, liberal persons who are open and frank in their professional lives; very likely they do not admit to themselves what they are doing. A written explication of departmental decision making might be embarrassing if it showed that the actual criteria used were quite different from what people supposed them to be. The real threat in the demand to quantify employment criteria is that it would force departments to be rational, universalistic—and public—about what is going on when positions are allocated. Sexist practices would be far less easy to conceal.

A related issue that needs attention concerns the information that is often included on vitae. In the present system of academic employment, the department gives the candidate too little information; the candidate often gives the department more than it needs. A candidate's vita shows not only sex but also marital status and number of children. It is a good question why any department would want to know that the candidate has two children, a boy, born in 1967 and named Michael Edward, and a girl, born in 1970 and named Susan Linda. Perhaps this kind of information is encouraged because it enhances an atmosphere of *Gemeinschaft*; the candidate infers that future colleagues are deeply concerned about potential domestic problems with chicken pox and mumps. One function of such information is that it lets the department know that the candidate is a male with a wife and kiddies to support; hence he not only deserves the job, but he is also movable. With family data, the department can also learn that the candidate is a female who may have a baby someday and decide to work only parttime, or whose husband may not want to move.

Many men may feel that to insist that employment criteria be made universalistic and public is not especially important because any woman can get a good job these days. My view is agnostic for no data yet show that the situation of women has changed much. At the University of Illinois, for example, the number of women in academic ranks decreased slightly from 1970 to 1971. (More recent data is not yet available.) Maurice Jackson's conclusions about the entire discipline were much the same. Even fields that have been dominated by women in the past are currently subject to male invasion. A colleague informs me that the next Head of the Department of Home Economics at a major university is likely to be a man—the Search Committee would like

to hire a woman, but they just can't find a qualified one.

Despite substantial evidence that qualified women have been bypassed by males, qualified or not, some male academics are noisily worried that academia is about to be flooded with 'unqualified' women. Their alarm would be more impressive if they had in the past insisted on hiring qualified women as readily as qualified men. However, an obvious solution is to make all criteria for hiring and promotion public so that instances where unqualified persons are advanced will be common knowledge. Although such groups as women and minorities, which have long suffered occupational discrimination, will benefit most from the use of rational criteria, universalistically and publicly applied, in the long run the benefits will pervade all of academia.

—Joan Huber
Univ. of Illinois, Urbana

Migration & Mobility

Sterling Alam to Sangamon St. U.—Prince Brown, Jr. from Boston Coll. to U. of Massachusetts (Boston)—Douglas Davidson from U. of California (Berkeley) and Atlanta U. to U. of Massachusetts (Boston)—Lenora Greenbaum from U. of Massachusetts to Freiburg U. (Germany)—Herman James from U. of Pittsburgh to U. of Massachusetts (Boston)—Janet Kohen from U. of Iowa to U. of Massachusetts (Boston)—David V. McQueen to Pembroke St. U.—T. Scott Miyakawa from Boston U. to U. of Massachusetts (Boston)—Susanne Morgan-Herne from Case Western Reserve U. to U. of Massachusetts (Boston)—Stan R. Nikkel from U. of Maryland to U. of Massachusetts (Boston)—Leila Sussman on sabbatical leave from Tufts U.—

ASA FOOTNOTES

Published monthly except June, July, and September. Distributed to all persons with membership in the ASA. Annual subscriptions to non-members: \$10; single copy: \$1.50.

Editor: Otto N. Larsen
Assoc. Editors: Alice F. Myers
Maurice Jackson
Advertising Mgr.: Sue Gorman

Send communications on material, subscriptions and advertising to:

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1722 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: 202/833-3410

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What's the Message? . . .

Communications To The Executive Office

Every day hundreds of letters are sent to the Executive Office. Most of these are straight-forward requests for information, complaints about services, inquiries about opportunities, etc. Now and then, however, we get another glimpse of what folks think the ASA is all about. To illustrate, consider a sampling of today's input:

Gentlemen:

Teaching people how to combat crime can be training lessons for the would-be criminal. Maybe it would be better to remind them of all the disadvantages of being in jail and of all the things they would be missing.

WRS
Vale, Oregon

People—

Has there ever been a survey(s) conducted of tests made on prisoners to determine the effects deprivation of normal heterosexual release would have upon normal healthy males.

It would be well appreciated if you could provide me with the necessary information to obtain the analysis of such testing.

Take care.

Under the Guns,
JL
U.S. Prison, Atlanta

Dear Sirs:

It is evident that the conscience of sane and sound hearts and minds is no longer the standard for the law making for man to live by. Death and destruction under a guise of peace and sanity has penetrated the structure of modern society.

Political: It's judgment that was is a means to end war. Death and destruction is honored and glorified. We have the sick and insane criminals behind prison bars, that should their crimes have been committed on the battle field, they would be awarded medals of honor and have the distinction of a war hero. War, is man's judgment on others as worthless and undeserving of life. Yet, all are mankind.

Civil Law: It's judgment of the death penalty. Where killing and murder is legalized for illegal killing and murder, making death and destruction the whole law. The sickness and insanity of crime cannot be excused, honored or pardoned on a legality on the one hand and condemned and penalized on the other. After the false judge and the warmonger have passed their judgment of death on man, where then is the law that will protect the people from the judge and the warmonger?

Religion: It's judgment that all mankind is naturally evil and subject to death and hell. Should this judgment of man ever be victorious there would not be a human left on earth to recall it.

Is the fate of man seen in the fatality of death and destruction, has he become the victim of the condition of his heart and mind?

EL
Bartlesville, Okla.

Sir:

This is my approach in continuation with all requests for Review Copies of your indispensable books valuable timely publications all in common cause mutual interests to merit your business interests too in the country today as never before through me also all in international interests informations and understandings as well all for causes your vast country has been so well-reputed from time immemorial.

If I have contributed worth your estimation and outlook towards international interests causes and goals I am sure there cannot be any hitch and hesitation in arranging their despatches to this end one copy of each paper-backs will do and suffice.

Even word of mouth advertising to consciousness and clarity has a meaning of far-reaching consequences in your interests exclusively. Full credit must accompany all Reproductions I believe in. The titles are to be subject to your final approval choice and selection relevant to this country and elsewhere.

Again I dare assure you that all possible vital varied and vigorous comments all purposeful popular and profound comments review comments will be offered in your as well as mine interests.

May I look for a chance under the circumstances to prove what I am worth in the directions.

Clippings of published reviews in dupli-

cate and originals at times will follow your address on my expenses as usual.

May I also hope to be added to your Mailing Lists so far the despatches of review copies to this end are concerned.

A copy of your latest catalogs of books and publications is also requested.

Written with a sincere desire to be of service.

Looking ahead,
With all regards and respects to you I am

Sincerely Yours,

PNS (MA)
Allahabad, India

To Whom it May Concern

I am inquiring about the registration of a research project for which I am presently collecting data.

I came to understand from one of my professors that the safest way to undertake sociological research was to first register the topic with the Association so that it could not be embarked upon by anyone else. If this is so I would appreciate a verification of the statement and also information as to how I should go about registering my project with you. I would also like to know about time limits if there are any, and how extensive a description must be sent to your offices.

This is my first attempt at independent research so I hope you will understand my concern in this matter and advise me as fully as possible.

Awaiting a speedy reply.

EJ
Lusaka, Zambia

American Society for Adolescent Psychiatrist
Otto N. Laisen, Exec. Officer
1722 N. St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Sir:

I am interested in applying for membership in your Association. Please send me all the necessary information for same.

Enclosed is a copy of my Curriculum Vitae.

JD
New York City

Obituaries

Kimball Young, Emeritus Professor from Northwestern University, died September 1 1972.

Thomas D. Eliot, Emeritus Professor, Northwestern University, died January 9, 1973.

SAMUEL KOENIG 1899-1972

Dr. Samuel Koenig, chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology at Brooklyn College from 1948 to 1965, died at the age of 73.

Dr. Koenig was the author of the textbook "Sociology: An Introduction to the Science of Society," which has been translated into Hebrew, Chinese and Bengali.

He was born in Galicia, Austria, and came to the United States in 1921. He studied at the University of Minnesota, graduated from Marquette University in 1929 and received a Ph.D. degree from Yale in 1935.

After directing sociology studies for the Connecticut Federal Writers Project from 1936 to 1941, he joined Brooklyn College, from which he retired as professor in 1970.

Dr. Koenig had been a Fulbright professor at Bar-Ilan University in Israel in 1957-58; Karnatak University in India, 1964-65, and Osmania University, also in India, 1968-69.

