



# Footnotes

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## ASA Teaching Newsletter Seeks Self-Sustaining Basis

A subscription drive has been launched in order to bring the ASA Teaching Undergraduate Sociology Newsletter to the attention of the entire discipline and to put it on the self-sustaining basis that it requires for long-term existence.

The Teaching Newsletter has been distributed free-of-charge for the last two years through support it received from the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. The subscription basis begins this month.

The 16-page Teaching Newsletter is published six times per year—February, April, June, August, October, and December. It

seeks to (1) provide teachers with useful information about the practical problems they face; (2) increase the visibility of teachers and teaching in the discipline; (3) create a dialogue among teachers concerning the problems and prospects for improving instruction; (4) report on teaching activities within the discipline; (5) inform teachers of sources of support for their own development as well as for projects aimed at improving instruction; (6) develop a culture within the discipline that is supportive of teaching as a significant aspect of a career in sociology; and (7) keep teachers

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## Departmental Role Focuses On Undergraduate Teaching

A role that has long been institutionalized at the graduate level in sociology departments is beginning to emerge at the undergraduate level in a variety of forms.

At the graduate level the role is titled graduate director, graduate advisor, or director of graduate studies. At the undergraduate level the emerging role carries such titles as course coordinator, undergraduate advisor, instructional developer, master teacher and director of undergraduate studies.

Although the role is emerging in a number of institutions, its most complete development appears to have taken place in the Department of Sociology at the University of Kentucky where it is a full-time, tenure-tracked position that is evaluated by non-traditional standards.

### ROLE DEFINITION

The role of director of undergraduate studies at Kentucky is quite complex. Its occupant serves as chair of the department's Committee on Undergraduate Studies which is composed of Course Directors for

multiple-sectioned freshman level courses as well as for other courses required in the major, and as a Course Director.

The undergraduate director also teaches three to six hours per semester, prepares plans for guiding and supporting graduate

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## NSF Reorganizes RANN Program

The beleaguered RANN program has been replaced in the National Science Foundation by a six-unit directorate in an attempt to strengthen the links between applied and problem-oriented research and NSF's basic research activities.

The new Directorate for Applied Science and Research Applications (ASRA) also is supposed (1) to provide a funding source for high quality applied research, (2) to focus problem-oriented research applications on fewer national issues to increase the impact of NSF programs; and (3) to improve the ties between research applications activities and user groups in state and local govern-

## ASA Creates New Award Structure

A new award structure that establishes a four-category system which creates a general award, reclassifies some existing awards, and expands opportunities for new forms of recognition has been approved by ASA Council effective in 1979.

The four categories in the new system are: (1) general Association awards; (2) tradition awards; (3) section awards; and (4) grants, competitions, fellowships, lectureships, internships, etc.

In addition, the new structure restricts monetary awards to the last category. All other awards are honorific only. Consequently, the Sorokin award/lectureship has been moved to the last category.

### GENERAL AWARD

The new general award is the American Sociological Association Annual Award for Distinguished Scholarship. The award will be made in accordance with the procedures established by the

Sorokin Award committees unless revised by the new committee that will be established to administer the new award.

### TRADITION AWARDS

The Dubois-Johnson-Frazier Award and the Jessie Bernard Award will be continued on a bi-annual basis. The DJF Award will be made in even numbered years; the Bernard Award in odd numbered years. Council, however,

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## Several ABASS Studies Underway

Several committees and panels of the Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences, National Research Council, are conducting studies in areas of concern to sociologists.

The ABASS study units are looking at (1) the effectiveness of rehabilitation policies; (2) the effects of new legislation on courts; (3) privacy and confidentiality as factors in survey response; (4) productivity statistics; (5) plans for the decennial

census; (6) the treatment and analysis of incomplete data; (7) poverty research; (8) fertility and mortality trends in other countries; and (9) the common processes related to addictive and habitual behaviors.

In addition, ABASS has recently issued reports dealing with the relationship between the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, and the need for

more fundamental research in education.

Studies conducted by ABASS are important to sociologists because these studies bring the knowledge, analytical tools, and methods of the behavioral and social sciences to bear upon the nation's major problems. In addition, recommendations made by the studies frequently alter government research programs and agency operations.

David A. Goslin, a sociologist, serves as Executive Director of ABASS. A number of sociologists also serve as members of the study groups.

### STUDIES UNDERWAY

The Committee on Research on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice has two panel studies underway. The Panel on Research on Rehabilitative Techniques is reviewing the technical literature on rehabilitation and developing a long-term agenda for research

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ments, private industry, and other Federal mission agencies.

The reorganization took place in response to the report of the Science Applications Task Force which reviewed science applications programs throughout NSF.

### NEW UNITS

The six units comprising the new Directorate are (1) the Office of the Assistant Director (AD/ASRA), (2) the Office of Problem Analysis (OPA), (3) the Division of Integrated Basic Research (IBR), (4) the Division of Applied Research (AR), (5) the Division of Problem-Focused Research Applications (PFRA), and (6) the Division of Intergovernmental Science

and Public Technology (ISPT).

The Office of the Assistant Director carries out the policy-making, management, review and coordination functions of that section. The Office of Problem Analysis works with internal NSF and external groups and organizations in assessing problems for strategic and programmatic planning by the Assistant Director.

The Division of Integrated Basic Research provides a direct link between ASRA and the basic research directorates of NSF by jointly identifying basic research related to significant national problems.

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## Alternative Career Opportunities Outlined by Sociologists

Sociologists qualify for a number of positions in the occupational structure that require their research, analytical and administrative skills, but which, as yet, have not been seriously pursued by sociologists for a number of reasons.

It is difficult to establish an "ideal" occupational setting for sociologists because such a choice involves personal career aspirations as well as the goals of the discipline. However, the normative setting—the university—

does not remain unchallenged.

These summary statements represent the range of responses received from 39 non-academically employed sociologists who replied to an inquiry from FOOTNOTES last fall.

The responding sociologists are employed by state and federal agencies, private and public research institutes, corporations, religious organizations, private and public foundations, and a newspaper.

This article is limited to re-

sponses to the following questions: What types of positions within the occupational structure are particularly relevant for sociologists? What is the "ideal" occupational setting for a sociologist?

### FACTORS INVOLVED

The range of responses concerning relevant occupational positions for sociologists appear to emphasize the following factors: (1) positions contain functional rather than occupational titles; (2)

the need for an applied emphasis; (3) the recognition of management skills; (4) the differential applicability of skills in various fields; and (5) the hostility expressed toward the use of social research for some purposes.

Comments on the "ideal" occupational setting for sociologists concentrated on (1) the inability to determine an ideal setting, (2) the personal nature of such a definition, (3) the characteristics of the

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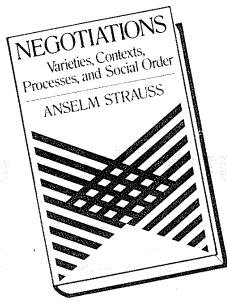
## Make ISA Travel Plans Early

Persons interested in travel arrangements to the 9th World Congress of Sociology in Uppsala, August 14-18, should contact Group Travel Unlimited, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 304, Washington, D.C. 20036 for their travel brochure.

It is important to do this early. Low-cost travel programs require that reservations be made substantially in advance of departure. ISA registration fees will increase \$23 on April 30. Hotel accommodations are on a first come, first served basis.

In addition to the regular travel programs, persons interested in special services, urged to use the services of GTU.

THE JOSSEY-BASS SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES



Anselm Strauss  
**NEGOTIATIONS**  
Varieties, Contexts, Processes, and Social Order

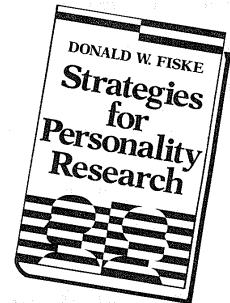
An understanding of negotiations, whether they are used to settle strikes, resolve political issues, or make international agreements, is becoming increasingly important in the development of social theories and in much social research. This new book deals with the role of negotiations in establishing, maintaining, and changing social orders. Anselm Strauss presents a valuable new paradigm for studying negotiations — an analytic framework that applies equally to individuals, organizations, and nations. His paradigm takes into account important factors that have been missing in other approaches, including the larger social settings in which negotiations occur and the relationship of negotiations to

other ways of getting things done — such as persuasion, coercion, and force. Strauss applies this paradigm to case analyses that reveal the wide variety of negotiations, the way negotiators interact, and how particular conditions affect each negotiation. Strauss also examines the work of seven influential social theorists: Erving Goffman, Peter Blau, Alvin Gouldner, Edward Banfield, William Riker, James Coleman, and Edward Morse. He shows how theories of negotiation have affected these writers' views of social order (if only implicitly) and points out deficiencies in their concepts that are due to under-emphasis or misuse of negotiations data. **\$13.95**

Donald W. Fiske  
**STRATEGIES FOR PERSONALITY RESEARCH**  
The Observation Versus Interpretation of Behavior

Why has a science of personality not become established or even made clear and positive progress? Donald Fiske maintains that investigators in the personality field have failed to deal with the actual behavior of people and have instead focused on interpretations — on judgments made about people. This process has led not only to imprecise concepts and measures but also to subjectivity, incautious inference, and excessively broad generalizations. Fiske describes instances in which investigators may decide to work on an important problem taken from the world around them, or may become interested in the question of how people come to make their decisions about other people, yet

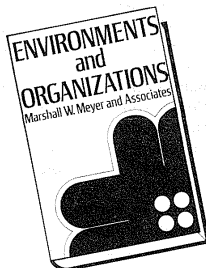
in both kinds of studies rely on evaluative and interpretive judgments as criteria. A quite different approach, which Fiske endorses, is when an investigator chooses to study behavior as it occurs from moment to moment, examining a sequence of simple movements or aspects of speech and using interchangeable observers. In this latter strategy, observations are replicable, findings are reproducible, and sound generalizations are possible. Fiske persuasively shows that a science of personality can develop from intensive observation of clear-cut units within the stream of behavior. **\$15.00**



Marshall W. Meyer & Associates  
**ENVIRONMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS**  
Theoretical and Empirical Perspectives

This new book presents in compact form recent developments in both theory and research on organizations and their environments. The organizations described range from businesses, hospitals, and school systems to federal and local government agencies. The authors stress the primacy of the environment for organizations and the value of data collected over time. Such longitudinal data reveal links between environments and organizations that would not surface in ordinary cross-sectional studies. The first part of the book deals with diverse theoretical perspectives. Among other views, organizations are described as arenas for interpersonal politics and as a function of ecological

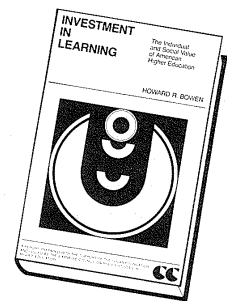
processes. The second part examines specific issues confronting organizations, such as the growth of administrative overhead in periods of expansion and decline and the problem of control in organizations where administrators lack formal power. The third part analyzes implications for further research. The theory and empirical findings reported in the book developed from a study group organized specifically to evaluate organizational theory and research; in addition to Marshall Meyer, the group included John H. Freeman, Michael T. Hannan, John W. Meyer, William G. Ouchi, Jeffrey Pfeffer, and W. Richard Scott. **\$15.00**



Howard R. Bowen  
**INVESTMENT IN LEARNING**  
The Individual and Social Value of American Higher Education

Howard Bowen provides for the first time powerful answers to critics who question the value of higher education and society's enormous investment in it. He presents the most comprehensive data available about the benefits of college for students and society. Research findings from thousands of studies — in fields ranging from economics, sociology, and psychology to philosophy, education, and social criticism — are assembled to determine the value of all aspects of higher education in relation to the cost. Bowen's evidence reveals that higher education raises the level of knowledge and the cognitive powers of students, increases personal self-discovery

and psychological well-being, enhances traits such as adaptability, and positively affects earning ability. He shows that college-educated people usually become more responsible citizens, as well as leaders who improve social conditions. In addition, Bowen reports major social benefits from the research and public service functions of higher education, including conservation of our cultural heritage and advancement of technology. He concludes that the monetary returns from higher education alone are worth the cost and that nonmonetary and intangible returns to society are even more valuable. **\$15.00**



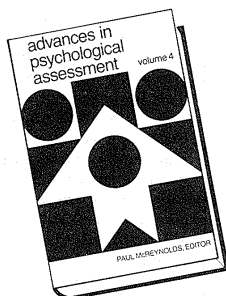
Paul McReynolds, Editor  
**ADVANCES IN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT IV**

This new sourcebook, the fourth volume in an ongoing series, is an up-to-date survey of advances in psychological assessment. In contributions written by authorities in the field specifically for this volume, it introduces new assessment techniques, reports on refinements and new applications for standard techniques, and discusses trends in contemporary assessment technology.

Each of the first six chapters focuses on the usefulness of a particular assessment instrument or group of instruments. The authors present an innovative new technique for measuring nonverbal communication, two new tests of the psychological impact of physical environments, four instruments

for evaluating self-actualization, a new inventory for assessing personality variables of normal populations, and analyses of special scales of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and of improvisational approaches to assessment.