He had served on the National Commission on Hebrew Language and Culture, on the Commission for the Study of Jewish Education in the United States and on the council of the Yivo Institute for Jewish Research. In 1950 he studied cultural trends in Israel under a grant from the Social Science Research Council.

Among his books are "Jews in a Gentile World," "The Refugees Are Now Americans," "One America," "Contemporary Sociology" and "The Sociology of Crime."

Surviving are his widow, the former Miriam Nelson; a son, Paul; two brothers, Benjamin and Jay; a sister, Rose, and a grandchild.

Letters

WHOP DROP BOOMERANG

Your recent letter to the *American Sociologist* expressing shock and dismay at the apparent use of ethnic slander in the "Sensuous Sociologist's Guide to New Orleans" has in turn left me, as a principal author of that document, in a state of shock, coupled with regret over our failure to provide documented explanation of our cavalier use of the term, "whop."

Diligent search of the annals of New Orleans culinary culture has produced some tentative explanatory justification, indicating that the apparently slanderous name given this delectable salad does in fact refer to the manner in which it is assembled, i.e. quickly. Thus the original term for the salad appears to have been a "Whop Salad," in reference to the fact that it is "whopped" together. *Random House Dictionary of the English Language* (1967: 1631) employs "whip" as a synonym for "whop," but most clearly verifies my research finding by the sample use of the term: "to whop out a book" (*ibid.*). Interviews with elderly key informants in the city have produced an alternative explanation for the original appellation of "whop": in earlier days, this salad was delivered to the diner's table and slammed ("Whopped") down resoundingly, also supported by the above reference ("4. to plump suddenly down"; 1967:1631). This custom informed other diners that one was about to partake of this special dish, a custom paralleled at present by Antoine's, where the lights are extinguished when a flaming dessert is served, and at the Court of the Two Sisters, where a gong is struck upon the serving of a special poultry preparation.

It appears that the abbreviated spelling of the appellation "Whop" can be traced to noted local establishments such as Compagno's, Messina's, Mandina's and Pascal's Manale Restaurant. The basis for altering the spelling remains unclear, but the current proprietors assure me that the referent is primarily the mode of preparation since the ceremonial serving practice seems to have been abandoned as increasing numbers of diners include this salad in their orders.

Your complaint is one of a series of objections I have received in regard to New Orleans culinary labels. Several indirect complaints were received regarding the dish, "red" beans and rice, apparently from members of the Radical Caucus. While the "red" beans used in this dish are without doubt kidney beans, the questionable appellation of "red" is nearly universal. Since the beans are purplish and even brown in appearance, the intent of the term "red" remains open to interpretation and has not yet been subject to the type of sociolinguistic research described above. Another complaint centered on a dish served at a local German establishment, bratwurst and "kraut." In a somewhat different vein, several members of S.W.S. objected to public eating places on "Broad" Street.

This boomerang impact of our restaurant guide was unexpected, and the affronts contained therein may be explained by the isolation of New Orleans from much of the mainstream of American culture, represented in the fact that this was A.S.A.'s first meeting at this outpost. Hopefully, repeated visits by sociological scholars will purge us of the cavalier use of terminology which may be interpreted epithetically.

Paul M. Roman,
Tulane University

EDGAR EATS ON

Thank you for the explanation of where the name "whop salad" arose. I understand that there are many origins to words that exist in the language, and indeed it is very often difficult to trace these. Subsequent attribution may be erroneous, as apparently it was in the use of the word in your otherwise excellent "Sensuous Sociologist's Guide to New Orleans." I have heard many explanations for the origin of the word "whop" and the plausible one is that these were the initials representing "with-out passport" that were hung around the immigrants who arrived without papers, especially from Southern Italy. At the other extreme, there is the explanation that this is the sound that is made when a blivet is thrown against a wall.

Whatever the case, when slights occur these days, intended or not, there must be retribution. My suggested recognition of the slight in the use of pasta at all meals officially sponsored by the ASA should be viewed as a positive suggestion, and you will note that it does not take the form suggested by

Minorities & Women

Amherst Declines to Admit Women

The Amherst College Board of Trustees, meeting in Washington, D.C. in late January, has rejected coeducation for the college. In voting to keep Amherst all-male, the trustees went against the recommendation of Amherst President, John W. Ward.

Cosmos Club Rejects Women as Members But Allows Entry Through Front Door

The Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C., whose membership is limited to 2,500 persons elected on a basis of meritorious work in science, literature, or the arts, voted in their annual meeting in January against admitting women to membership (Earlier, after considerable protest, the exclusive Club had voted to admit male minority persons to membership).

While voting by 274 to 203 against admitting women as members, the club, whose quarters are often used for professional and scientific meetings and seminars, did vote for the first time to allow members' wives and female guests to use the front door and a dining room which had been taboo. Women previously have had to use a side entrance to the club. (A petition, signed by such Cosmos members as presidential advisor Henry Kissinger and S. Dillon Ripley of the Smithsonian Institution, "broke the ground" for the 296 to 99 passage of the new front-door rule.)

The Executive Office of the ASA has adopted a policy of refusing to attend conferences on the premises of the Cosmos Club as long as that organization practices sex discrimination.

Federal Budget for Minority Assistance

The following items are cited from HEW documents pertaining to the President's annual budget submitted to Congress on January 29:

"The 1974 budget maintains assistance for strengthening developing institutions of higher education at the 1973 supplemental request level of \$100 million, an increase of \$48 million over 1972. The \$48 million increase will be used to enable a selected number of two and four-year colleges—principally black colleges and other institutions serving large numbers of minority students—to reach a fully developed status over a period of several years. The objective of this program is to provide assistance which will strengthen the management and programs of these colleges so that the minority students that they serve will better be able to enter careers directly upon graduation or be in a position to compete successfully for professional opportunities at the graduate level."

"Support for Indian education is also maintained at a high level in 1974. Over \$80 million is available for compensatory education programs, construction projects, and other efforts designed to supplement Bureau of Indian Affairs support for federally operated Indian schools as well as local educational agencies which serve Indian students. Because of the large existing effort directed toward Indian education, the budget does not contain funds for the recently authorized Indian Education Act—which would duplicate and overlap much of the present assistance that is being provided."

other minorities, for example, of requiring a representative ethnic on every committee, etc. Along with this suggestion, it may be worthwhile for us to consider the possibility of additional variation in the menus of the ASA at their official functions in correspondence to the additional concepts that you appear to have indicated. However, I am not sure that some of the concepts are as directly translatable. For example, with regard to the "red" beans, I am not sure whether we should be recommending on the menu the occasional appearance of borsch or of chop suey. Even more difficult is dealing with your mentioned objection to "Broad" Street. And here I must say we would need to have some expert advise as to what the ASA menus would need to reflect to rectify this slight. Would it be something like milk, or something more radical like mountain oysters?

Possibly, the situation is much too difficult, and what must be recommended to the ASA is that it simply urge the membership to explore New York and its many culinary alternatives in which to pay tribute to the myriad minorities that might have been slighted in the past.

Edgar F. Borgatta
Queens College

Prometheus Bound? . . .

New Archives Invites Participation By Students Of Change And Social Policy

An organization has been formed in Washington, D.C. to survey the social responses of institutions devoted to the advancement and application of knowledge. The Archives of Institutional Change is a non-profit documentation center which collects reports and published findings of studies of educational and research institutions, libraries, learned and professional societies, museums, experimental social services, and comparable establishments, primarily in North America. In cooperation with Acropolis Books of Washington, D.C. the Archives has published a number of institutional studies in a series with the overall title of *Prometheus*. The titles of the first four books were as follows: *The Bankruptcy of Academic Policy*; *Scientific Institutions of the Future*; *Talent Waste-How Institutions of Learning Misdirect Human Resources*; and *Documenting Change in the Institutions of Knowledge—A Prometheus Bibliography*.

In an effort to improve its coverage of scholarly study of institutions in a number of disciplines, the Archives offers its publications at cost to individuals interested in the sociology, history, and economics of institutions, or in other approaches to the analysis and criticism of institutions, whether as individual entities or social systems. Individual subscribers, for \$20.00 per series of six titles, are invited to file a statement of professional interests and to submit copies of their own publications for inclusion in the Archives. Institutional subscriptions cost \$25.00. Topics to be covered in the second series of *Prometheus* volumes include socially situated higher education, the changing role of the humanities in technological establishments, the institutional impact of changing communications technology, institutional change in medicine, and the role of intellectual institutions in addressing social problems.