The last six chapters shift the perspective to particular clinical and research areas, with examinations of the assessment techniques most useful in each area. Included are surveys of techniques for measuring assertiveness, self-disclosure, depression, memory disorders, cognitive style, and curiosity. **\$17.50**



Free copies are not available. For personal or library orders, write box ASA

## Careers, Minorities, Women

**Postdoctoral Fellowships** are being offered at the Johns Hopkins Center for Social Organization of Schools with the support of the National Institute of Education's Women and Minorities Program. The purpose of the fellowship program is to enhance skills in advanced quantitative methodologies in nonexperimental research in the Sociology of Education. Awards are made for one year starting September 1978. Recipients serve as active research colleagues on Center projects including racial equity issues in school desegregation and racial differences in educational attainment processes. Write or send vitae to: Joyce L. Epstein, Women and Minorities Program, JHU-CSOS, 3505 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218.

**Career Training in Health Science Administration** applications are continuously available for this Public Health Service program. Write: National Institute of Health, Division of Research Grants, Westwood Building, Room 2A-03, Bethesda, MD 20014, ATTN: Executive Secretary, Grants Associate Program.

**Preparing an effective resume** is a key requisite for anyone about to enter (or re-enter) the work force. Catalyst, a national non-profit organization that helps women launch careers, has published a manual on the art of resume preparation. *The Resume Preparation Manual* is available for \$3.50 from: Catalyst, Box AE, 14E, 60th Street, New York, NY 10022.

**A National Training Conference**, sponsored by the Women's Equity Action League, will be held May 5-7 at the Shoreham Americana Hotel, Washington, D.C. The conference will focus on changing roles of women, effects of age discrimination, sex discrimination in insurance, women's participation in government and a number of other topics. For additional information, write: WEAL, 805 15th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005; (202) 638-4560.

**Non-Academic Sociologists:** The Executive Office of the American Sociological Association is gathering information on the status, role responsibilities, etc., of sociologists in other than academic settings. A request for names, titles, and job descriptions appeared in the January issue of *FOOTNOTES*. If readers of this column know non-academic sociologists, please have them send information about their positions to the ASA Career office.

**The Third National Conference on the Status of Blacks in Higher Education** will be held April 27-30 at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C. For further information and applications, write: National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, Suite 450, 2001 S Street, NW, Washington, DC 20009.

**Women in Science and Technology: Careers for Today and Tomorrow** (1976) is available from: American College Testing Program Publications, P.O. Box 168, Iowa City, IA 52240 for \$1.50 prepaid. The volume counters common myths about women scientists, assists high school students in picturing themselves in these careers, and offers tips on preparing for them.

**A Summer Institute for Women in Higher Education Administration**, sponsored by Bryn Mawr College and HERS, Mid-Atlantic, will be held July 5 through July 28 on the Bryn Mawr College campus. The deadline for submitting applications is May 15, 1978. For an application and brochure write: Nancy L. Monnich, Administrator, Summer Institute, Bryn Mawr

College, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010; (215) 525-1000.

**The Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies** was held March 31-April 2. For information on future meetings and conferences write: Association for Asian Studies, One Lane Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

**Changing Perspectives in Chicano Research** was the theme of the conference of the National Association of Chicano Studies held March 16-18 at Claremont College, Claremont, CA. For information regarding papers and future meetings, write: Francisco Vazquez, Chicano Studies Center, 919 North Columbia Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711.

**The Sexual Barrier**, by Marija Hughes, is a new reference manual which covers articles, books, government documents, and pamphlets published between 1960 and 1975. The bibliographic volume covers 8,000 works in the field on such topics as law, economic status, health, and child care.

**Women and Fellowships** (\$4.00) and **Facts About Women in Higher Education** (\$1.00) are two informative publications available from WEAL, 805 15th Street, NW, Suite 822, Washington, D.C. 20005. The first volume examines discrimination against women in the awarding of fellowships. The second publication presents current statistics on faculty salaries, the employment status of women on campus, and student enrollment.

**The Education Policy Fellowship Program** invites applications from persons with a wide variety of backgrounds and skills. Deadline: April 27. For application materials, write to: Education Policy Fellowship Program, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 310, Washington, DC 20036.

## Nominations Wanted For Myrdal Prizes

Nominations for the three 1978 Myrdal Prizes which recognize distinguished contributions to evaluation research are being solicited by the Evaluation Research Society.

The awards, named for Gunnar and Alva Myrdal, recognize interdisciplinary and problem-oriented evaluation research in government, the sciences, and human services.

In government, the prize is awarded for creative and original leadership in the conceptualization and sponsorship of new intellectual work in the field of evaluation; in sciences, the prize recognizes the conceptualization or development of methodologies used in evaluation research; in human services, the prize honors the individual who has done the most to upgrade service delivery through the application of evaluation.

Nominations of individuals, including supporting material regarding their achievements, should be submitted by May 1 to John R. Barry, Chair of the Myrdal Prizes Committee, Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. The prizes will be presented during the society's annual meeting in Washington in October.

## Percent of Degrees In Social Sciences Decreases in '70s

Although the social sciences remain among the leading fields in which bachelor's degrees are awarded, the percentage of bachelor's degrees awarded to men and women in the social sciences, excluding psychology, have declined between 1970-71 and 1975-76.

This decline occurred while the total number of degrees awarded increased from 839,700 in 1970-71 to 925,700 in 1975-76 according to data collected by the Earned Degrees Conferred surveys of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Data for these two years indicate that social science degrees awarded to males fell from 20.6 percent to 15.6 percent and to females from 15.7 percent to 11.4 percent. Degrees awarded to males in psychology remained almost stable, 4.4 percent vs. 4.5 percent, but increased for females from 4.6 percent to 6.4 percent.

Increases were recorded in the health professions, biological sciences, fine and applied arts, psychology, and business and management. Decreases were recorded in English and literature, mathematics, foreign languages, social sciences, education, and engineering.

## Social Science Section Created

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### SOCIAL SCIENCE

The Division of Applied Research has two sections: an Applied Social and Behavioral Sciences Section and an Applied Physical, Mathematical, and Biological Sciences Section. The objectives of this division will be to support applied research proposals which will benefit social, economic, and technical problems and policy issues. It also will identify and stimulate the growth of new technologies and processes based on discoveries in various fields of science.

The Division of Problem-Focused Research Applications contains four research programs: 81) Earthquake Hazard Mitigation; (2) Chemical Threats to Man and the Environment; (3) Biological Alternatives for Industrial Feedstocks; and (4) Community Water Management. The division will support the application of scientific and technological capabilities to select problems of society which are of critical national importance.

The Division of Inter-governmental Science and Public Technology was transferred from RANN with its functions and organizations unchanged.

In other changes, the Technology Assessment program was transferred to the Directorate for Scientific, Technological, and International Affairs (STIA) and the Weather Modification program was transferred to the Directorate for Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth, and Ocean Sciences.

## Spivack Fellowship Application Deadline Set for June 1

Three Sydney Spivack Fellowships in intergroup relations will be awarded to ASA members during 1978 through a grant to the Association from the Cornerhouse Fund which may continue the program on a funds available basis in future years.

The grants of about \$5,000 each are intended (1) to recognize major contributions to interracial, interethnic, and interreligious relations and (2) to support continuing research and action programs in intergroup relations.

A Fund spokesman said the Fellowships are to serve simultaneously as recognition for past accomplishments and as stimulus for future productivity.

Competition for the 1978 Spivack Fellowships will be limited to the following areas:

(1) For recognition of significant applications of sociological knowledge to actual prevailing social conditions and to encourage future applications.

(2) For recognition of sustained scholarly contributions throughout the recipient's sociological career and to encourage further contributions.

(3) For recognition of a significant sociological work that has appeared during the previous five year period and to encourage future contributions.

Nominations for the fellowships must be received by June 1, 1978 in the ASA Executive Office. Winners will be announced and formal presentations will be made during the ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

In submitting a nomination, a nominator should specify the category for which a person is being nominated. Nominators are also asked to provide information concerning one or more of the following when appropriate: (1) nominee's publications; (2) practical applications of sociological knowledge in action programs, e.g., housing, health, employment; (3) service to local communities, organizations, and government agencies; and (4) current activities.

The ASA has established the following eligibility requirements for the Fellowships: (1) No person may receive more than one such Fellowship. (2) No one who has prepared manuscripts on commission from the Cornerhouse Fund or received substantial support from the Fund shall be eligible. (3) Fellowships are made only to ASA members.

## 2nd Edition

## Inquiries in Sociology Published

A second edition of *Inquiries in Sociology* was published this month in order to provide secondary schools with a text that presents a systematic introduction to sociology through topics of special interest to high school students.

The new edition was revised by Helen MacGill Hughes, former managing editor of *The American Journal of Sociology*, on behalf of the ASA. The original edition, published in 1972, was developed by staff members of the ASA Project on Sociological Resources for the Social Studies, sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

The text emphasizes learning through inquiry as students explore four major themes: socialization, social institutions, social stratification, and social change.

The open-ended, inquiry-oriented approach also allows students flexibility in formulating questions and in working out their own conclusions by involving them in a wide range of activities and materials.

### ADDITIONAL FEATURES

In addition, the course introduces students to the use of simplified sociological research methods, such as conducting surveys, administering data, preparing and interpreting tables of statistics, and constructing indexes.

Besides an extensive updating of content, the new edition con-

tains a completely new glossary, more than 100 new photographs and drawings, and eight new tables and charts.

*A Teacher's Guide* contains a detailed, suggested teaching schedule, lesson objectives, teaching procedures, background material, optional activities, and a bibliography.

Because the text does not employ the traditional expository approach but emphasizes the inductive process, the *Teacher's Guide* in an invaluable component of the program. Also included are two recordings and materials for use as student handouts and overhead transparencies.

Although designed for a one-semester course, the text may be extended to a full year's course through the use of paperback titles in the *Episodes in Social Inquiry Series* and the *Readings in Sociology Series*.

The text is published by Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210.

## PSS Names Officers

William R.F. Phillips, Widener College, is the new President-Elect of the Pennsylvania Sociological Society.

Other officers are Carolyn R. Dexter, Pennsylvania State University-Middletown, President; and Ries Wichers, Chatham College, Secretary-Treasurer. Newsletter Editor is Stanley S. Clawer, Rosemont College.

# Asserts Minority Employment Prospects Bright

Phillip Carey  
Arkansas State University

I was somewhat concerned and very much disturbed after reading the "front page" article: "ASA Committee Makes Recommendations for Expanding Employment Opportunity" in FOOTNOTES last October.

The essential nature of my concern and disturbance has to do with the damage that report may have caused to the higher educational aspirations of racial and cultural minorities, and to a lesser degree women. It is my considered opinion that the report distorts the employment potential of minorities and women in the profession because there has never been and will not be in the very near future, an oversupply of PhD minority/women sociologists. The employment problem, to whatever extent it exists, is

primarily centered on "average" white male sociologists. The failure of the Committee to mention the unique status of racial/cultural minorities and women in the sociological marketplace suggests that its members were not aware or convinced of the relationship between the current employment situation and past/present policies and practices in the graduate education of sociologists.

Since the "average" white male PhD is the individual most affected by the employment situation, I suggest the following changes be made in our policies and practices in order to improve employment opportunities for white males while not distorting the employment picture for minority/women sociologists:

(1) Graduate programs in sociology must be tightened up; the practice of just performing well

## Open Forum

enough to "get out" must cease. The white male PhD must become exceptionally well prepared even as most minorities and women have to be in order for them to graduate.

(2) Sociologists must be willing to work in non-academic settings. Society's numerous problems are crying out for immediate solutions. It seems as if most of us (Sociologists so-called) don't want to get our hands dirty. But now we must in order to survive.

(3) There seems to be an obsession among young sociologists to move to the "sun belt" states, and at the most prestigious universities. This luxury cannot be afforded any longer. Just this past year, I interviewed and offered

teaching positions in sociology to over a dozen persons before being able to hire three. We had to close one position because not enough candidates applied. I suppose they did not want to work in a "no-name" department.

(4) Enrollment and growth trends in higher education suggest that a significant portion of our future in higher education resides in the viability of the junior/community colleges. Most of these post-secondary educational institutions are always in need of additional "social science" teachers. Why can't our graduate sociology curricula be modified to accommodate this growing need?

(5) Lastly, it is possible that fewer white male sociologists would be terminated and more hired if the departments under their control began to actively and

sincerely recruit and graduate minority peoples. The potential for growth in racial/cultural minority employment should remain high for the next couple of decades.

In the future, I suggest that any meaningful discussion on educational opportunities for sociologists must include the minority perspective and reality. Hopefully, the Committee will incorporate the minority perspective in future reports; for when I directed the ASA MFP a couple of years ago, I often heard minority undergrads saying that there are no jobs and no future for them in sociology. Now I understand where they received that kind of information. If they read the Committee's report they have every right to these conclusions. This is most unfortunate. Am I clear?

# Seeks Questions For Practical Research Bank

Donald E. Allen  
Oklahoma State University

*The Bank Concept.* Sociologists need an organized repository of practical research questions. The repository, hereafter called the "question bank" should be widely available to sociologists, initially in the United States, and later, in other countries and in other languages. The question bank should be flexible and broad, covering the recognized spectrum of sociologists' interests and responsibility. It should be a relatively inexpensive publication which can be readily updated every few years, as progress in the field generates new research questions and demands a more adequate statement of old questions. The question bank should be in the form of a research directory, with simply stated questions ordered alphabetically by sociological field of inquiry, and by primary research referent within fields. It should have a comprehensive index of research referents, with page references, and an alphabetized list of original contributors with page references for each of their questions.