The Archives was established in 1961 by Philip C. Ritterbush, a cultural historian and student of science policy, who developed a graduate seminar on institutions of learning at Yale in 1962 and subsequently served as a policy analyst in the United States Senate and the Smithsonian Institution. He is an Associate of the Academy for Contemporary Problems and a contributing editor of *The Saturday Review—Science*. The Archives has constituted an advisory board which includes Lynton K. Caldwell, Indiana University; Maurice Goldsmith, The Science Policy Foundation; Bernard Karpel, Librarian of the Museum of Modern Art; Howard J. Lewis, Director of Information, National Academy of Sciences; Russell Shank, Director of Libraries, Smithsonian Institution; Edward Shils, University of Chicago and Cambridge University; and Goodwin Watson, Union of Experimenting Colleges and Universities. Inquiries are invited and may be addressed to the Archives of Institutional Change, Georgetown Office Service Center, 3160 O Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

* * *

Presidential Box . . .

FAMOUS LAST WORDS (The last two sentences of a Presidential Address)

"In no period of history has it been possible for social scientists to perform more fundamentally constructive public service than present conditions throughout the world demand. To seize the opportunity, we must learn how to relegate both surface phenomena and esoteric subtleties to their proportional place, and we must concentrate our forces upon radical problems."

—Albion W. Small
Boston, Mass., December 28, 1912

Notes on Votes . . .

Youth Timid In Tournout In 1972 Presidential Election

Two weeks after the November, 1972 election, the Bureau of the Census conducted a national sample survey of persons of voting age. Among the findings of this study were:

- About 43 percent of the eleven million persons 18-20 years of age enfranchised when the voting age was lowered to 18 reported having voted.

- The highest voter participation rate was reported by persons 45 to 64 years old—71 percent. Overall, 63 percent of the population of voting age was estimated to have participated.

- About 65 percent of the whites, 52 percent of Negroes, and 38 percent of eligible persons of Spanish origin reported that they voted.

- By sex, 64 percent of all eligible men and 62 percent of all eligible women indicated they had voted.

The survey also indicates the size of the voting universe: 98.5 million persons, or 72 percent of those eligible on the basis of age, were reported as registered to vote.

Single copies of the report, *Voter Participation in November, 1972*, P-20, No. 244 (Advance Statistics) may be obtained for 15 cents from the Government Printing Office.

Meeting Calendar

- March 22-24, *Southwestern Sociological Association*. Annual Meeting, Convention Center, Dallas, Texas. Mhyra S. Minnis, Department of Sociology, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409.

- April 6 *Michigan Sociological Association*. Spring Meeting, Ann Arbor. Cora Bagley Marrett, Dept of Sociology, Western Michigan University 49001.

- April 12-14 *Southern Sociological Society*. Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Biltmore, Atlanta, Georgia. T. Stanton Dietrich, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306

- April 13-15, *Eastern Sociological Society*. Annual Meeting, New York Statler Hilton Hotel, Margaret Donnelly, CUNY, Herbert Lehman College, Bronx, New York 10458

- April 14, 1973 *The Maine Sociological Society*. Annual Meeting, Westbrook College, Portland, Maine. Fred J. Parent, Secretary-Treasurer, Maine Sociological Society, Nasson College, Springvale, Maine 04083.

- April 26-28, *Midwest Sociological Society*. Annual Meeting, Marc Plaza Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. John J. Hartmen, Department of Sociology, Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas 67208.

- April 26-28 *Population Association of America*. Annual Meeting, New Orleans, La. 70125.

- April 27-29 *American Association of Suicidology*. Annual Meeting, Houston, Texas. Eric G. Comstock, P.O. Box 2565, Houston, Texas 77001.

- May, D. C. *Sociological Society*. Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C. John Pease, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742

- May 3-5, *Pacific Sociological Association*. Annual Meeting, Camelback Inn, Scottsdale, Arizona. Leonard Gordon, Department of Sociology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85281

- May 10-12, *North Central Sociological Society*. Annual Meeting, Netherlands-Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dean Knudsen, 1805 Sheridan Road, West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

- August 25-26, *Association for the Sociology of Religion*. Annual Meeting, New York Hilton Hotel, Brother Eugene Janson, 1403 North Saint Mary's Street, San Antonio, Texas 78215

Anonymous Contribution . . .

Sociological Theorists Comment On 1972 Election

Auguste Comte: "Humanity has not yet reached the Positive State in its evolution after all. Theological-Metaphysical elements still predominate, and I'm sorry I ever coined the word 'altruism'."

Karl Marx: "It is no longer objectively true that the social conditions of man determine his consciousness. Rather, they determine his unconsciousness, which is not to be confused with the unconscious."

Max Weber: "It is difficult to make any adequately meaningful causal statement about the course of these historical events. One may construct an ideal type of Senator McGovern's life chances (which were not too good to begin with) and President Nixon's Work Ethic—but then, ideal types aren't what they used to be."

Emile Durkheim: "It is not permissible to say that Mr. Nixon is President because they voted for him. Rather, they voted for him because he was President. Moreover, his 'collective representations' were organically solid, especially in fund-raising."

Vilfredo Pareto: "It took eight years of work, and four large volumes, for me to demonstrate the non-logical character of human conduct, now confirmed by one election. Derivations triumph again."

W. I. Thomas: "If men define situations as unreal, they are still real in their consequences."

Ferdinand Tonnies: "Gemein—or Ge-sell—, what difference does it make? McGovern got the schaft."

Robert K. Merton: "Manifestly, latent functions were served in this particular paradigm, and we should now direct our theoretical attention to the self-defeating prophecy."

George C. Homans: "A man could

have predicted the outcome of the election from my postulates. Distributive justice was not influenced by the rate of interaction between President Nixon and the voters, since the value of that rate approached zero."

Talcott Parsons: "The social system was not in equilibrium, primarily because its boundaries had been extended beyond all previous limits to include Southeast Asia. Under these conditions, the need dispositions of the people and the generalized role structure interacted in what might be termed 'atypical' fashion, especially if it is assumed that voting behavior is a special sub-system of the more universal tendency toward that ideal-typical form of rationality which is indispensable as a functional prerequisite of more generalized social structures."

New Publications

Evaluation magazine provides a communication medium for persons interested in the evaluation of human services. It tells you how to do evaluation, how they're doing it, what their findings are, and how to base decision-making on the results of evaluations. Supported by initial funds from the National Institute of Mental Health, one trial issue was published during 1972; several more are planned for 1973. Recipients of the first issue will automatically receive these future trial issues. Persons who would like to start receiving the magazine should contact: *Evaluation* magazine, 501 Park Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415.

Sociological Analysis, a journal in the Sociology of Religion. Manuscripts should be sent to: Dr. Carroll J. Bourg, Editor, *Sociological Analysis*, Fisk University, Box 813, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

AT LAST:

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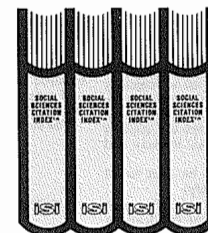
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studies, geography, history, law, linguistics, management, marketing, political science, psychiatry, psychology, sociology, statistics, and urban planning and development.

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OFFICIAL REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS

MINUTES OF THE FIRST INTERIM MEETING OF THE 1973 COUNCIL

December 2, 1972

The first interim meeting of the 1973 Council convened at 9:00 a.m., Saturday, December 2, 1972 in the Hilton Hotel, San Francisco, California. President Mirra Komarovsky presiding. Members of Council present were Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., Orville C. Brim, Rose Laub Coser, James A. Davis, Jack P. Gibbs, William J. Goode, Joseph R. Gusfield, Suzanne Keller, Matilda White Riley, Karl F. Schuessler, Rita James Simon, Jerome H. Skolnick, Ruth Hill Useem, Walter L. Wallace, and J. Milton Yinger. Members of the Executive Office present were Otto N. Larsen, Maurice Jackson, Alice F. Myers, and Norma S. Blohm.

1. The proposed agenda of 16 major items was approved.

2. **Report of the President:** President Komarovsky gave a brief account of final plans for the 1973 Annual Meeting. Two Plenary Sessions have been organized.

3. **Report of the Secretary:** Secretary Milton Yinger deferred comments to later points in the agenda when specific issues were to be raised.

4. **Report of the Executive Officer:** Otto Larsen noted information on the following items:

a) **Relations with the ISA:** The Executive Office is cooperating with the ISA in plans for the 8th World Congress in Toronto, 1974. The Executive Officer met with ISA officials in Toronto to coordinate efforts. The ASA has received a grant from the NSF to support travel by the ISA President, Rueben Hill, during his term of office. The ASA will carry information about the ISA program in its monthly newspaper (See, e.g., ASA Footnotes, January, 1973). The ASA will explore visa problems involving multiple-entry to the USA for visiting scholars during the 1974 meetings in Canada. The Executive Officer will communicate with other organizations involved in selecting a joint representative to the ISA Council. The Executive Office will seek information on the plans of ASA members to attend the ISA meetings for use by the ISA Local Arrangements Committee.

b) **War and Peace Committee.** Elise Boulding has accepted the leadership of an Ad Hoc Committee on War and Peace Studies and will be joined by Joseph Elder, Louis Kriesberg, and Ruth Jacobs. The Committee will prepare recommendations for the Council for the June or the August meeting.

c) **Employment.** The Executive Office and the Committee on Employment, headed by John W. Riley, Jr., have begun a number of actions to attempt to investigate the employment prospects of sociologists both inside and outside academic settings. The Executive Office has prepared and circulated a roster of over 400 new PhD's who are seeking positions for 1973. A conference was organized to seek alternative modes of graduate training relevant for involvement with policy research. The Committee will be involved with a conference this spring dealing with long-range employment projections, and the Committee will organize a panel presentation for the next Annual Meeting.

d) **Contracts with Publishers.** The ASA has signed a contract with Warner-Modular and is re-negotiating its contract with Bobbs-Merrill in rights to reprint articles from ASA publications.

e) **Undergraduate Programs.** The Executive Office is exploring sources of support for efforts designed to improve the undergraduate curriculum in sociology. Work will proceed through the Committee on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology.

f) **Minority Fellowship Program.** The ASA proposal to NIMH for a four-year grant to support the recruitment of minority students for graduate training is still being considered by NIMH. (A site visit was held in January, and the proposal was amended to include support for three years of training for each trainee; a decision should be forthcoming in February.) Council members pledged active support to implement the program if the grant is received.

5. **The American Sociologist:** In response to widely expressed concerns about this publication including a resolution passed at the Business Meeting in New Orleans and a recommendation from the Committee on Regional Affairs, Council acted as follows:

MOTION: That, starting in 1973 with the editorship of Leon Mayhew, *The American Sociologist* will again be published in magazine format four times a year (February, May, August, November), and that a maximum of 48 pages per issue be authorized;

That, starting in January, 1973, the Executive Office will produce a newsletter in an appropriate format to be published nine times a year, every month except June, July, and September (nine issues rather than ten because by June there is a marked decline of entries for the Employment Bulletin and other significant news items).

That both of these publications be sent to all members as a privilege of membership;

That the above actions be taken only after concurrence by the voting members of the Publications Committee via a mail ballot; and

That the Publications Committee be asked by Council to review and clarify the mandate of *The American Sociologist* in its March meeting. Carried after a discussion of publication costs, including taking note of the reduction of costs afforded by new print technology.

6. **Report of the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching:** Council received a report from the Committee that outlined a set of procedures for responding to alleged violations of freedom of research and teaching. Council also considered supplementary information on efforts being made by other associations, including AAUP, to cope with the growing problems of grievances by

members concerning conditions of employment. Extensive discussion followed on the feasibility of alternative mechanisms. The implications of investigation, counseling, mediation, referral, and adjudication were assessed. Many issues were explored in depth including the nature of available sanctions, if any, the costs of entering a case and how these escalate with movement to full fact-finding and the use of legal counsel, how difficulties mount when cases involve complaints of members against members, and problems attendant to various means of funding an ASA effort.

Despite these difficulties, Council agreed that steps must be taken to activate the Committee as an instrument to facilitate settlement of grievances by members. Accordingly, after receiving a report from a subcommittee (Simon, Skolnick, Gusfield, Coser), Council acted as follows:

Whereas the purpose of the ASA is the furtherance of the scholarly and professional aims of the discipline; and

Whereas the teaching and research essential to these aims can only be conducted in an environment of free and responsible inquiry; and

Whereas concern for the maintenance of that environment and for the Association's role in its defense has been expressed by its members; therefore, be it resolved

MOTION: That the Council shall in conformity with its purposes assist members who request the Association to investigate alleged discrimination such as improper grounds in hiring, salary, or other aspects of employment.

The Council or any of its Committees or any members of the ASA shall request investigation of a grievance by the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching with instructions that members of the Committee, or other qualified persons designated by the Committee, act as limited fact-finders in the dispute.

The purposes of limited fact-finding are to recommend to the Council one of the following: (a) that the ASA take no further part in the dispute; (b) that the Committee refer the case to an appropriate remedying agency, committee, or organization such as the AAUP, the ACLU, etc.; (c) that in exceptional circumstances, the Committee recommend to the Council that the ASA assume a more direct role in the dispute.

The Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching shall inform the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities, the Committee on the Status of Women and other appropriate Committees of all such grievances.

The Council shall appropriate an annual budget for the Committee's operating expenses. Carried by unanimous vote.

In the light of anticipated costs to mount an effective program, Council then discussed various possible means of funding the activities of the Committee, including soliciting voluntary contributions and implementing special assessments. After discussion of options, action was deferred until August, 1973 when the case-load experience of the Committee could be evaluated. Council then acted as follows:

MOTION: That Council appropriate \$5000 for the 1973 operating expenses of the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching. Carried.

7. **Open Forum:** Council then engaged in a two-hour general discussion of issues deemed to be important to the future of sociology as a discipline and a profession. Among the questions probed were: What ought sociology to be doing, and why aren't we doing it? How do we go about sketching the probable and preferential futures of sociology? What can the ASA do to facilitate more rigorous research procedures and a sense of scientific problems in sociology? Could editorial workshops be organized to improve scholarly standards in our publications? How can we open up new channels for discussion and controversy to enrich diversity in the discipline? Council will continue discussion in these and other questions in the future. (An "Open Forum" column will be introduced in the February ASA Footnotes, and Council and members are invited to submit 600-word statements.)

8. **Report of Subcommittee (Walter Wallace and Maurice Jackson) for Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities in the Profession:** Following a report from Walter Wallace, Council authorized the Committee to proceed under the mandate established for the original Ad Hoc Committee and then allocated \$2500 for the 1973 operating expenses of the Committee. Council then proceeded to appoint the membership of the Committee. (See January, ASA Footnotes.)

9. **Message:** Council sent a message of congratulations to Professor Fred Cottrell, who was being honored for his contributions to Miami University, to the Scripps Foundation, and to the discipline of sociology.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted
J. Milton Yinger, Secretary

MINUTES OF THE FIRST INTERIM MEETING OF THE 1973 COUNCIL

December 3, 1972

The second day of Council's first interim meeting convened at 8:30 a.m., Sunday, December 3, 1972 in the Hilton Hotel, San Francisco, California. President Mirra Komarovsky presiding. Members of Council present were Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., Orville C. Brim, Rose Laub Coser, James A. Davis, Jack P. Gibbs, William J. Goode, Joseph R. Gusfield, Suzanne Keller, Matilda White Riley, Karl F. Schuessler, Rita James Simon, Jerome H. Skolnick, Ruth Hill Useem, Walter L. Wallace and J. Milton Yinger. Members of the Executive Office present were Otto N. Larsen, Maurice Jackson, Alice F. Myers, and Norma S. Blohm.

10. **Report of Subcommittee (Rose Coser and Cora Marrett) for Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession:** Rose Coser reported the recommendations of the subcommittee, and Council proceeded to appoint membership of the Committee. (See January ASA Footnotes.)

Rose Coser then read the following statement as a proposed mandate for the Standing Committee:

"The establishment in 1970 of an Ad Hoc Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession by the ASA indicates the commitment of the Association to the goal of equalizing opportunities for men and women in sociology. It was realized that if the goal was to be achieved, systematic efforts had to be made to encourage women to enter the profession and to enhance the position of those who have already entered the field.

"The recent action of the Council changing the Committee from an Ad Hoc to a Standing Committee gives recognition to the fact that sustained and long-range action is needed if there is to be a reversal of the situation whereby many women encounter difficulty in becoming sociologists and pursuing careers compatible with their interests and abilities.

"As a newly formed Committee begins its work, an overview of the principles and goals that will guide its actions is worthwhile.