*Will a Question Bank Be Useful?* Some related questions will point up the need. First, is there a high degree of order and focus in the present research effort in sociology? Can we point confidently to our "hottest field"? Second, can we point to one or more pivotal questions regarding social phenomena which sociologists, whether eminent or obscure, are striving to resolve? Third, can we point to major developments in sociological knowledge in recent years? If we cannot affirm these questions, sociology has little in common with the more established and more organized sciences. A question bank will provide focal questions which could improve our coordination.

*Hop-Frog Research.* The tradition of objective research in soci-

ology is marked by whimsy, ideosyncrasy, and disorder. Researchers often shift lightly to one research question after another, with little substantive relation among them. Of course, scientific researchers must be free to develop new research objectives and new research technologies. However, disorganized leaps between unrelated research areas only produces superficial insights. On the other hand, intensive, career-long concentration on a single research question would offer good prospects for a firm conclusion. A question bank will provide sets of related questions which germinate and issue logically from prior questions.

*Professional Maturity.* Sociology is now mature enough to permit a series of moves toward consensus on explicit and practical research questions in the various specialized fields. All researchers could benefit from a question bank which was built up broadly from concerned sociologists. This could lead to a degree of standardization for core questions. More important, it could elicit interest, and possibly, pooled efforts on precisely the same research question among several sociologists who might otherwise work on similar questions which were not mutually definable in the same terms. Leading sociologists could formulate practical questions which would help to focus the work of other researchers, and particularly budding sociologists who are preparing thesis research programs. How and where the graduate student begins research has long-term consequences for the profession.

*Three Examples of Practical Research Questions.* Sociologists should become experts on recurring social phenomena, and this expertise should satisfy scientific, legal, and commercial criteria, outside the conventional teaching discipline of sociology, where standards are anything a teacher or committee may wish to make them. In the broad neglected area

of social norms, the hit-and-run driver poses a practical research question. What are the social factors which influence this behavior? In Oklahoma, a teenage driver teasingly swerved too close to some girls he knew, as they stood at the curb expecting the school bus. He knocked one down, "got scared", as he later testified, and drove off. As the "worst possible punishment" his parents forced him to visit his broken victim in the hospital, and he said he "felt rotten". She felt worse! The law presumes that drivers know their obligation to give help and retribution when they cause personal injury or property damage. Question: Where is the driver socialized about these obligations? In school? In the entertainment media? By parental instruction or example? In the instruction manuals for drivers' tests?

Limited research could answer these practical questions, and could lead to some socially valuable expertise.

A second practical question is: How do the mass media influence behavior? No statistical test is needed to show that the effect is not zero. Advertisers can prove that shoppers more frequently choose products with names and functions made familiar by television demonstrations. In Ohio, two brothers were re-enacting a shoot-out from the television program "Dirty Harry". For realism, the older boy got their father's pistol, and in the exchange of shots the younger brother was killed. Question: What kind of reaction to human pain, suffering and death does television and movie violence generate? What is the impact on social behavior of death-defying stunts, car wrecks, explosions, holocausts, and other disasters? Does every social experience convey a lesson? If so, what are its social outcomes? Today the courts depend on psychologists to answer such questions, and the sociological questions are not investigated. Third, Daughter Concubinage: In New York, a psychological clinic offered counseling for mature women still suffering from father-daughter incest during childhood. Even the psychologists were incredulous at the volume of response, and consequently estimated that about one girl in ten has this experience. Since the sex relation may start when the daughter is seven, and continue twice a week for eight years, "daughter concubinage" describes it better. Questions: How does daughter concubinage relate to prostitution? What is the range of intra-family relations? Does it recur in successive generations in some families? Is divorce expectancy normal in such families? Do mother and daughter develop "co-wife" relations?

*Cross Cultural Research.* Of all sciences, sociology has the

primary responsibility for cross cultural research. Questions concern differential effects of cultural systems on demographic processes, socialization, social control, social ecology, urban life, social relations, manners, judicial and penal techniques, family relations, occupational and commercial systems, recreation, and language. A question bank would aid descriptive and experimental research on cultural variation, adaptation, modification, and exchange.

*Criteria for Practical Research Questions.* Each question must be: (1) explicit, (2) based on objective referents, (3) amenable to consistent, replicable observation and research procedures, and (4) potentially doubt-reducing. Research questions may concern statistically rare events, but they must concern a property, process, component, or integration of relations of social phenomena. Parsimony, consistent with clarity and focus is essential. The questions must cover the fifty names fields in the 1975-76 ASA Directory. With at least 20 questions per field, the bank will contain about from 1,000 to 2,000 items in the first issue. If nearly identical questions are offered, credit will go to the earlier postmark, with acknowledgement to the other correspondents.

*Contributions to the Sociology Question Bank.* Contributions are needed from all concerned sociologists, whether mature, nascent, or expectant. Your suggestions to improve or modify the make-up and format of the question bank are most welcome. (An experienced co-editor and referees would be helpful if any such are interested.) Discuss this project with your friends, and their friends, and in seminars. Post it on bulletin boards. Let us try to accelerate the pace of well-focused research in sociology. Send research questions and suggestions to me. I will work on the publication problems.

## 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.

Contributions to Open Forum should be limited to 800 words; obituaries, 600 words, and letters to the editor, 400 words.

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## Inter Nos

Recently, the Committee on a Study of National Needs for Biomedical and Behavioral Research Personnel, Commission of Human Resources, National Research Council, issued its 1977 Report. One primary task of the Committee is to establish the needs for behavioral research personnel. After making several assumptions about the future growth of academia, faculty-student ratio and replacement needs, the Committee suggests that "either behavioral science PhD production would have to drop to about half of its current level or the fraction of each PhD cohort that would find academic employment under these circumstances would be smaller than it has in the past, perhaps as small as 35 percent" (p. 101). In other words, PhD employment is increasingly going to be in non-academic fields.

With that future, Table 4.8 in the Report is instructive. It records the post-graduate plans of PhDs. Among the total PhDs in 1976 in behavioral science (defined as Anthropology, Clinical Psychology, Psychology, and Sociology), 48.7 percent plan academic employment. Among sociologists, however, 81.1 percent plan academic employment, combined with five percent who seek postdoctoral appointments. *Over 80 percent of new Sociology PhDs plan academic employment in a market which might absorb 35 percent.*

True, "facts" need interpretation. What does this mean for graduate programs? Do we cut back? Do we change emphasis? Do we stand pat? What does this say about the degree of realism of graduate students and faculty? What do sociologists say about the future?....about employment?....about underemployment?....about dissatisfaction?....about unfulfilled expectations?....about academic cloning?

Many persons assure me that they have been "worrying" about the problem of "oversupply" for a long time. If so, that worry has not been reflected in the production of PhDs. The report indicates that, in 1969, there were 353 PhDs awarded in Sociology. Almost every year there has been an increase and, in 1976, there were 663. What is good for graduate schools is not necessarily good for the profession. Do we have any ethical responsibility for "academic birth control" or should we wait for future abortions?

The Committee on a Study of National Needs for Biomedical and Behavioral Research Personnel has had a distinguished advisory panel of behavioral scientists. It is now chaired by Henry Riecken and David Mechanic is a member. You might read the report to begin to evaluate the questions I have raised. It touches on many matters including a strong recommendation to move to postdoctoral support, rather than predoctoral support, in the behavioral sciences. It will provide you with much to think about and will also remind us that we have done much more thinking about "supply" than "demand". The report is available from the Commission of Human Resources, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20418.—RRD

## Center Seeks Proposals On Reproductive Behavior

Social scientists are being urged to give more research attention to population, family planning, and reproductive behavior by submitting proposals to the Center for Population Research (HEW).

In addition, CPR is calling attention to its postdoctoral fellowship program as a mechanism for developing careers in the population field.

Proposal deadlines are July 1, November 1, and March 1. Fellowship deadlines are June 1, October 1, and February 1.

Population problems of interest to CPR include: (1) fertility of human groups; (2) family planning in developing societies; (3) social acceptability of measures for the biological regulation of human fertility; (4) household formation, family structure, fertility and migration; and (5) marriage, divorce, fertility.

(6) Age at marriage, child spacing, family size and fertility; (7) status and roles of women in relation to fertility, with special reference to implications for the U.S.; (8) nutrition and fertility; (9) relation of economic development to population growth and decline; (10) antecedents and consequences of stability or change in the size of the U.S. population.

(11) Population modelling for the projection and/or prediction of

human population change in the U.S.; (12) migration of human population groups; (13) population redistribution in the U.S.; (14) human population density and crowding as factors in population change; (15) population composition and structure in the U.S. and (16) mortality of human population groups.

For more information on these problem areas and the postdoctoral fellowship program, contact: Sidney H. Newman or V. Jeffery Evans at Population and Reproduction Grants Branch, Center for Population Research, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Landow Building, Room C-733, Bethesda, MD 20014. Phone: (301) 496-6515.

Research proposals on the societal and behavioral factors related to oral health are being solicited by the National Institute of Dental Research.

Funding support is available from the regular research grant program of the Institute as well as from the Special Dental Research Award Program which can only be applied for within four years following the completion of research training.

## Election Studies Given Long-Range Funding

Results of National Election Studies will be available to teachers and researchers in the spring of each year following the election under a new long-range funding arrangement made between the Center for Political Studies and the National Science Foundation.

The National Science Board authorized NSF to allocate \$2.75 million to the support of the election studies over the five year period, 1977-1982, "in recognition of the status of the election studies as a federally funded national research resource." The election studies began in 1952.

In addition, the grant establishes an independent, nine-person Board of Overseers to provide professional guidance for the continued development of the election studies and to link members of the social science community to future National Election Studies.

Under the terms of the grant, the CPS election staff at the University of Michigan, beginning with the 1978 study, will assume the responsibility for servicing all data requests prior to the completion of archival processing by the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research staff.

The early released data will be supported by copies of the coders' codebooks. However, neither the data tape nor the documentation will reflect any of the additions and corrections that will subsequently be introduced by the Consortium staff as they prepare the materials for final release. Cost of the data sets are expected to range between \$120-\$150.

Three major substantive objectives specified in the grant are (1) the continuation of the series of CPS election studies through 1978 and 1980; (2) the enhancement of the customary data files through the addition of contextual data and other supplements that will increase the usefulness of the basic survey data collections; and (3) the development of new measures and indicators needed to pursue new objectives or facilitate attempts to solve old problems.

The Board of Overseers will play a continuous role in the activities related to the National Election Studies. Specifically, the Board will function independently in fulfilling the following responsibilities: (1) to develop detailed procedures for the solicitation of suggestions and other forms of participation from the user community; (2) to set priorities on the emphasis to be placed on each area of methodological development and data-collection activities, and to do so through periodic formal assessments of CPS plans; (3) to appoint chairpersons and sponsor workshops and conferences in those areas with the highest priority for methodological or conceptual development; (4) to write an annual report assessing the actual work plans and performance of the Center and reviewing the Board's own activities; and (5) to administer the budget for the Board's own meetings and communications with the academic community.

The Board of Overseers is chaired by Heinz Eulau, Stanford University. Other members are James A. Davis, Harvard University; Kristi Andersen, Ohio State University; Richard F. Fenno, University of Rochester; Benjamin I. Page, University of Wisconsin; David O. Sears, UCLA; J. Merrill Shanks, UC-Berkeley; John Sprague, Washington University; and Edward Tufte, Yale University.

The Board of Overseers can be contacted at P.O. Box Z, Stanford, CA 94305. Phone: (415) 497-2612.

## Center for Rape Prevention Offers 3 Categories of Grants

Three categories of grants are being offered by the recently established National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape in order to develop more systematic information on the fastest rising crime of violence in this country.

This information base is expected to allow the Center to meet its responsibility to develop, implement, and evaluate promising models of mental health and related services for rape victims, their families and offenders.

The grant categories are (1) basic and applied research studies; (2) research and demonstration projects; and (3) research-demonstration projects on consultation and education.

### BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH

Research conducted under these grants can include studies into laws and social policies and their impact on rape; the relation between the reported incidence of rape and the actual incidence; the special problems of those least able to care for themselves in the rape situation, such as children and adolescents, the handicapped, and the elderly; sexual assaults in correctional institutions; the immediate impact and long-term psychological effects of rape upon a woman, man, or child; the correlation between different victim reactions and pre-rape personality; attitudes which encourage rape; and the clarification of definitions and the differentiation of types of sexual assaults.

### RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

This type of grant is designed

to support the implementation, testing, and evaluation of new or innovative programs or methods. An important goal of this program is to upgrade medical procedures and practices of hospitals and private physicians, emergency rooms, and OB-GYN clinics to ensure that the treatment process does not add to the victim's emotional and psychological burdens.

In addition, gaps in the present network of services will be assessed, and development of model treatment programs will be supported. Programs which facilitate ties among public and private agencies and community groups to ensure quality care for rape victims, their families, and offenders will be encouraged.

### CONSULTATION AND EDUCATION

This aspect of the Center's program will provide research and demonstration funding for community mental health centers to launch consultation and education services pertaining to rape. Research-demonstration projects can also evaluate the effectiveness of different consultative and educational approaches to increase community awareness and to foster better working relationships among agencies and groups dealing with prevention and treatment.

A grant application kit can be obtained from: Grants and Contracts Management Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Applications are reviewed three times a year.

## Proposals Wanted on Social Factors Related to Oral Health Problems

The SDR Award can provide up to \$10,000 per year for supplies, technical support, etc., as well as up to 50 percent of the principal investigator's salary. Total direct costs may not exceed \$25,000 per year.

The regular research program does not specify restrictions on budgetary size or distribution.

Possible areas of research include: (1) studies of dentist-patient relationships and other re-

levant social interactions associated with diagnosis and treatment of oral diseases and conditions; (2) social and behavioral factors associated with the etiology and epidemiology of dental caries, periodontal diseases, oral cancer, acquired and congenital craniofacial anomalies and other oral diseases and conditions; and (3) studies of factors influencing the adoption by the public, practitioners and adminis-

trators of given preventive oral disease measures such as community water fluoridation, school water fluoridation, topically-applied fluoride programs and oral hygiene regimens.

Receipt dates for applications are July 1, November 1, and March 1. Contact: Program Chief, Pain Control and Behavioral Studies Program Area, National Institute of Dental Research, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20014. Phone: (301) 496-7491.

# Express Views on Non-Traditional & Ideal Work Settings

continued from page 1

ideal setting; and (4) specific examples of ideal arrangements.

## OCCUPATIONAL POSITIONS

The functional titles of positions open to sociologists are demonstrated by the following comments. A director of a county health data center: "Planning functions, data analysis functions, and program evaluation functions are particularly relevant for sociologists with the proper training." A demographer in a federal bureau: "Teaching, of course, demographic surveys and analyses, union organization and management, social psychological studies of work situations, etc." And a scientific administrator in a national foundation: "Teachers (obviously), program analysts, research administration, planning, analysis of program data, policy analysis, research technician, and consulting."

The need for an applied emphasis is suggested by a senior scientist at a private institute: "Sociologists interested in doing applied work can be employed in private research organizations and by all kinds of governmental agencies." A deputy chief of a public institute added: "Applied behavioral research, e.g., evaluation research, particularly in fields supported by HEW funds."

The need to recognize the management skills possessed by sociologists was indicated by a policy consultant and researcher: "Anyone who has a sociological background should be especially suited to jobs that involve thinking about a broad range of problems in broad terms. In the same types of situations in which economists act as advisors, so should sociologists. But those who are broad-gauged should consider management positions for it is at the general officer level that one is expected to stop being a specialist and look at the big picture. A sociologist should be in a good position to do that from early on."

An assistant to the director of a national institute has some doubts about management skills possessed by sociologists: "Hypothetically the Federal government could use sociologists, at many levels. Some are employed at the analyst level and are contributors to improved data collection, data handling, analyses and reporting. Few are employed at the administrative level and few in policy positions as their training does not prepare them for such activities. Yet experienced and seasoned researchers who care and involve themselves in applied tasks, can be successful translators of social science research."

An executive in policy and market research, however, pointed to the differential applicability of skills in various fields: "Sociological training can be highly relevant to both marketing and policy research. In both fields sociologists can expect to have opportunities for advancing to senior positions based upon their research capabilities and skills. However, the relevance of disciplinary credentials is quite different in these



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two fields. In marketing research, the sociologist is selling primarily his methodological skills. The business man continues to have his traditional concern about ivory tower academics. In contrast, in policy research academic credentials do seem to have direct relevance. There is interest in people who have credentials in defined fields of sociological explanation, for example, family, social deviance and the like. For this reason, degrees and publications have a recognized career value in policy research."

The hostility expressed toward the use of social research for some purposes was touched on by an executive in an advertising bureau: "We do a substantial amount of research of sociological interest dealing not only with mass media audiences but also with social trends and consumption patterns...For many years there was strong and overt hostility to the idea of social research applied to commercial purposes, and the extent and value of this kind of research is simply unfamiliar to many teachers and students. At the same time, there is a chronic shortage of qualified analysts with sociological training."

Finally, a dissenting opinion was expressed by a senior fellow in a public institute: "I rather doubt that the world needs large numbers of 'finished' sociologists. For a long time to come there will be some projects like I'm involved in, but once such a project is conceived and reviewed by a funding agency sociologist, and executed by an interdisciplinary staff, what else is there for sociologists to do? For the life of me, I don't see what a sociologist can do except to teach sociology—and a lot of it ought to be taught—and to do social research."

## IDEAL SETTING

Several respondents felt that there is no ideal occupational setting for sociologists and gave their reasons why. A policy consultant and researcher: "There are so many different areas in which sociological knowledge is relevant. It might be easier to list the ones in which it would NOT be relevant." A director of program evaluation in a state agency: "However, various work contexts require somewhat different skills that need to be incorporated into the experience/training of sociologists who wish to work in them." Finally, a basic researcher in the federal government: "I doubt that there is a single ideal. My situation is nearly ideal for me, but it would not be so for a great many people—those who want students, or who need more structure, or who would not be willing to wage the bureaucratic fights

that I do. Moreover, it would be terrible for sociology if a very large proportion of its personnel worked for a single employer, especially a government. Universities strike me as far from ideal—otherwise I would have gone to one long ago. But I have not been able to envisage my alternative that I would consider ideal."

Two sociologists commented on the personal nature of such a definition. An assistant to the director of a national institute: "There is no ideal occupational setting. Each personality must find his or her own 'best' place." And a staff sociologist in a national laboratory said: "The ideal occupational setting is what the individual defines it to be. Unfortunately, given the present job market, most graduate trained sociologists define academia as the ideal because that is how they have been socialized."

The characteristics of the ideal setting were touched on by a researcher in a private institute: "If by this you refer to sociologists working in a non-academic setting, then I would reply that the ideal setting would be one: (a) in which the employers understood and appreciated what sociology can and can't do and (b) in which the sociologist has the resources to do quality work." A head of a government research center: "The ideal setting is one in which sociologists can make the most contribution. I don't believe that we have even begun to document the most relevant setting. Without doubt academia is the 'safest' but not necessarily the most ideal. Personally, I feel strongest that the ideal setting is in research laboratories." And a reporter on a metropolitan newspaper: "The position doesn't exist yet: writing journalistically, but called on to use one's research skills and conceptual skills."

Specific examples of ideal arrangements were given by a scientific administrator in a national foundation: "Tenured professor at a major university." A deputy chief in a private institute: "A joint appointment in an academic setting and a research institute." And a senior scientist in a private institute: "Ideally, I would like to have a 'combined' position that was one-half time on a faculty (not just a courtesy appointment as I have now), and one-half time in a research organization or public agency of some kind. The main problem here is that few organizations, academic or otherwise, presently want to hire people on a half-time basis with permanent status. This kind of rigidity pervades our entire occupational structure, of course, but I hope that eventually (thanks largely to the women's movement) we will begin to see more flexibility in job

arrangements."

Although the "combined" position appears to be attractive, an assistant to the director of a national institute wonders about the practicality of such arrangements: "To foster optimal utility of our field—perhaps a position having dual obligations to the university and to the non-academic work place may be beneficial. But such individuals who can split themselves this way efficiently and effectively are rare and must be 'super-energetic.'"

A senior fellow in a public institute reformulated the question to deal with the ideal occupational career rather than the ideal occupational setting: "I hold that no one should be admitted to any of the higher professions who has not had extensive previous experience in an occupation that bears on the subject matter of the chosen discipline." For sociology, this means "sociologists ought to look for occupations which bear on sociology. A lot of them could prepare as social workers. Others might learn as high school teachers of social science. But nobody ought to start graduate train-

ing who has not been involved in some kind of significant service occupation for a minimum of three years, preferably longer. This would probably mean fewer sociologists, but it would clear out the young people who are mere ladder climbers."

Finally, a labor organizer struck an ominous note: "If none of your undergraduate majors can get a job practicing as a sociologist; if all of your people with MA degrees end up working as legislative aides, city planners, counselors, etc., and if the number of teaching positions in higher education contracts (as many of us believe it will), so that there will be no new openings for PhDs in sociology until about 1995; then how long, pray tell, will the profession continue to exist?"

## Follies Need More Volunteers

More volunteers—individuals, student groups, departments—are needed if the Sociological Follies are to make their debut during the ASA Annual Meeting, September 4-8, in San Francisco.

Contact Sociological Follies, c/o Pepper Schwartz, Department of Sociology, DK-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195. See announcement in December issue of FOOTNOTES for more information.

## LOG-LINEAR MODELS FOR QUALITATIVE DATA

Professor Leo Goodman, University of Chicago, and Professor James Davis, Harvard University, join Dr. Jay Magidson, Abt Associates Inc., in presenting a four-day applied statistical workshop on log-linear models, to be held in Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 22-25. Topics include an illustrative comparison of Goodman's approach to log-linear methods with the more usual approaches for the analysis of multidimensional contingency tables, and an introduction to latent structure models. These log-linear methods offer major advances in the statistical analysis of qualitative cross-tabulated data.

The workshop is interdisciplinary, inviting participation from a wide range of fields including Sociology, Psychology, Statistics, Biometrics, Econometrics, and Market Research. The presentation is directed toward the Social Scientist and Applied Researcher, and assumes only some exposure to multiple regression analysis. The tuition of \$400 includes the course text, computer time, lunches, and use of swimming pool and tennis facilities. Limited enrollment.

For further information, contact

Carole Chu  
Workshop Coordinator  
Abt Associates Inc.  
55 Wheeler Street  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138  
(617) 492-7100

## Meeting Calendar

**May 10-13.** *Symposium on Socioeconomic Change in Brazil.* Wisconsin Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison. Contact: Archibald O. Haller, (608) 263-2895, or Clara Porto-Caskey, (608) 263-5487, for more information.

**May 18-20.** *North Central Sociological Society.* Annual Meeting. Netherlands Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati.

**May 21-24.** *National Conference on Social Welfare.* 105th Annual Forum. Biltmore and the Los Angeles Hilton. Theme: Social Services/Human Services—A Team Effort.

**May 22-23.** *National Conference on Ethnicity and Aging.* Adult Education Center, University of Maryland, College Park. Contact: Donald E. Gelfand or Alfred J. Kutzik, Interdisciplinary Coordinating Committee on Aging, Room 13-015, 655 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, MD 21201.

**May 26-28.** *Sixth Annual Western Socialist Social Science Conference.* Camp Minaluta, near Nevada City, CA. Theme: Culture, New Social Movements, and Marxism. Contact: Union of Marxist Social Scientists, P.O. Box 5358, Berkeley, CA 94705.

**May 31-June 2.** *National Conference on the Community Imperative.* Washington, D.C. Examines the integration of the seriously mentally ill into American life. Contact: Barbara Klaczynska at Horizon House Institute, (215) 438-0575.

**June 10-11.** *First International Congress on the Bodily Arts and Sciences.* Los Angeles Convention Center. Sponsored by the Somatics Conference Associates of California. To examine 20th century views of human nature. Contact: Ed Schwartz, (415) 622-8072.

**August 14-19.** *Ninth World Congress of Sociology.* Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden.

**August 30-September 3.** *Rural Sociological Society.* Annual Meeting, San Francisco.

**September 1-4.** *Society for the Study of Social Problems.* Annual Meeting, San Francisco.

**September 4-8.** *American Sociological Association.* 73rd Annual Meeting, San Francisco Hilton Hotel.

**September 24-29.** *13th Annual Conference of the Canadian Addictions Foundation.* Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Contact: Stuart Hutton, Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission, 812 16th Avenue, SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2R 0T2.

**October 27-28.** *Illinois Sociological Association.* Annual Convention. Allerton Hotel, Chicago. Program Director: Dorothy Lee, Department of Sociology, Illinois State University, Bloomington, IL 61701. Convention Chair: Bill Brandt, Suite 426, 15 Spinning Wheel Road, Hinsdale, IL 60521.

## People

**Denton E. Morrison,** Michigan State University, has become a Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, for the period March 1978 through February 1979. He is doing research on appropriate technology as a social movement.

**Wendell Bell,** Yale University, has been elected Vice President and President-elect of the Caribbean Studies Association.

**Richard J. Hill** will become Dean of the Wallace School of Community Service and Public Affairs at the University of Oregon on July 1.

## Call for Papers

### PUBLICATIONS

*Wisconsin Sociologist* seeks commentaries and research papers on the special functions of state associations. Send to: George K. Floro, Editor, *Wisconsin Sociologist*, University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire, WI 54701.

### CONFERENCES

**Science Fiction Research Association,** Sociology of Science Fiction Section. National Conference, Waterloo, IA, June 16-18. Sponsored by the University of Northern Iowa. On any aspect of science fiction—its readers, writers, publishers, social impact, and content. Papers chosen for section will be eligible for publication in conference proceedings. Deadline: May 1. Send to: Joe DeBolt, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859.

**Seventh Annual Wisconsin Conference on South Asia,** Lowell Hall, University of Wisconsin-Madison, November 3-4. Sponsored by the South Asian Area Center of UW-Madison. Wide range of topics having to do with South Asia past and present. Deadline: May 1. Contact: Outreach Coordinator, South Asian Area Center, 1249 Van Hise Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706. Phone: (608) 262-3012.