"Through a series of resolutions adopted by the Council, the ASA has expressed its disapproval of discrimination against women at all levels of the profession: graduate student level, faculty level and professional association level. The Committee on the Status of Women will have responsibility to implement the resolutions passed by the Association, and this will involve:

a) Keeping current data on the representation and status of women among graduate students, faculty and in the ASA. The Committee will work in conjunction with the Executive Office in compiling and analyzing the data;

b) Developing, when these are not set forth in resolutions, procedures by which these recommendations can be implemented;

c) Providing assistance and consultation to institutions, programs and departments that encounter difficulty in meeting Association guidelines; and

d) Proposing additional resolutions."

After a general discussion on the nature of rights and responsibilities of Committees, the desirability of being able to see printed versions of proposed mandates prior to passing on them, and the need for more time to reflect on possible new directions of activity, Council acted as follows:

MOTION: That Council accept the subcommittee report as interim guidelines for the Committee with the exception that a printed statement of a proposed mandate be circulated to Council for consideration at the March meeting. Carried.

11. **Awards Committee:** After reviewing recommendations from the Methodology Section, Council acted as follows:

MOTION: That the Stouffer Award Selection Committee be made a Standing Committee of the ASA. Carried.

Council then proceeded to appoint the members of the Stouffer Committee and to complete the appointments to the Sorokin Committee. (See February, 1973 ASA Footnotes.)

12. **ASA Reader's Series Report:**

MOTION: That the report from this Committee be referred to the Publications Committee for action in March. Carried.

13. **Sections:**

MOTION: That the Section on Organizations and Occupations be authorized to raise that Section's dues from \$3 to \$5 annually. Carried.

Council received a memorandum from the Methodology Section outlining plans for a series of inservice training institutes in research methodology to be conducted by voluntary participants at various universities for interested sociologists teaching or working in the immediate area. In response to requests from the Section, Council acted as follows:

MOTION: That Council authorize ASA sponsorship of a set of methodology training institutes;

That the Executive Office be authorized to provide the Section with appropriate mailing lists; and

That \$300 be allocated for publicity costs in connection with the training institutes. Carried.

Council reaffirmed the earlier decision to terminate the Social Psychology Section with the understanding that the Section has one year from the last Annual Meeting to appeal the decision or reorganize the Section.

14. **Open Forum:** The second session for a general discussion by Council was devoted to a consideration of threats to free scholarly inquiry posed by recent cases where protection of the confidentiality of research information has been challenged. Council acted as follows:

Whereas the ASA deplors the recent imprisonment of Professor Samuel O. Popkin of Harvard University, who was held in civil contempt of a federal grand jury for refusing to disclose the names of persons with whom he had discussed the secret war study carried out by the Pentagon; and

Whereas the ASA Council applauds Professor Popkin's courage in resisting the attempt to extract confidential research information from him upon pain of imprisonment; and

Whereas we conclude that the Department of Justice, both in pressing this case and imposing the sanctions of imprisonment, has taken a serious and oppressive step in chilling free scholarly inquiry; therefore, be it resolved

MOTION: That we, as a professional association of social scientists, urge that our colleagues and the public be aware of and take action appropriate to prevent the recurrence of such arbitrary and oppressive use of prosecutorial and judicial power against scholars. Carried.

Council directed the Executive Officer to make

relevant distribution of the motion including copies to Professor Popkin, the President, the Attorney General, the Solicitor-General, members of Congress, and the press.

15. **Resolutions from New Orleans Business Meetings:** (For text of resolutions, see TAS, December, 1972.)

a) In the first Business Meeting, a four-part SWS sponsored resolution passed calling for the establishment of a grievance committee and the assessment of \$1 per member per year to support it. Council acted as follows:

MOTION: That the action taken with respect to the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (item 6 on agenda above) be reported as responsive to this resolution. Carried.

b) **MOTION:** That the resolution on the Calfax-Schevitz case be referred to the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching. Carried.

c) A resolution from the Radical Caucus passed at the second Business Meeting called for all Council candidates to be nominated by district nominating committees. In response, Council discussed once again the need for balance between regional representation and universalistic standards which was a prime issue in the constitutional revision of 1967. Since our constitution currently provides for both the Nominating Committee and the Committee on Committees to be elected by regional representation, Council acted as follows:

MOTION: That Council take no action to implement this resolution since it is already constitutionally provided and that in practice the principle is carried out. Carried unanimously. (As a point of information concerning the elected members of the present Council, four—Blalock, Gibbs, Gusfield, Skolnick—reside on the West Coast; four—Brim, Coser, Keller, Wallace—are from the East; and four—Davis, Schuessler, Simon, Useem—are from the central part of the United States.)

d) A resolution from the Radical Caucus passed at the second Business Meeting suggested that all members of the ASA Council should be elected only by the members of the district they represent. Council discussed several major issues posed by this resolution. One involved the reference to "district" (current provisions of the constitution result in six election districts each containing approximately the same number, about 800, of voting members. But this involves wide variance in geographical territory. Thus, for example, Region 1 contains 14 states and provinces while Region 6 only contains New York, Ontario, and Quebec). Council acted as follows:

MOTION: Council has considered the resolution and is opposed to the idea expressed as a matter of principle. Carried.

e) A resolution from the Radical Caucus passed at the second Business Meeting suggested that all members of the ASA should have the right to nominate candidates for all elective offices by petition. Council expressed agreement with the need to take additional steps to assure greater input from members into the nominations process. The Executive Office was instructed to strengthen efforts to inform members of opportunities to make recommendations to both the Nominations Committee and the Committee on Committees before they proceed at the Annual Meeting with their decision. Council then acted as follows:

MOTION: That a subcommittee of Council be created to report to Council in March with several proposals for implementing wider representation in the nominating process. Carried. (President Komarovsky appointed the following persons to the subcommittee: Rita Simon, Chairperson, and Ruth Useem, Jack Gibbs and Joseph Gusfield.)

f) A resolution from the Radical Caucus passed at the second Business Meeting suggested that, as a basic policy, no more than one current officer should come from one institution. This resolution led to a consideration of referents to the term "officer" (the constitution specifies as officers of the ASA the following: President, President-Elect, Vice-President, Vice-President-Elect, Secretary, and Council), and to the term "institution" (e.g., de the nine campuses of the University of California constitute one institution?). Council observed that present procedures are essentially in accord with the spirit of this proposal. Council then voted to reject the resolution as it was formulated.

g) A five-part resolution from the Radical Caucus passed at the second Business Meeting suggested that, in various ways, the ASA express opposition to productivity speedups and cutbacks in education. Council acted as follows:

MOTION: Council has received the resolution, considered it, and instructs the Executive Officer to continue to work with the Committee on Employment and to communicate the results of such activities to members as they relate to expanding employment opportunities for sociologists. Carried.

h) Council altered the agenda to give earlier consideration to a resolution offered by SWS and passed at the second Business Meeting calling for the appointment of a separate officer for Women's Equity to work in conjunction with the Office for Race and Minority Affairs. Council acted as follows:

MOTION: That the resolution be tabled until the March meeting when further reports from the Committee on the Status of Women can be made and when the Executive Office can review total budget and staff requirements. Carried.

MOTION: That the resolution passed at the second Business Meeting concerning alleged infringements on academic freedom at the School of Social Sciences, Andrés Bello University, Caracas, Venezuela be referred to the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching for a decision as to whether such cases are within the purview of the ASA. Carried.

EMPLOYMENT BULLETIN

FORMAT: Please list in the following order.

For vacancy listings:

- Title or rank of position
- Description of work to be done and/or courses to be taught
- Abilities, training, experience and any other qualifications desired in applicant
- Geographic region
- Approximate salary range
- Address to which applicants can write
- Starting date

For applicant listings:

- Type of position desired
- At least two areas of competence
- Highest degree
- Awards
- Experience
- Publications
- Location desired
- Other personal information (optional)
- Date available

DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSIONS:

Deadline for submission of listings is the 1st of the month prior to publication. The Employment Bulletin is published monthly except June, July, and September.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY:

The American Sociological Association endorses equal employment opportunity practices.

and we reserve the right to edit all copy and to refuse ads that are not in consonance with these principles.

FEES:

PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY LISTINGS	
Vacancy listing	\$15.00
Applicant listing	\$ 3.00

CONDITIONS:

Applicants and employers are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of their listings. The ASA reserves the right to edit or exclude all items. Please type the listing (double spaced) and send it with a check for the appropriate amount to: Employment Bulletin, The American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

RESPONSES:

Replies to listings with box numbers should be individually addressed, stamped, and sent to the appropriate box number in care of the American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. These replies will be forwarded, unopened, to the individuals, institutions, or organizations which have placed the listings. Responses must be received in the Executive Office within two months of the date of publication.

PLEASE NOTE: Deadline for submission of listings is now the 1st of the month prior to publication.