**Third International Symposium on Victimology,** Muenster, Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany, September 2-8, 1979. Papers on conceptual issues and dimensions of victimology, criminal victimization surveys, victims in criminal behavior systems, victims in the crime causation and control process, victim treatment, restitution and preventions, the victim in the criminal justice system. Contact: Professor Hans Joachim Schneider, Director, Department of Criminology, University of Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany.

**International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations (U.S.)** invites papers for its Eighth Annual Meeting which will be held at California State University, Northridge, March 22-25, 1979. Papers are invited particularly, but not exclusively, on such themes as structural approaches to comparative mythology, the civilizational significance of Central Asia, family designs in civilizational perspective, and theoretical and methodological alternatives in the comparative study of civilizations. Send three copies of a one-page abstract by October 15, 1978, to: Edmund Leites, Chair, Pro-

gram Committee, Department of Philosophy, Queens College, Flushing, NY 11367.

**Pennsylvania Sociological Society.** Annual Meeting, Cedar Crest College, Allentown, PA, November 3-4. Contact: William R.F. Phillips, Department of Sociology, Widener College, Chester, PA 19013. Deadline: August 11.

**Mid-South Sociological Association, Sociology of Professions Session,** solicits empirical and theoretical papers that focus on ethical and related aspects of the medical, judicial, political, military, and business professions. The MSSA meeting will be held November 2-4 in Jackson, Mississippi. Send one double-spaced copy of the paper and a stamped, self-addressed postcard to: H. Wayne Hogan, Chair, Sociology of Professions Session, MSSA, 455 Freeze Street, Cookeville, TN 38501.

**Institute for Human Service Management** will sponsor a conference in June to provide a platform for papers and viewpoints of academicians and managerial professionals on the subject of management in the human services. The Institute is funded by a grant from the California Department of Benefit Payments. Contact: Jesse F. McClure, Director, Institute for Human Service Management, 1713 J Street, Suite 8, Sacramento, CA 95814. Phone: (916) 322-3739.

## Contact

Vera Institute of Justice is beginning a longitudinal study of the relationship between employment and crime. The Institute requests (1) research findings which relate employment/unemployment to crime of recidivism and (2) information on current youth or rehabilitation programs that use employment as a deterrent to crime. Send to: Employment and Crime Project, Vera Institute of Justice, 275 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

Ruth Schwartz, 2509 Avenue K, Brooklyn, NY 11210, is interested in communicating with anyone who has a scholarly interest in the area(s) of sexual harassment, wife battering, rape, and marital rape as part of her effort to develop a systematic analysis of violence against women. She is also looking for articles and writers for a planned edited volume that will cover violence against women from a variety of perspectives.

The British Politics Group intends to issue the third edition of its register of current research on British politics in early 1979. Scholars who are not members of the Group but who wish to be included in the register should contact: William D. Muller, Editor, *BPG Research Register*, c/o Political Science Department, SUNY, Fredonia, NY 14063.

The Ad Hoc Housing and Physical Environment Committee would like to contact individuals who share its concerns. The Committee would like to place those individuals on the mailing list for its newsletter, to send them news about its annual meeting scheduled for the ASA meeting in San Francisco, and to inform them about the three housing sessions that will be held during the World Congress in Uppsala. Please contact Elizabeth Huttman, Department of Sociology, California State University, Hayward, CA 94542.

## Funding Opportunities

**National Endowment for the Humanities** announces Planning Awards for NEH Youth Projects which provide \$2,500 to individuals and organizations interested in developing innovative and exciting humanities programs for youth, age 21 and under in after-school, weekend and summer hours. Individuals applying for an award must be sponsored by or affiliated with an organization. The Awards will provide funds for necessary staff, consultants, travel, and resources during the developmental phase. Planning Awards must focus on the disciplines of the humanities, which include, among others, history, philosophy, literature, history and criticism of the arts, and those aspects of the social sciences employing historical or philosophical approaches. Some of the Planning Awards will result in subsequent proposals to the Endowment for implementation funds. Deadline for submission is June 1. For additional information write to: Planning Awards for NEH Youth Projects, Office of Youth Programs/Mail Stop 103, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20506.

The U.S. Department of Labor will provide funding for a limited number of postdoctoral research grant awards to support and encourage research analyzing data from the National Longitudinal Surveys that are likely to have significant implications for employment and training policies and programs. Directed by Dr. Herbert S. Parnes of the Ohio State University's Center for Human Resource Research, the data are collected by the Bureau of the Census. The Handbook for the Surveys and related descriptive material are available at many university and college libraries.

Areas of interest to the Department of Labor include factors related to job choice, job separation, early retirement, the level and content of education and the character of vocational aspirations; the impact of health on labor force behavior; the effect of discrimination in employment, training, promotions, and lay-offs; the relationship of early labor force plans and later labor force activity; and the factors that permit some members of a given group to succeed in their workforce while others do not.

The deadline for receipt of proposals is May 1, 1978. Copies of the guidelines and instructions for submitting proposals may be obtained from: U.S. Department of Labor/ETA, Central Procurement Staff, ATTN: ETA/OPER Solicitation 7803, 601 D Street, NW, Room 9432, Washington, DC 20213.

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice announces a research program in general deterrence. The program is aimed at developing improved analytic concepts and methods for evaluating criminal justice deterrence policies. Papers

describing improvements in conceptual models and methodological tools for planning and evaluating deterrence policies and programs are invited. Concept papers must be post-marked by April 28, 1978. Contact: Joel H. Garner, Office of Research and Evaluation Methods, (202) 376-3933.

## New Publications

*Political Behavior* will publish papers on political topics concerned with motivation, attitudes and attitude change, group and organizational behavior, power structure and decision-making, social and political movements and partisanship. Editor: Samuel Long, Department of Political Science, Baruch College, CUNY, 17 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10010. The journal will be published on a quarterly basis beginning later this year by APS Publications, Inc., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011.

*British Journal of Law and Society*—concerned with the study of the interaction of law with other social forces of society. Although it has a primary interest in British and European thinking, it has published American authors. The *Journal* has developed a strong theoretical basis for the study of the intrarelationship of law in society. However, it also publishes research findings, comments on social policy and social reform issues, and book reviews. Contact: Editor, Faculty of Law, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff CF1 1XL, Wales.

*Current Research in the Behavioral Sciences in Israel*—a new quarterly publication that provides information on ongoing Israeli behavioral science research. Most of the publication is in Hebrew. Contact: The Szold Information Retrieval Center for Research in the Behavioral Sciences, The National Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences, 9 Colombia Street, Kiryat Menachem, Jerusalem 96583, Israel.

*Handbook and Directory of Simulation Gaming in Social Education*—Handbook contains explanation of simulation gaming and how it relates to other techniques; observations that support the use of simulation games; dangers, deterrents and their implications; systems for analyzing and selecting simulation games, etc. Directory provides information on 700 games in social education plus current research, annotated bibliography, and action centers. Contact: Institute of Higher Education Research and Services, P.O. Box 6293, University, AL 35486.

*Journal of Social Service Research*—interested in social science research that relates to social work. Sponsored by the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130.

*Zetetic Scholar*—is an attempt to enhance communication between critics and proponents of claims of the paranormal. Initiated as a newsletter but seeks to expand into a journal format. Editor: Marcello Truzzi, Department of Sociology, Western Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

*Publications in Architecture and Urban Planning*—a new series that includes full-length reports, brief discussion papers, and reprints of faculty articles published in major journals. Contact: School of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

## Visual Sociologists Please Respond

Visual Sociologists are again organizing a photoblitz of the 1978 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco in the hope of producing a photo documentary book on the event.

Participation guidelines will be available in early summer from Clarice Stasz, Department of Sociology, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

## Obituaries

### ROBERT L. KANTER (1906-1977)

Robert L. Kanter was born August 6, 1906, in Detroit, Michigan. Son of a pacifist socialist father and of a mother who had mastered twenty-one languages, he grew up in a family forced to spend the World War I years in a camp for those whose loyalty was suspect. After graduating from high school he mastered the trade of tool-maker and from 1928 to 1932 worked in that capacity for Chrysler Corporation. By 1936 he was employed by the Cadillac Division of General Motors and an active member of Local #174, United Automobile Workers.

From the early organizing years of the automobile industry, "Kanter," as he was always called, was intimately associated with the Reuther brothers, and he continued to work closely with them until his retirement from the UAW in 1966. In 1937 he became a full-time staff member of the UAW, concerned principally with organizing workers in new plants and with negotiating union contracts. Perhaps his most widely known association with Walter Reuther occurred when they and several other organizers were beaten and thrown off the pedestrian bridge over Miller Road by Ford Company security guards in the famous "battle of the overpass" on May 26, 1937.

Recovering from his injuries, Kanter undertook a variety of important assignments for the UAW. He organized the Competitive Shop Department in 1939. He introduced the teaching of time and motion study to UAW stewards and organized the Engineering Department, which he directed from 1942 to 1957. He later worked in the Social Security and Auditing Departments.

Meanwhile he attended the Detroit Institute of Technology evenings, receiving his BSc in 1955, which was followed by an MSc in 1965 from Wayne State University. After his retirement from the UAW in September 1966 he joined the faculty of the University of Connecticut, with appointments in Sociology, Educational Administration, and the Labor Education Center. During the ten-year period he spent at the University, which terminated with mandatory retirement at age 70, he made major contributions to those programs, especially in the area of the sociology of collective bargaining. He taught three different courses in the Sociology Department as well as a variety of special courses for the Labor Education Center. While at Connecticut he served on the Panel of Arbitrators of the American Arbitration Association, The Governor's Panel of Arbitrators for Dispute Settlement in Education, and the Panel of Arbitrators of the National Center for Dispute Settlement. He was particularly interested and effective in extending the technique for dispute settlement beyond the labor-management area to such areas as landlord and tenants, students and administration, minority and majority groups.

The range of Kanter's accomplishments is impressive. An authority in the field of labor relations, through continuous independent reading he became thoroughly conversant with the literature on industrial society and social ideologies. He was constantly in demand as a speaker both on and off campus, and he donated his services to his community as a consultant in housing and in health planning. His broad experience and analytical mind made him an extremely popular teacher and colleague.

A man of high character and purpose, Kanter was dedicated to the welfare of mankind. He will be remem-

bered by all who knew him as a congenial associate, a raconteur of innumerable anecdotes from the history of the labor movement, an authority in an amazing number of academic and practical areas, and an inspiration especially for those who must climb to prominence "the hard way".

Kanter died December 16, 1977. He is survived by his wife Ita, son Robert, daughter Nessa, and four grandchildren.

Walter I. Wardwell,  
University of Connecticut

### PAUL L. WUEBBEN (1938-1976)

Paul Wuebben's untimely death occurred in Knoxville, Tennessee, on September 11, 1976, following a recurring illness. He is survived by Jan, his dear wife and companion, and his parents. At the time of his death he was an Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Tennessee.

Paul was born in LeMars, Iowa, the son of a Lutheran pastor. His parents apparently were the source of his remarkably high moral principles. Participation in summer music camps during his high school years fostered a lifelong interest in music, particularly modern jazz, and led to a music scholarship at the University of Iowa. There he was soon attracted to the symbolic interactionist and logical positivist perspectives taught respectively by Manfred Kuhn and Gustav Bergman. Social psychology and the philosophy of science would remain commanding interests throughout his career. Always open to new ideas and accepting of the values and perspectives of others, Paul naturally adopted the same stance with respect to contending social scientific theories and paradigms, a quality that made him a superb graduate teacher. He also expressed his concern for tolerance and freedom through ACLU involvement.

The University of Wisconsin Sociology Department was the setting of Paul's graduate training. There he continued his interests in social psychology, psychology, and the philosophy of science; and he was particularly influenced by Professors Burton Fisher, Edgar Borgatta, and William Sewell. Although Paul's dissertation focused on the effectiveness of threat-based persuasive appeals, the results from his sophisticated experimental design challenged the effectiveness of some common methodological practices and promoted his interest in the social psychology of experimental research with human subjects, a field to which he became a major contributor.

In 1965 Paul joined the Sociology Department at the University of California, Santa Barbara, then chaired by David Gold, Paul's former statistics teacher at Iowa. Santa Barbara Sociology was then experiencing lively qualitative as well as quantitative growth, having doubled in size with the addition of Paul and nine other new assistant professors. Paul's influence on his students and colleagues was immediate and extensive. He was instrumental in establishing a program in experimental social psychology and in designing an innovative small groups laboratory that later served as a model for labs elsewhere. For his colleagues, Paul was a source of intellectual excitement, a source of help with professional and personal problems, and a source of judicious solutions for resolving departmental disputes. For his students, Paul provided stimulating and enjoyable lectures, provided seminar settings in which students from widely divergent perspectives felt at home and learned, and provided an excellent professional role model. Of all his accomplishments, Paul seemed most proud of his high teaching evalua-

tions. Paul left Santa Barbara in 1973 to accept an appointment at the University of Tennessee.

Paul Wuebben's major publications include the co-authored book, *The Experiment as a Social Occasion*, a number of research articles on the same topic, and some incisive essays on selected social psychological theories. He loved good research, and was interested in the social context of experiments for the purpose of improving rather than debunking them. Consequently, he studied the extent to which experimental results may be rendered invalid by features inherent in certain popular designs, by student-subjects' perceptions of and attitudes toward experimentation, by subjects' deception of the experimenter, by inter-subject communication (especially between ex-subjects and prospective subjects), and the like. Some of his major studies were never published. Paul found research design and data analysis very exciting. Once he had meticulously studied the results, his interest apparently waned for he was slow in writing up the findings. This may have been due to preoccupation with new research designs, or perhaps to the perfection and pride he took in clear exposition.

Paul had a warm and friendly personality and the ability to overlook human foibles. He avoided making derogatory comments about others. He especially enjoyed music, hosting his student and colleague friends, and telling amusing stories.

Paul is sorely missed by his many friends across the country. His colleagues at Santa Barbara have expressed their fondness for Paul and their regard for his work by renaming the small groups laboratory in his honor. That the laboratory for social psychological research he helped to design bears his name is a fitting memorial.

Bruce C. Straits  
University of California, Santa Barbara

### MORTON DECORCEY NACHLAS (1913-1978)

On the afternoon of January 4, 1978, Dr. Morton DeCorcey Nachlas died at his home in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Professor Nachlas was born February 14, 1913, a native of Baltimore. He received his higher education at Johns Hopkins University (AB, 1939), Meadville Theological School (BD, 1942), the University of Chicago (certificate in counseling and psychology, 1941), and Ohio State University (MA, 1946; PhD in Sociology, 1949). He taught at many institutions during his career—Lynchburg College (1949), Johns Hopkins (Operations Research Officer, 1952), Champlain College (1952-53), Lake Erie College (Chairman of Social Studies Division, 1953-55), Cedar Crest College (Chairman of Sociology, 1955-56), University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh (Chairman of Sociology-Anthropology, 1956-64), and University of Wisconsin-Parkside (1964-77, Emeritus, 1977-78). In addition, Dr. Nachlas had served as a member of the board of the National Council of Family Relations, was a marriage and family counselor, and had been clergyman at several churches and colleges (helped found the Unitarian Church in Oshkosh, Wisconsin). He was a long-time member of the American Association of University Professors (founded the Oshkosh Chapter and served as its president for several years; aided in establishing the Wisconsin Association in 1962), and retained his memberships in the American Sociological Association and the Gerontological Society. Among his honors were a Case Institute Economics-in-Action Fellowship (1961) and Wisconsin Board of Regents' Grants (1962-64).

His research interests were in marriage and family, retardation, delinquency, and social gerontology.

However, such biographical details tell us little about a person. Professor Nachlas had a pride of family, person, and achievement that bordered on vanity and led him to expect much of himself, his family, his colleagues, and his students. He was vital, enthusiastic, and aggressive. He was never completely satisfied with himself or with others; and he was so involved in his teaching and counseling that periods of inactivity caused him to be depressed and unhappy.

Professor Nachlas was kind and sympathetic to those in trouble or in need. Often at his personal and profes-

sional expense he championed the causes of academic freedom and faculty responsibility. He devoted a great deal of time to his students and inspired many of them to enter the field of social work or to do graduate work in sociology.

Morton Nachlas was always a controversial person. No one was indifferent to him; one either liked him, despite his faults, or disliked him. He will be remembered by his family, his friends, his colleagues, and his students so long as their powers of memory continue. Perhaps no person should expect more.

Robert C. Delk  
Southwest State University

## ABASS Studies Underway

continued from page 1

on the effectiveness of rehabilitation policies. Gresham Sykes, University of Virginia, is a member.

The Panel on Legislative Impact on Courts is assessing the feasibility of developing methods to predict the effect of new legislation on court operations. The study has three parts: (1) an analysis of federal court case loads, (2) a survey and assessment of methods for current and potential case load projections; and (3) an analysis of methods for assessing potential for litigation in new legislation.

### NATIONAL STATISTICS

The Committee on National Statistics which was recently transferred to ABASS from the Assembly of Mathematical and Physical Sciences has panel studies underway on privacy and confidentiality as factors in survey response; productivity statistics; plans for the decennial census; and the treatment and analysis of incomplete data.

Besides these studies, the Committee is also concerned with the statistical aspects of paperwork, subnational data, coordination of the federal statistics system, documentation of statistical series, and setting statistical priorities. Committee members include Nathan Keyfitz, Harvard University, and Conrad Taeuber, Georgetown University.

### POVERTY, POPULATION, ADDICTION

The Committee on Evaluation of Poverty Research is conducting a one-year assessment of poverty research in the U.S. with a special focus on the program of the Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin. Robert L. Kahn, University of Michigan; Joyce A. Ladner, Hunter College; and Christopher Jencks, Harvard University, are members.

The Committee on Population and Demography is conducting studies of countries for which there is considerable uncertainty about the levels and trends of fertility and mortality.

The Committee on Substance Abuse and Habitual Behavior is synthesizing current research on the common processes among different kinds of addictive and habitual behaviors, such as drinking, smoking, using other drugs, and eating. The Committee will develop recommendations for future study. Howard S. Becker, Northwestern University, is a member.

### STUDY REPORTS

The Committee on Research on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice recently issued a report, *Understanding Crime: An Evaluation of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice*, which recommends radical changes in the political and administrative relationship between the Institute and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The report is available for \$12.00 prepaid from the Printing and Publishing Office, National Academy of Science, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20418.

The Committee on Fundamental Research Relevant to Educational Research completed a report, *Fundamental Research and the Process of Education*, that recommends that fundamental research be re-emphasized in federal policies for education. The report is available free from the National Institute of Education, Office of Government and Public Affairs, 1200 19th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20208.

For additional information on these studies, contact David A. Goslin, Executive Director, ABASS, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20418. Also see accompanying information on available publications.

### Publications Available

Two publications are available to sociologists interested in keeping up with various studies being conducted by the National Academy of Science, the National Research Council, and the Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences.

Information on NAS, NRC, and ABASS activities is published monthly in *News Report*. Write to Gerald S. Schatz, Editor, *News Report*, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20418.

More detailed information on ABASS activities is published in the *ABASS Newsletter* which appears on an irregular basis. Write to: David A. Goslin, Executive Director, ABASS, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20418.



# Optical Reports and Proceedings

## ASA Council Meeting Highlights

### MINUTES OF THE 1978 COUNCIL MEETING

The second meeting of the 1978 ASA Council convened at 9:05 a.m., Friday, January 13, 1978, at the Scottsdale Hilton Hotel. President Amos Hawley presided.

Present were: Hubert M. Blalock, Elise Boulding, Ernest O. Campbell, Herbert L. Costner, Charles Y. Glock, Amos H. Hawley, Richard J. Hill, Joan Huber, Lewis M. Killian, David Mechanic, Joan Moore, James F. Short, Immanuel Wallerstein, and J. Milton Yinger. Present from the Executive Office were: Russell R. Dynes, Alice F. Myers, Doris Y. Wilkinson, and Janet L. Astner.

**1. Approval of the Agenda.** The agenda was approved with one minor alteration in the order of items.

**2. Report of the President.** President Hawley reported that ASA's support of a National Academy of Peace and Conflict had been indicated to legislative officials as Council had requested. Regarding action on an *amicus curiae* brief on the Bakke case, Hawley indicated that although there are a large number of briefs prepared there is difficulty in obtaining copies, so that by the time any materials had been reviewed, the appropriate moment for action had passed. There had been further correspondence with SSS regarding the choice of an ISA delegate. However, the slate currently stands with Ralph Turner as Delegate, Constantina Saffinos-Rothschild as First Alternate, and Immanuel Wallerstein as Second Alternate.

**3. Report of the Secretary.** The Secretary asked to defer his report until the agenda item concerning the Report of the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget.

**4. Report of the Executive Officer.** Russell Dynes expressed his appreciation of the support received from Doris Wilkinson, Larry Rhoades, Paul Williams, and Kathleen Bond of the Executive Office professional staff in the daily procedures of running the Association's headquarters. Among the continuing efforts is the membership of ASA in the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). A social science building which would provide offices and visibility for the social sciences in Washington has been under consideration. Dynes enumerated several changes in progress for FOOTNOTES: (1) a series on sociologists in different work settings, starting with non-academics; (2) a personal column of opinions, information, etc., in an attempt to communicate more effectively and give the newsletter a more personal tone; and (3) continued emphasis on the undergraduate teaching program.

Problems with continued funding for the Minority Fellowship Program because of internal NIMH difficulties and a shift in emphasis from pre-doctoral to post-doctoral training by ADAMHA have continued to plague Paul Williams in his administration of the Program. Council recommended that the graduate departments where Fellows are enrolled be notified of the uncertainty of fellowship continuation so that other funds might be allocated to assist the Fellows, and that discussion of the change to post-doctoral emphasis in funding be entered as an item for the March meeting.

Dynes informed the Council that a brochure on travel programs to the World Congress of Sociology in Uppsala will be available soon from Group Travel Unlimited, Inc. There are three separate travel grant programs: (1) ASA expects a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities for those oriented toward the history or philosophy of their discipline; and (2) Sociolinguistics Program. There is a Travel Grant Committee to process applications and make decisions on the disbursement of the NSF monies. One-half economy airfare will be the maximum assistance provided.

Dynes indicated that NSF is supporting a conference of social science editors in the near future. A report from the Conference on Implications for Research of Selected Government Regulations has been made and is available from the Executive Office at a nominal cost. A funding index is being considered which will provide an index on the availability of different types of funds. Dynes then presented recommendations from the Committee on World Sociology. Council recognized the need for a group to be designated to respond as necessary to delegations from other countries at the World Congress, and that current U.S. travel restrictions inhibit scholarly exchanges and contact with foreign scholars.

**MOTION:** That a Liaison Committee with the USA Delegates to the ISA be established and composed of such members of the Committee on World Sociology as the ASA Council, and the Executive Office as are in attendance at the meetings. Carried.

**MOTION:** That the President of the American Sociological Association write to the Department of State, N.S.C., and appropriate Senate and House Committees requesting that immediate steps be taken to remove the restrictive political barriers on travel to the U.S. by foreign scholars since they are an obstacle to normal scholarly exchanges and contacts. Carried.

Highlights of the minutes of the ASA Council meeting in January include the following:

- Support communicated for the National Academy of Peace and Conflict
- Exploration into a proposed social science building in Washington
- Development of a publication fund
- Exemption of manuscripts for *Sociological Methodology* and *Rose Monographs* from processing fees
- Disposition of Business Meeting resolutions
- Continuation of the Problems of the Discipline program
- Action taken on CSREMS recommendations
- Mock-up model for new journal
- Special meeting scheduled to reassess all publication ventures
- Ad hoc committee on election procedures established
- Scheduling of meeting and the ERA
- Award structure and guidelines
- DJF Award Committee
- Sections and the allocation of space at the Annual Meetings
- Formation of a Section called Visual Sociology

**5. Report of the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget.** In reviewing the proposed budget, Secretary Short noted that the Executive Office has been reasonably accurate on estimates of income and expenses in the past and predicted continued success in this respect in 1978. Decreases in subscription income were noted, traceable apparently to library cutbacks in number of copies ordered. Problems related to the housing of the Executive Offices were resolved in part by authorizing needed repairs. Moving the second Council meeting from December to January created higher total costs for 1978, but costs per meeting remained stable.

**MOTION:** That the budget for 1978 be approved as presented. Carried.

In discussing the cost of the *Employment Bulletin* to unemployed sociologists, Council recommended that the notation "please distribute to all department members" be printed at the top of each issue to encourage department heads to disseminate the information to the entire faculty. Administrative costs for awarding the Sprituck Fellowships for 1978 will be included in the Cornerhouse Fund grant, but 1977 costs will have to be borne by the Association. It was suggested that written confirmation of the \$5,000 limit on each award be elicited from Cornerhouse.

Further discussion of the housing situation centered around a proposed social science building. One proposal is that each interested association put in an equal amount of money; application would be made to various foundations for matching funds, for possible that appropriate housing could be found for around three million dollars. Council clearly indicated a preference to stay in downtown Washington rather than move to the suburbs.

**MOTION:** That Council approves the principle of joining together and encourages the Executive Office to continue exploration of that idea. Carried.

As a hedge against the time when commercial publishers may not be interested in ASA publications, EOB recommended placing in a restricted fund royalties received from ASA books. This would not involve reprint or processing fees. Council requested that EOB prepare specific guidelines for the fund and show it as a line item in the budget.

The policy formulated for allocation and reimbursement of travel funds was reviewed. Reimbursement for a separate meal when arrangements have been made on a group basis, as in a luncheon meeting, is not allowed.

**MOTION:** That the expense reimbursement policy be adopted as presented. Carried.

Concern by journal editors as to whether the processing fees would be attached to manuscripts submitted to SM or Rose was conveyed to Council. As SM manuscripts are solicited and Rose operates from its own fund, Council agreed that these should be exempted from the processing fee.

The new *Careers in Sociology* booklet is now available and will be distributed to all departments and will be sent to the membership with the mailing of Annual Meeting preliminary programs. Discussion regarding a charge for single or multiple copies of the booklet showed concern for smaller institutions that might not have an ample budget for recruiting/guidance purposes.

**MOTION:** That upon request, up to 100 copies be given free per year and that a charge of 25¢ per copy be made beyond the 100. Carried.

While noting that the booklet is aimed primarily at high school students and potential undergraduate sociology recruits, Council expressed a desire that future editions consider a more pragmatic and dignified approach so as to address a wider, more mature audience.