VACANCIES

TEACHING

University of Tulsa. Assistant professor with specialization in one or more of the following areas: urban, research methods, demography, family, or minorities. PhD by fall, 1973. Salary competitive. Write: Dr. Barry Kinsey, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74104.

University of Pennsylvania. Assistant professor with special theoretical and methodological competence in one or more of the following areas: comparative institutional analysis, professions and occupations, social deviants, or urban sociology; applicant should have PhD by September, 1973; send vita to: Chairman of Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

Southwest Missouri State University. Anticipate 2 openings in large department at moderate sized university committed to undergraduate teaching. Contemplating expansion into sociology graduate work. Applicants preferred with experience in graduate education, but possibility of graduate expansion must not be sine qua non of interest. Assistant to full professor, depending upon qualifications. PhD preferred. Competence required in one or more of the following: change and development, complex organizations, minorities, freshman courses. Send vita to: Lloyd R. Young, Head, Department of Sociology, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri 65802; fall, 1973.

Columbia University. Assistant professor (with PhD) or lecturer (near PhD) to teach on graduate and undergraduate levels. Interested in all fields, but special consideration will be given to the following specialties: field methods, survey research, urban-minority problems, quantitative methodology, political sociology, and social change. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply; write: Chairman, Department of Sociology, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027, enclosing vita and credentials; September, 1973.

Purdue University. Two positions. Assistant or associate professor in the general area of medical sociology; involvement in a graduate training program and in contract research with a focus on health services delivery and policy formulation. Second position is for 1 or 2 years; assistant or associate professor in statistics and methodology; preference will be given to persons with skills in computer applications and math models. PhD required for both positions. Salaries competitive; write: Robert Ferrucci, Chairman, Personnel Committee, Department of Sociology, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana 47907; in accord with FOOTNOTES policy, there will be no routine acknowledgment of applications.

Alfred University. Specialist in environmental policy to teach in inter-disciplinary environmental studies major. Emphasis on relationship between government/institutional policy and the environment. Prefer practical experience in the policy process, and academic background in one or several of the following: sociology, economics, political science, geography, planning, biology or geology; PhD or ABD. Address inquiries with resume to: Environmental Studies, Alfred University, P.O. Box 851, Alfred, New York 14802.

University of Illinois. Assistant professor or higher rank; teaching and research, areas of specialization open; PhD or equivalent required by time of appointment; applicants should have demonstrated high competence in research and teaching; academic year salary \$11,500 and up; write: Frederick C. Fliegel, Head, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801; August, 1973.

York College of the City University of New York. Two full-time positions, including one at full professor level, open in 4 year college located in urban removal area of New York City. One key need is a well-rounded sociologist with a specialization in medical sociology and a firm commitment to field research in that area and willingness to involve undergraduates in such research. Other areas of interest include family and kinship, urban sociology, and community organization. Real interests in undergraduate teaching and student involvement in community research projects will be important considerations in recruitment. Please send resume and representative publication to: Chairman, Department of Social Sciences, York College of CUNY, 150-14 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, New York 11432.

University of Alberta. One or two positions, rank open; possible areas needed: deviance, methods, statistics, social psychology or family; Canadian background or experience desirable; salary competitive; duties to commence July 1, 1973; write: Dr. Jim Hackler, Staff Selection Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2H4.

Bucknell University. Assistant or associate professor; undergraduate teaching in black studies, urban studies, sociology of sex roles, sociology of religion, education, communications and knowledge, or other; PhD or near PhD; salary open; write: Matthew Silberman, Acting Chairman, Department of Sociology, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837; September, 1973.

Presbyterian College. Assistant professor or instructor to teach undergraduate introductory, social psychology, plus own specialties as these are compatible with small department programs, and one or more of the following: social problems, community, anthropology, research methods; applicants should have PhD or near with strong possibility of early completion; teaching experience preferred; possibility of some summer school teaching; quality liberal arts setting in South Carolina Piedmont 60 miles from Columbia, 40 miles from Greenville; salary competitive (B-rating, AAUP, at this level) and commensurate with qualifications; write: Dr. Ted L. Hunter, Department of Sociology, Presbyterian College, Clinton, South Carolina 29325; fall, 1973.

University of Alabama in Huntsville. Instructor or assistant professor of sociology to teach introductory courses and research methods. Other teaching opportunities include group dynamics, mass media, minority groups, demography, and complex organizations. PhD or near PhD preferred. Salary \$10,000 to \$13,000 for academic year, depending upon qualifications. Write: Dr. Donald E. Tarter, Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of Alabama, Huntsville, Alabama 35807; September, 1973.

Scripps College. Seeking a qualified person in sociology at assistant professor level at private women's liberal arts college emphasizing the humanities and fine arts. One of the Claremont Colleges. Preference will be given to candidates emphasizing social theory, with a historical perspective. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Send application and resume to: Dean of the Faculty, Scripps College, Claremont, California 91711.

Chicago State University. Assistant to full professor; PhD required to teach courses on race relations linked to Black Studies program. Urban university recently moved to new campus. Opportunity to work with minority students in developing new programs. Salary corresponding to rank. Write: Merlin Clark, Chairman, Department of Social Sciences, Chicago State University, 95th King Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60628.

Grand Valley State Colleges. Two positions in fall, 1973; in department of 11; PhD required, and experience teaching two or more of the following:

community organization, deviance, social psychology, social welfare; and introductory in rotation; 4 year college with 5,000 students; salary and rank based on qualifications; women and minorities are encouraged to apply; write: Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, College of Arts and Sciences, Grand Valley State Colleges, Allendale, Michigan 49401.

Reed College. Assistant professor to teach introductory to sociology, research methods/methodology, deviant behavior, and personality and social order; PhD or near PhD, all other ascriptive traits and private personal attributes unrelated to the task are irrelevant; 4 years independent private college of 1100 emphasizing conference/seminar modes of teaching about core issues in traditional academic disciplines; 2 FTE department; write: Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Reed College, Portland, Oregon 97202.

University of Pittsburgh. Assistant professor in information science; to develop and teach several courses, conduct research, advise students, develop and maintain professional involvements through professional societies and publications; earned doctorate, or equivalent experiences, in the behavioral sciences with emphasis on human information processing balanced with an understanding of the applications of computers in conducting research and developing systems. Alternatively, a PhD or equivalent experiences in the physical or computer sciences if accompanied by training in the behavioral sciences with emphasis on human information processing; University located in the Middle Atlantic states; salary 12-14K; write: Chairman, Interdisciplinary Doctoral Program in Information Science, Room 310, LIS Building, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, Phone (412)621-3500, extension 6352; September, 1973.

University of Missouri, St. Louis. Assistant professor to teach courses in demographic methods and/or social indicators; secondary interest in stratification, race, or social change; salary competitive; write: George J. McCall, Chairman, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri, 63121; fall, 1973.

Oklahoma City University. Assistant or associate professor with particular specialization in criminology, deviance, and the criminal justice system; faculty appointment in Department of Sociology includes involvement in Criminal Justice Program; PhD or near PhD required; teaching, program development and community oriented activities comprise major responsibilities; efforts to obtain external funding for educational and research activities are encouraged; important qualifications desired include personal commitment to responsive student-teacher relationships, innovation, and significant participation in educational decision-making; salary negotiable dependent upon qualifications and experience; write: Frank Cooney, Chairman, Department of Sociology, Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73106.

Emory and Henry College. Private liberal arts college in southwestern Virginia. Assistant professor, September, 1973. PhD or near completion. Teach basic courses in anthropology and advanced work in some or all of the following: racial and ethnic groups, stratification, mass communications, political sociology. Salary competitive. Fringe benefits in the usual categories. Picturesque vacation region immediately adjacent to Mount Rogers National Recreation Area. For additional information write: Loren W. Dow, Chairman, Department of Sociology, Emory and Henry College, Emory, Virginia 24327.

Madison College. Four openings instructor to associate professor; 2 instructors, 1 social worker (MSW) in sociology training, associate professor must have PhD and demonstrated quality teaching; department emphasis on teaching excellence at all ranks; teaching load 12 semester hours; a rapidly expanding department in a 6,000 student state college located in the Shenandoah Valley; Madison College is committed to high affirmative action standards; write: Robert V. Guthrie, Head, Department of Sociology, Madison College, Harrisonburg, Virginia 22801; fall, 1973.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln. Assistant professor or higher rank; PhD or ABD; teaching and research, areas of specialization open; salary competitive, women and minorities are encouraged to apply; write: Harry J. Crockett, Jr., Search Committee Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508; fall, 1973.

Cornell University. Assistant professor. Permanent teaching and research position on organizational, community and multi-county regional development with a special emphasis on community and organizational processes and social change. Position calls for 1/2 time teaching, course subjects to be related to the position description and the special interests of the position holder. Other 1/2 time research assignment would be organized around general areas associated with the position specialty. Requirements: PhD with sound methodological and theoretical training, able to analyze and work with local organizations, communities and regions within the context of their state and national linkages. Applicants need to have some combination of the following: organization behavior or dynamics, community and regional development, policy formulation and implementation, social system analysis, community or regional planning, or application of social psychological principles to organizational and community development processes. Salary negotiable and competitive. Write: William W. Reeder, Chairman of the Recruitment Committee, 334 Warren Hall, Department of Rural Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.

Lehigh University. Associate professor preferred, although rank is open. Half-time teaching with remainder of time in research. Substantive area open (with some preference for urban sociology),

but PhD, publications, and a strong background in methodology required. Metropolitan area of 1/2 million in eastern Pennsylvania. Salary competitive with major institutions. Robert C. Williamson, Chairman, Department of Social Relations, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18015; September, 1973.

Francis T. Nicholls State College. This department will have a vacancy in sociology for the 1973-74 academic year. Applicants should have the PhD degree in Sociology. The teaching load will be 12 hours per semester, and the applicant may be assigned certain collateral duties. The vacancy is for the rank of associate professor, and the salary will be determined by the experience of the applicant and other considerations, such as publications, within the limits established by the Louisiana State Board of Education. Write: Dr. William H. Adams, Head, Department of Social Sciences, Nicholls State University, Thibodaux, Louisiana 70301.

Towson State College. One temporary position as visiting lecturer at instructors level for 1973-74 and one permanent position at instructor or assistant professor rank; 12 contact hours comprised of 4 3-hour courses; undergraduates, with maximum class size of 35 and average of 30; for both positions priority will be given to those with competence and interest in social problems and 2 choices from among family, minority groups, criminology, and introductory; for temporary position MA and additional graduate work, for permanent position dissertation in progress (PhD for assistant professor); located in suburban Baltimore County 1 mile outside the city of Baltimore and about 1/2 mile from center city; rank and salary dependent on background and experience. Write, enclosing copy of vita to: Irwin Goldberger, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Towson State College, Baltimore, Maryland 21204; September, 1973.

Western New England College. Assistant professor. PhD preferred, to teach basic sociology and some advanced courses such as stratification, minorities or population. Teaching load is 12 classroom hours per week. Salary according to experience. Write: Department of Psychology, Sociology and Education, Western New England College, 1215 Wilbraham Road, Springfield, Massachusetts 01119; September, 1973.

Pennsylvania State University. Four positions, assistant professor, fall, 1973. Specific areas to be covered include social gerontology, social welfare, deviance; others will be given consideration. PhD required; preference will be given to candidates with teaching experience and demonstrated research competence. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. University of 28,000 students at central Pennsylvania location, non-urban. Write: Margaret B. Matson, Interim Head, Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802.

Hendrix College. Assistant professor; young PhD with sociology teaching experience and some research interest. Developing program in a liberal arts college. Position created by expanding department. A college of 1,000 students in attractive location. Salary \$12,000-\$13,000. September, 1973. Write: Ferris C. Baker, Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas 72032.

Marian College. Assistant professor to teach introductory and advanced courses in sociological theory, social psychology, and anthropology. PhD required. Salary competitive. Write: Department of Sociology, Marian College, Indianapolis, Indiana 46222.

V 154 Full or associate professor with specialization in one or more of the following areas: demography, urban sociology, criminology or crime and delinquency, and methodology; 9 hour teaching load per semester on 10 month contract; PhD and several years of full-time college teaching required; 4 year liberal arts college of a large state university system; located in small city in upstate New York; salary dependent upon qualifications and experience; excellent fringe benefits; women and minorities are encouraged to apply; fall, 1973.

V 155 Instructor-associate professor; PhD or near, some teaching experience mandatory; urban, population, methods, social psychology required; most other specialties optional; small, private, liberal arts college, West Coast; fall, 1973.

V 156 Assistant professor to teach 3 undergraduate courses per semester, usually including an introductory course. Specialization in addition to versatility in theory and methods may include: criminology and deviant behavior; social organization, stratification and minorities; or demography and urbanization. Optional summer teaching or funded research. Private co-educational liberal arts college located in eastern Pennsylvania. Competitive salary and fringe benefits. PhD or near degree candidate with some college teaching preferred; September, 1973.

V 157 Assistant or associate professor; to teach 9 hours each semester; preference given to PhD's with maturity and extensive undergraduate teaching; Midwestern state university with above average salaries and excellent research facilities; send vita; September, 1973.

RESEARCH

University of Michigan. Joint appointment as research associate at the Population Studies Center and assistant professor in the Department of Sociology. Candidates must have at least 1 year post-PhD experience in a research organization or a department, published papers or papers accepted for publication, major interests and training in quantitative sociology and demography. Please send curriculum vitae and above papers to: Personnel Committee, Attn: David Goldberg, Population Studies Center, 1225 South University, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

ADMINISTRATION

St. Bonaventure University. Department head to lead 7-man department. Will hire at associate or full rank; load, 9 hours; salary competitive and commensurate with rank and qualifications; usual fringe benefits. Strengths in: community organization, political or institutional sociology desirable. The University is looking for a person with demonstrated competence who can accept the challenges and see the opportunities of doing sociology in a semi-rural section of western New York. Write: Joseph F. Greer, Jr., Acting Chairman, Department of Sociology, St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, New York 14778.

University of Pittsburgh. The University Center for International Studies is now seeking applicants for the position of Assistant or Associate Director of the International Studies Association which is expected to be available on August 1, 1973. In general, responsibilities include attending to the affairs of the Association in cooperation with the staff of ISA and its governing bodies. These affairs include, but are not limited to, conventions, newsletters, financial records, correspondence, and proposal development. Applicant should have PhD degree or its equivalent. Ideally, the Assistant or Associate Executive Director should have research, international, and administrative experience; but more important, should be able to work with diversified groups in developing programs and projects important to the improvement of international studies. Salary depends upon experience (salary range \$11,000-\$15,000). It may be possible to arrange limited teaching responsibilities in a department or school of the University. Write: Carl Beck, Director, University Center for International Studies, C-7 Mervis Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213. Telephone: 621-3500, ext. 6454/5/6.

The American University, Sociology Department, Washington, D.C. 20016, has an opening for Chairman starting September, 1973. The department includes a diversified doctoral Master's and undergraduate program.

V 158 Head of the Department of Home Economics to redirect an established department toward a modern program of family service, consumerism and education. Responsibilities are primarily administrative, however leadership will have to be "motherly" or "fatherly", unthreatening, diplomatic, confident, thickskinned. Familiarity with Home Economics in higher education required. PhD or EdD advantageous. College experience advantageous. Regional college of northeastern state university, 4,500 students, attractive town of about 15,000. Competitive salary with excellent fringe benefits. Excellent winter sports, summer camping. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Summer or fall, 1973.

APPLICANTS

PhD WITH EXPERIENCE

A 560 Research and teaching: population studies, research methods, and statistics; PhD; 4 years fellowship and research assistantship; 3 years university research and teaching; 2 years census research experience; published articles in the field of demography; location open; 32, married, 1 child; fall, 1973.

A 561 Teaching and/or research; cultural anthropology, community, urban sociology, research methods, statistics, bureaucracy, social change, rural sociology; PhD; 6 years of university and college teaching, over 10 years of research experience in both rural and urban affairs; numerous monographs and papers with particular depth on minority groups, public housing, youth, and migrants and immigrants; 39, married, 3 children; June, September, 1973.

A 562 Teaching and/or administration; presently chairman but open to all possibilities; theory, deviance, law, advanced general; PhD; Phi Beta Kappa, GEB Fellow; wide college and university experience, graduate and undergraduate; publications; urban setting, preferably Southwest, Pacific, or South, desire metropolitan area only; 51; September, 1973.

A 563 Lecturer, or any rank; general, theory, deviance; at most salary with light teaching load, one or two preparations; desire time for writing; PhD; PBK; publications; presently full professor with tenure; wide college and university experience; seek urban location in mild winter climate, preferably Florida, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, or California; open to all possibilities; please let me hear from you if you have anything in mind; 51; September, 1973 or 1974.