**6. Business Meeting Resolutions.** Resolutions from the Business Meeting that had been deferred to the Winter meeting of Council were considered.

**a. Resolved:** i) That the American Sociological Association reaffirms its opposition to oppressive action against homosexuals and affirms its commitment to their civil rights; and that the Association puts itself on record as favoring laws, ordinances and other legal measures which guarantee these civil rights; and opposes efforts to undermine the civil rights of homosexuals, or of any other group, through the distortion of sociological concepts and the falsifying of sociological research.

ii) That the Council of ASA take action to encourage research, publication and teaching in the sociology of homosexuality.

iii) That the American Sociological Association, recognizing that public opinion polls have repeatedly shown that false and damaging conceptions of homosexuals are widespread among the American public; and that preliminary evidence indicates that the sociological profession is itself by no means totally immune to these pernicious stereotypes; and that the development of the sociology of homosexuality through dissertations, research, publication, and teaching has been stringently inhibited; and that the professional obligation to disseminate sound information on homosexuality remains unmet; shall, in order to move towards rectifying these wrongs, establish a Task Force to review and evaluate existing knowledge in the sociology of homosexuality, and to identify topics in this field which urgently demand research, and shall then take steps to ensure that a report of the Task Force is appropriately disseminated to legislators, public officials, and other concerned parties; and shall charge the Task Force with the further responsibility of conducting a thorough and impartial investigation into the extent, within the profession of sociology, of discrimination against homosexuals and of undue restraint upon research on homosexuality.

**MOTION:** That the American Sociological Association affirms its opposition to its oppressive action against homosexuals and its commitment to their civil rights. Carried.

**MOTION:** That ASA goes on record that the sociology of homosexuality is a legitimate and important field of study. The ASA announces officially that because of the field has been unduly inhibited in the past, and because homosexuality is stigmatized in our society, work in the field deserves special encouragement. Carried.

**b. Resolved:** That in the future ASA schedule its annual meetings for the week preceding Labor Day, beginning with the 1978 meeting; and that in the future ASA avoid meeting sites where hotel costs are above what is readily accessible to college professors.

**MOTION:** That Council instruct the Executive Office to continue study of the dating of the start of colleges and universities and report to Council periodically. Carried.

**c. Resolved:** That the President of the ASA be directed to initiate an investigation into the allegations of violations of basic democratic rights and academic freedom in the Federal Republic of Germany; and that the German Federal Government and the German Sociological Society be notified immediately by the ASA that it is undertaking an investigation of such allegations; and that the results of the investigation be reported to the ASA membership in FOOTNOTES within six months; and that if the investigation indicates that there have been serious violations of democratic rights and academic freedom, the ASA goes on record as being strongly opposed to such practice and communicate this position to the Federal Government and the German Sociological Society.

**MOTION:** That the President of ASA appoint a Committee to look into these allegations of violations of basic democratic rights and academic freedom in the Federal Republic of Germany, especially in the light of the *Berufsverbot* law. Defeated.

**MOTION:** That Council request the ASA President to write to the CSA President expressing concern, asking to be informed of the development of their investigation, and indicating interest in the preservation of academic freedom in West Germany as well as other parts of the world. Carried.

Council also asked the Executive Office to communicate to the editor of *TAS* its request for an issue on academic freedom.

**d. Resolved:** That ASA Council is hereby asked to conduct an investigation into the allegations of the existence of a surreptitious operation known as COINTELPRO and report its findings to the Association members, and Council is hereby asked to consider asking the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence to conduct the investigation of the activities carried on under this acronym, e.g., COINTELPRO.

**MOTION:** That this be referred to the newly-formed Committee on the Profession. Carried.

**e.** The resolution from the Association of Black Sociologists had been deferred until the agenda items on awards.

**f. Committee Report.** Problems of the Discipline: Richard Hill reported that a survey of the groups receiving grants under the program suggested that the program has had a significant impact on the discipline and urged that it be continued. Periodic publications of an announcement in FOOTNOTES would keep the membership aware of this resource and result in more applications. A quarterly rather than annual review of grant applications would better facilitate the intent of the program. The following recommendations were submitted: (1) the Problems of the Discipline Program be continued; (2) the amount awarded to any given group remain the same as in the past (usually about \$1,500 and never more than \$2,000); (3) Council authorize the Committee to make awards totalling \$7,200 during the fiscal year 1978 (\$5,000 from the current budget plus \$2,200 carried over from the 1977 allocation); (4) the review process for proposals submitted to the Program be changed from a once-a-year basis to a four-times-a-year basis (February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1); (5) the guidelines for the Program be revised slightly and made somewhat more specific. Council's guidelines for the Program be published in FOOTNOTES at least three times a year; and (7) an article devoted to the Program be published in FOOTNOTES as soon as is feasible.

**MOTION:** That Council support and accept the recommendations of the Committee's report. Carried.

**b. CSREMS Recommendations:** Council considered the recommendations from the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology on the creation of a temporary Council positions for minority representation and an examination of election procedures of the ASA in an effort to find ways to improve the possibilities of electing minority sociologists. Constitutional amendments would be required for both recommendations. Ways of experimenting with possible solutions before attempting any Constitutional changes were discussed in detail. Attention was given to inviting special observers to Council meetings to participate in the discussions. Development of specific strategies was postponed pending the results of the coming election.

**MOTION:** That the chair of CSREMS be invited to sit with Council without vote but with full voice in March and June. Carried.

**c. Publications:** i) Dynes indicated that a mock-up of the proposed new journal should be ready by March. Due to differences of opinions of Committee members on the function of the new journal, Council was asked to clarify its conception. While agreeing that it would be best to wait for the mock-up to give definitive opinions, the general consensus was that the journal was to be a summary of literature for the non-specialist, broad in coverage but at a definitely advanced level.

ii) A decision on whether to continue *TAS* has been under consideration for some time. A new journal could be tied into that decision.

**MOTION:** That in the fall of 1978, a specific meeting be scheduled where elected members of the Publications Committee and a subcommittee of three Council members can reassess all publication ventures and make recommendations to Council. Carried.

**MOTION:** That Allen Grimshaw be asked to continue as editor of *TAS* for one more year. Carried.

**d. Ad Hoc Committee on Election Procedures:** The three options considered by the committee were proportional representation, preferential voting, and the nominating system. Preferential balloting received the favorable recommendation of the Committee and general support by Council. Advantages of the system include that no vote

is ever wasted, it removes the need for runoff elections, and it may have the potential to more directly address the representation of subgroups within the Association. The American Psychological Association has used a preferential voting system for a number of years and is generally enthusiastic about it, however vote counting is intricate and best done by computer. This recommendation pointed to seriously thinking about moving toward a Constitutional amendment on election procedures.

**MOTION:** That the President appoint a subcommittee to develop specific procedures to be voted on at the next Council meeting to consider the effects of the election procedures. Carried.

**e. Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Government Procedures:** No report available.

**8. Alice Rossi Memo.** Referring to a resolution passed at the Business Meeting on which Council took no action in September, Rossi urged Council to consider withdrawing from the Georgia scheduled Annual Meeting of the ASA, and also refrain from holding Council meetings in states which have not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment. Rossi was not present and indicated she would not attend the June Council meeting in Chapel Hill either, as both Arizona and North Carolina are non-ratified states.

The following points were debated in the ensuing lengthy discussion: (a) potential effectiveness of the boycott on rural legislators who are blocking passage of the ERA; (b) possible negative effects on the management of Atlanta which has been the proving ground for a predominantly black governing structure; (c) the relative unconcern expressed by the Atlanta Convention Bureau regarding cancellation prospects; (d) ASA's recent history of not meeting in the South because of civil rights; (e) effects on female colleagues within the ASA of holding the meeting in Atlanta; (f) legal implications of breaking agreements with the city and four hotels for convention space and effects of lawsuits on ASA; (g) previous decisions to urge members to act on their own; (h) polarization in membership and cost to ASA of member referendum; (i) finding other more creative and educative alternatives to boycotting; (j) alternatives of other southern cities, but only Tennessee has ratified ERA; (k) possibility of Georgia ratifying before 1980; (l) urgency of making decision as time of cancellation could be key ingredient if lawsuit develops; and (m) seeking additional input from the Association of Black Sociologists, SWS, American Sociological Association, etc. and/or holding a public hearing at the Annual Meeting.

**MOTION:** That a membership referendum be called on whether to move out of Atlanta to a state where ERA has been ratified. Defeated.

**MOTION:** That ASA announce publicly that the scheduling of any future meetings or conventions will not occur in states which have not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment, assuming ERA is still an issue at the time of the arrangements, and that a communication of this go from the President of the ASA to the legislative heads of every state which has not ratified ERA. Carried.

**MOTION:** That ASA not hold the 1980 meeting in Atlanta. Defeated. (For—6; Against—7; Moore requested that her positive vote be so recorded.)

**MOTION:** That Council move its June meeting to a more convenient location. Carried.

**MOTION:** That Council reconsider the Atlanta decision at the next meeting, and that further information be obtained. Carried.

**9. Presidential Election.** Council noted the multiplicity of candidates in the upcoming election and discussed run-off procedures.

**MOTION:** That in the case run-off is necessary, that the two top candidates on the original listing be the run-off candidates. Carried.

**10. Award Structure and Guidelines.** (1) New Categories—The Executive Office outlined Council's previous decisions and suggestions by organizing the awards into five categories: (a) general Association awards; (b) tradition awards; (c) section awards; (d) teaching awards; and (e) grants, competitions, fellowships, lectureships, internships, etc.

a. The general thrust was to phase out named awards and put all monetary awards into a separate category. The Sorokin award/lectureship was moved into category (e).

**MOTION:** That ASA establish the American Sociological Association Annual Award for Distinguished Scholarship, using the procedures and selection procedures developed by the Sorokin award, but subject to the revisions of a committee appointed for that purpose. Carried.

b. Council considered the necessity and place for tradition awards in relation to the new Annual Award and the Section Awards. Awards based on neglected traditions may have a built-in phase-out as eventually the contributions are recognized.

**MOTION:** That ASA continue the DJF and Bernard awards—the DJF in even numbered years, and the Bernard in odd numbered years, and that ten years from now Council be mandated to reconsider this. Carried.

c. Council recognized that favorable peer review and acknowledgement is a high honor, and the Sections would be good places to implement this.

**MOTION:** That Sections be empowered to give awards, subject to Council guidelines including: (1) the award is not named after any person; (2) it is honorific only; and (3) the Section has existed five years. Carried.

d. Council took no action on teaching awards.

e. As there are currently several types of monetary awards, and Sorokin funds have been so categorized, Council recognized the need to establish guidelines for their administration, including what committees will be necessary to most effectively implement these awards.

**MOTION:** That ASA establish an ad hoc committee to develop policy and procedures governing grants, competitions, fellowships, internships, lectureships, prizes, etc. made by ASA, excluding the Minority Fellowship Program and immediately related activities. Carried.

2) Monane letter—Discussion of the Monane bequest indicated that, if accepted, it should be placed under award category (e).

**MOTION:** That ASA accept the Monane bequest and designate half to the Visiting Scholars program and half to the Problems of the Discipline for the first five years, after which this use would be reviewed by Council. Carried.

3) DJF Award—The ABS resolution passed at the Business Meeting was discussed.

**Resolved:** That the Association of Black Sociologists (the successor to the Caucus of Black Sociologists) in formal session on September 6, 1977, urges that the Committee of the DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award of the American Sociological Association move forthrightly to apply the originally established criteria and proceed to grant in accordance with the intent of the American Sociological Association.

There was a question concerning the appropriateness of Council action inasmuch as the resolution was addressed to the DJF Committee. In response to reports of conflict within the Committee on eligibility guidelines, Council pointed out that in 1977 it had reaffirmed that all members are eligible for awards.

**MOTION:** That the Council reaffirms that the DJF Award be given, in accordance with the original intent of the ASA, to sociologists who make outstanding contributions in the tradition of DuBois-Johnson-Frazier. Carried.

Council also suggested that the Committee be reminded that the award does not require a unanimous vote.

11. Sections. a. The report of the Ad Hoc Sections Committee stated that ASA ought to continue to support Sections that represent bona fide sociological specialties because they contribute to the strength of the Association and to the intellectual health and vitality of the discipline; recognized a proliferation of Sections to be unwise because it creates unmanageable logistical problems at the Annual Meeting, threatens the centrality of the Association, and splinters colleague clusters and communication within the discipline as a whole; concluded that the membership deserves a full understanding of the realistic constraints on public room use at the Annual Meeting and of alternatives (to Section formation) for representing specific intellectual interests; and believed that costs the Executive Office incur in assisting Section activities should be more nearly recovered than at present.

**MOTION:** That Council accept the following recommendations:

(1) That the direct administrative costs to the ASA Office of Section activities be determined, and more nearly recovered through Section dues.

(2) That Wednesday be designated as Section Day during the Annual Meeting, and that the Executive Office hold all other official activities to an absolute minimum on Section Day, effective 1979.

(3) That the Executive Office retain status quo on the number of sessions (four time slots of two hours each, one of which must be used as a business meeting).

(4) That any organized group of Association members be eligible for one two-hour session in a public meeting room without charge, priority limited to Wednesday evening on an availability basis. Groups wishing further use would be charged at the rate of \$1.00 per head of room capacity requested. Groups needing headquarters rooms in support of their activities should be urged to arrange this as early as possible directly with the convention hotel. The Association regrets that it cannot continue to assume responsibility for these costs.