A 564 Teaching and/or research and/or administration; research methods, voluntary associations, family, statistics, stratification; PhD; NIMH Fellowships, research grant; 6 years full-time university teaching and research; several published articles, monograph, papers, book in progress; location open but prefer Midwest or West; prefer graduate department with research emphasis; 35, married, 2 children; June or September, 1973.

A 565 Teaching and research; social change and development, sociological theory, political sociology, social stratification, introductory, possibly other courses; interdisciplinary; PhD; 15 years of undergraduate and graduate teaching and research in Europe, Africa and the US, 2 years experience as chairman of department; 5 books, articles, 1 book currently in press; location open; 1973 or 1974.

A 566 Teaching and/or research; introductory, social psychology, criminology, stratification; PhD; 14 years teaching, 4 years research; publications; location open; 50, woman, single; June, 1973.

A 567 Teaching (consider with research and administration); PhD, major private university; 17 years private college and public university teaching, 7 in graduate programs; traditional range plus applied and research oriented courses; visiting lectureships in Europe and Latin America; experience in securing and administering long-term research grants; department chairman; academic program coordinator; monograph; contributor to textbooks, editor; domestic and foreign journal articles; early 50's; young family; fall, 1973 or 1974.

A 568 Teaching and/or research; sex roles, urban, family, occupations, other standard courses; PhD; Wilson, NIMH Fellowships, PBK; 1+ years major university teaching experience, other research experience; papers; any metropolitan area; 30, married, female; summer or fall, 1973.

A 569 Chairman/professor; deviant behavior, criminology, methods, urban; PhD; scholarships, Ford, Fulbright, state research grants; 16 years university teaching, graduate and undergraduate; publications, prefer small to moderate size school; fall, 1973.

A 570 Teaching and/or research; urban, stratification, industrial, survey methods; PhD; Phi Eta Sigma; 4 years teaching experience; publications; warm climate or West Coast preferred; 33, single; September, 1973.

A 571 Teaching and/or research; complex and formal organizations, social change and socio-economic development, stratification and poverty, community (including rural) development, voluntary participation, "evaluation" methodology, introductory, social problems; PhD; Woodrow Wilson Fellow, NIMH Predoctoral Fellow; 7 years teaching and research, including 3 years as half-time member of applied research institute; published articles in deviance, political socialization, complex organizations; book in preparation on role of coops in socio-economic development; location open; 36, married, 2 children; June or September, 1973.

A 572 Teaching or teaching/administration; family, age and sex roles, stratification and mobility, life styles; PhD; pre-doctoral fellow; 12 years graduate and undergraduate experience, 2 years as department chairman; prefer Southwest or Southeast; available for summer, 1973 or permanently.

A 573 Summer position, full- or part-time; deviance, crime, delinquency, correction, methods; PhD; 6 years teaching and research; currently at eastern urban university; publications, book in preparation; location open; 32, married; late May, 1973.

A 574 Teaching/research or administrative position in sociology of education, urban, ethnic groups,

or possibly research methodology; PhD with teaching and research experience at the assistant professor level; specialties include urban ethnic groups such as American Indians and Latinos, and experience as teacher and administrator in urban schools. Currently, project director for major university in a contract with an Urban/Rural Development Program site in Chicago area; former project director of university urban program in large urban area and holder of an urban studies fellowship in major northern city; 2 books, articles; location open; 29, single; August, 1973.

A 575 Administration, teaching; criminal justice, criminology, corrections; PhD; 18 years of teaching, research, and administrative experience, currently director of a program in criminal justice; contributor to 3 books, editor of 1 book, 30 publications; location open; 49, married; June or September, 1973.

A 576 Research/teaching; social psychology (experimental and symbolic interaction), small groups, marriage and family, urban community; several years full-time research experience in government and university agencies, including survey research and experimental; publications; available immediately for research position, summer or fall, 1973, for teaching.

A 577 Teaching, Administration and/or research at associate professor level; demography, comparative, social change, development and modernization, regional studies; PhD; 7 years teaching, 2 years applied research experience; publications, married; fall, 1973.

A 578 Professor and chairman; social interaction and methodology; PhD; full professor at eastern university; 3 books, 20 papers.

A 579 Primary interest in teaching undergraduates; social psychology, broadly conceived; particularly interested in socializing students into discipline through critiques of professional literature, statistical practicum based on published data analyses, and use of field methodologies, terminating in a major who can design and carry through a sound research project, preferably of socially redeeming value; PhD; PBK, magna, fellowships, major grants; location open, but inclined to small town or suburb near city; from mid-June or fall term.

A 580 Chairman/teaching, university, liberal arts school; specialties collective behavior, occupations-professions, theory construction; PhD; 10 years undergraduate, graduate instruction experience; much world travel in responsible earlier profession; articles, reviews, many ASA, ESS, PSA, AAA papers given; 2 books in progress; location near sea if possible; recent successes in instituting students' organizations and organizing guest, faculty speaking series; 46, married, 3 children; September or January, 1973.

FIRST STEP FORWARD

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HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

68th Annual Convention
 August 27-31, 1973

Three New York hotels have been selected as the official site for the 1973 ASA Convention.

The New York Hilton (at 53rd and Avenue of the Americas) will be the headquarters hotel. All program sessions will be held in the Hilton. Rooms have also been reserved at two hotels within one block of the Hilton: The Americana and the City Squire Motor Inn. Room rates are the same at all three hotels.

The contract between these hotels and the ASA affords members and the Association many significant advantages including: (1) Discount rates for rooms along with the regular family plan arrangement (see below), and (2) No charge to the Association for the use of all the public rooms required for sessions, etc.

Persons attending the convention who want special accommodations may address all inquiries to Mrs. Plimley at the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau (address below).

Guidelines for Reservations at Official Hotels

- To make reservations, use the attached form.
- Hotels will hold reservations only until 6:00 p.m., unless otherwise requested.
- Reservations can be guaranteed to assure a room regardless of arrival time. If you do not pick it up, or cancel it, you will be billed for one night's room rate.
- If you make a reservation, even a guaranteed one, it will be held only for that night. Thus, if you designate a Monday arrival and don't arrive until Tuesday, you will not have a room—unless you notify the hotel beforehand.
- All three official hotels have a *family plan* whereby there is no charge for up to two children who are under the age of 14 when

they occupy the same room as their parents (For more than two children, adjoining rooms may be booked).

• Once your reservation is confirmed, all correspondence concerning it, including cancellations, should be made with the ASA Housing Bureau (address below) up through August 24. Changes after that date should be made with the hotel.

• **Check-out time** at the official hotels is 1:00 p.m. (After arrival, you may arrange with the front-desk for an extension on an individual basis).

• **Special Note:** "No-shows" is a term used by hotels and convention managers to indicate persons who make reservations but do not pick them up or do not cancel them. Hotels overbook rooms unless a convention manager can prove, by past performance, that the association has had less than a 2% no-show rate. By and large, the ASA has been successful in avoiding this overbooking in the past. However, at one recent meeting the headquarters hotel had a 21.6% no-show on the Monday night of the ASA Convention (161 out of 746 persons who had confirmed reservations did not show and did not bother to cancel). Such information fed into the hotel records around the country damages the credibility of the ASA and makes negotiations for future conventions difficult and costs for members higher. Accordingly, your cooperation in keeping the "no-show" rate down is essential and will be appreciated.

• Make your reservations early (August 12 deadline), but remember to cancel them or change them as circumstances dictate.

• Do **not** send reservation form to the ASA or to the hotel.

• Send your reservations to: **ASA Housing**
New York Convention and
Visitors Bureau
90 E. 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

(DETACH HERE)

Hotel Accommodations

The American Sociological Association
 August 27-31, 1973

To: **ASA Housing**
New York Convention and Visitors Bureau
90 E. 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

Reservations must be received by August 12 and will be held only until 6:00 p.m. on day of arrival unless later hour is specified.

Hotel: HILTON _____ AMERICANA _____ CITY SQUIRE _____
 a.m.
 Arrival: Date _____ Hour _____ p.m. Departure date _____

List names and complete addresses of all persons who will occupy each room:

Please circle desired accommodations:

SINGLES: \$23 \$28 \$30 \$32 Children under 14 free.
 For third person in room,
 extra charge of \$10.00 per
 day.
 TWINS: 33 38 40 42 All room charges subject to
 7% state sales tax and \$1.00
 per day city occupancy tax.
 If the rate requested is not
 available, reservations will
 be made at the next rate.
 SUITES: with 1 bedroom 90 95
 SUITES: with 2 bedrooms, rate for
 suite plus additional room

Confirm reservation to:

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ ZIP _____