(5) That the Secretary of the Association, in consultation with the Executive Office, should prepare a detailed statement concerning the logistics of running the Annual Meeting. For the guidance of Sections and other groups affected by space constraints, this statement should be published in FOOTNOTES and distributed as otherwise appropriate.

(6) That it is important to maintain a balance between the central integrative influence of the Association and the specialized scholarly interests represented in Sections and elsewhere. In their sensitivity to new interests, current and past Program Committees have made positive contributions to

this balance and are hereby commended. Emergent special interests are encouraged to see whether the Program Committee can meet their needs before seeking recognition as a Section. Carried.

b. Dynes presented a petition for a Section called Visual Sociology, which had received the required number and type of signatures. **MOTION:** That Council approve the Section on Visual Sociology. Carried.

12. Committee Appointments. As a Stouffer Committee was no longer necessary, Council considered the recommendations of the Committee on Committees regarding the DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Committee.

**MOTION:** That the members serve for two award periods, or four years. Carried.

**MOTION:** That the list be adopted as presented, breaking the tie between the last two nominees. Carried.

13. March Agenda. Due to lack of time, three additional items—ACLU coalition, insurance plans for members, and the Paul Roman letter—were deferred to the March meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 5:10 p.m.  
Respectfully submitted,  
James F. Short, Secretary

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

As of January 1, 1977, the editorial responsibilities for the Series were transferred to me from Ida Harper Simpson. The first task was to form a new Editorial Board, and we were very happy to obtain consent to serve on the Board from a distinguished and hard-working group, consisting of Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., Marvin Bressler, Ernest Q. Campbell, Reynolds Farley, Norval Glenn, and Joyce A. Ladner.

During the period of January 1977—November 1977 the Series received 51 manuscripts. Three of the manuscripts were carried over, the Editor rejected twelve because they did not meet the requirements for consideration by the Series, thirteen were rejected by the initial reviewers, four are being revised for reconsideration, eleven are still under initial review; three have gone before the Board. The Board has rejected one, accepted one for publication and sent one back to the author for further revision. We have had four withdrawals; of these, one is being published elsewhere and the other three were withdrawn after initial reviews recommended publication as articles in journals. We have had several inquiries which terminated after our letter explaining the procedures of having a manuscript reviewed. In addition, we have had some twenty inquiries, which involved considerable correspondence. It seems only proper to provide as much information and editorial advice as feasible prior to an author's formal submission of a manuscript. For example, we have tried to inform authors that unrevised doctoral dissertations rarely have been well-received by reviewers and we suggest at least an effort to put the manuscript in proper monograph format. Similarly, we advise that manuscripts that are essentially textbooks are not appropriate for publication as a Rose Series monograph.

We are very grateful to our reviewers, who have generously given their time to evaluate the manuscripts and to provide thoughtful and detailed comments for the information of the authors. We have been very fortunate that three-fourths of our requests for reviews have been accepted, even though the readers in all instances are very busy people with heavy work loads. Our thanks go to the following persons who have reviewed manuscripts during the year:

- Robert Abelson
- Norman H. Anderson
- Carl W. Backman
- Lotte Bailyn
- Robert F. Bales
- Richard A. Ball
- Samuel W. Bloom
- Harley Browning

- Richard T. Campbell
- Philip E. Converse
- James E. Conyers
- James A. Davis
- Gordon J. DiRenzo
- Bruce P. Dohrenwend
- Lucile Duberman
- Glen H. Elder, Jr.
- William M. Evan
- George Farkas
- Allan G. Feldt
- James A. Geschwender
- Rose K. Goldsen
- Erich Goode
- Mary E.W. Goss
- David F. Greenberg
- Robert L. Hamblin
- George A. Hillery
- Benjamin J. Hodgkins
- James B. Jacobs
- Elizabeth Johnson
- John D. Kasarda
- Robert E. Kennedy, Jr.
- Alan C. Kerckhoff
- Gerhard E. Lenski
- Ivan Light
- John W. Loy, Jr.
- Robert M. Marsh
- David Matza
- Robert McGinnis
- James McPartland
- Gertrude H. McPherson
- Marshall W. Meyer
- Lawrence B. Mohr
- Wilbert E. Moore
- Nicholas C. Mullins
- Richard J. Ofshe
- Valerie K. Oppenheimer
- James D. Orcutt
- Charles E. Osgood
- William Parish
- Robert Perrucci
- Thomas F. Pettigrew
- Maurice Pinard
- Alejandro Portes
- William A. Rushing
- Carmi Schooler
- David R. Segal
- Seymour Sudman
- Guy E. Swanson
- Herman Turk
- Jonathan H. Turner
- Michael Useem
- Harrison C. White
- Charles V. Willie

Robin M. Williams, Jr., Editor

### REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

*Sociological Methodology* 1978, consisting of 12 chapters, appeared in November 1977. To draw attention to its contents, I am listing them here:

#### CONTENTS

- Prologue, Karl F. Schuessler
- 1. Understanding World Models, Nathan Keyfitz
- 2. Forecasting Sociological Phenomena: Application of Box-Jenkins Methodology to Suicide Rates, Gideon Vigderhous
- 3. Analyzing Political Participation Data with a MIMIC Model, David C. Stapleton
- 4. The Allocation of Time Among Individuals, Christopher Winship
- 5. Using Boolean Algebra to Analyze Overlapping Memberships, Philip Bonacich
- 6. Parametrizing Age, Period, and Cohort Effects: An Application to U.S. Delinquency Rates, 1964-1973, Thomas W. Pullum
- 7. Measures of Association for Multiple Regression Models with Ordinal Predictor Variables, Lawrence S. Mayer, Jeffrey A. Robinson
- 8. Multiple Regression with a Categorical, Interval-Level Control Variable: The Between-Groups Component, Robert H. Somers
- 9. Tracing Members of a Panel: A 17-Year Follow-Up, Brian R. Clardidge, Linda L. Sheehy, Taissa S. Hauser
- 10. Statistical Analysis of Qualitative Variation, Alan Agresti, Barbara F. Agresti

- 11. The Reliability of Variables Measured as the Number of Events in an Interval of Time, Paul D. Allison
- 12. The Reliability of Products of Two Random Variables, George W. Bohrnstedt, Gerald Marwell

*Sociological Methodology* 1979, consisting of 12 chapters drawn from over 40 submissions, is in the first stage of production (pre-copy editing), as of this date. Its contents, like those of 1978, are largely statistical in texture, and this outcome maintains a trend in subject-matter present from the start. Although successive editors have sought to counter this trend, they have met with little or no success; the elements behind the trend have more force than official policies and intentions, or so it seems.

In the course of editing *Sociological Methodology*, I have become heavily indebted to the editorial consultants for their expert help; to Alice Myers of ASA for materially aiding the editorial effort; to the staff at Jossey-Bass, and especially to Gracia Alkema, for expediting the production of SM; and to SM's advisory editors, particularly Patricia Kendall and Samuel Leinhardt, who are leaving the Board after three years of service. All of these are everlasting debts.

Karl F. Schuessler, Editor

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

The Committee held three meetings in 1977. The first meeting was in February at the Executive Office in Washington. The agenda of this meeting included making some final decisions regarding the Committee's report on the status of minorities in the profession and the development of recommendations to be submitted to Council to increase opportunities for minorities in the ASA. Two other meetings were held at the ASA convention in Chicago. The first meeting in Chicago was open to all ASA members. As was done the previous year, special invitations were sent to counterpart committees in the regional societies to join CSREMS at the open session in discussing problems and issues related to minorities in sociology. Thus representatives from several regional societies attended the meeting in addition to many other members of the ASA. Several ideas came out of the open meeting which the Committee hopes to pursue in the future. The second session held by the Committee in Chicago was its regular convention meeting. This meeting provided an opportunity for the Committee to assess its future direction and to interact with the new liaison representative from Council, the new Executive Associate for Careers, Minorities and Women, the Minority Fellowship Program Director and the outgoing Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women.

The highlight of the year for the Committee came with the publication of its report on the status of minorities in sociology which was published as a special supplement in the August 1977 issue of FOOTNOTES. The report, which required a considerable amount of work by a succession of Committee members, discusses key problems minorities in sociology have had in the past and those they currently face. A set of recommendations, which the Committee feels will expand opportunities for minorities in the ASA if they are implemented, is also offered in the report.

The Committee is currently organizing a special session for the upcoming ASA convention in San Francisco in recognition of the need to increase minority participation at this annual event. The session will focus on a

theme of interest to minority scholars and the minority community and will have a more flexible format than regular ASA sessions.

A session on grantsmanship is also being planned by the Committee. The interest in developing such a session grows out of the recognition that minority scholars have not been very successful in acquiring research grants. The purpose of the session on grantsmanship is to try and improve the record of minority scholars in this regard.

William A. Anderson, Chair

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM ACT

The Committee met on September 6, 1977, at 2:30 p.m. in Chicago. We were unclear about the mandate but interpreted the message of the Committee's establishment as one that questioned the ASA's reaction to the Senate Bill 1437, introduced by Senators Edward Kennedy (D-MA) and John McClellan (D-AR), commonly known as the "Son of S.1".

Although the Committee expressed some affinity for Senate Bill 1437, as revised from S.1, the Committee unanimously agreed that there are other organizations with political commitments much better organized and properly prepared than the ASA to raise questions and decide on acceptance or rejection of S.1437.

Moreover, the entire Committee agreed that any resolution by the ASA would be inappropriate because The Criminal Justice Reform is not specifically and directly related to the scientific concerns of the ASA.

If the ASA were to be serious about its involvement in the politics of The Criminal Justice Reform Act, an elaborate scheme and strategy would have to be established to study the statute in detail, members of the Committee would have to appear at Congressional hearings, and much more precise study of the statute would have to be undertaken.

In view of these concerns, the Committee recommends no action be taken. The Committee adjourned at 3 p.m.

Marvin E. Wolfgang, Chair

### REPORT OF THE SECTION ON CRIMINOLOGY

The Section continued to debate a name change during 1976-77. The issue was put to a formal vote and a majority of members voted to remain the Section on Criminology rather than become the Section on Crime, Deviance and Criminal Justice.

An increase in annual dues, from three to five dollars, was approved. Since Section dues of three dollars cover only basic operating requirements such as mailing ballots and a newsletter, the Section has had no resources for any special project or purpose. It has not been possible, for example, to invite scholars from other countries to the annual meeting to present their assessments of American criminology or to relate developments in theory and research in their countries. It has not even been possible to invite to our meetings American colleagues in economics, history, psychology, political science, and law, disciplines which lay claim to important parts of "our" field. The availability of a modest discretionary fund to the Section Chair and Council should help to enhance annual meeting programs and/or allow the Section to take on other special projects. This issue was raised by Austin Turk and the dues increase was voted by a majority of the Council at the 1976 Annual Meeting. This year a majority of mem-

bers voted in agreement with Turk, Ward, and the Council that the Section should have some resources in addition to those necessary to support regular operations. Funds from the dues increase will be available for the 1979 meetings and the first opportunity to use them will be the responsibility of Edwin Schur who was elected Chair for 1978-79, along with Sheldon Messinger and Joseph Scott who were elected to three-year terms on the Council.

During 1977, Council member Ilene Bernstein and I were asked by the ASA Executive Office to represent the ASA and the Section on Criminology at a meeting called by LEAA's Office of Criminal Justice Education and Training. This meeting was devoted to discussion of a forthcoming report critical of the quality of criminal justice programs in many colleges and universities. A remedy proposed by representatives of several other professional associations invited to the meeting, notably the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and the Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice, and supported by LEAA representatives, was the establishment of "standards" and accreditation procedures for criminal justice education programs. As this proposal is moved forward, the Section on Criminology should be prepared to respond to issues that will be raised for sociologists and for the representation of the field of criminology in criminal justice programs. This issue was discussed at the business meeting of the Section in Chicago and the following motions were approved:

1. The Criminology Section encourages continued liaison with other associations for the purpose of monitoring developments on accreditation proposals and reporting such developments to the membership.

2. The Section's representatives at such meetings are instructed to express reservations about the establishment of accreditation procedures for criminology and criminal justice programs.

The Section was also asked by Lucy Sells, Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women of the ASA Executive Office about the feasibility of the Criminology Section "...producing a list of people both qualified and willing to serve as advisors, consultants, members of commissions, etc. ...at local, state and federal levels." In the discussion of this inquiry at the business meeting, some members expressed concern about the possible discriminatory aspects which could be related to the development of lists of specialists on the basis of particular physical characteristics. After further discussion the following motion was approved:

"That the Section develop internal lists of members, on which each member would have the option of having included his or her special areas of interest and his or her ethnicity and gender."

The final item of business at Chicago was a motion by Ilene Bernstein that the Section inform the Editorial Board and Editor of *Social Problems* of our strong objection to the editorial policy (announced in the Fall/Winter, 1976-77 SSSP Newsletter) that rejects as inappropriate for *Social Problems* articles on crime and delinquency which the editor defines as "narrow" or "technical" and that suggests that *Social Problems* "is moving away from Criminology." The motion was passed by acclamation.

David A. Ward, Chair

#### REPORT OF THE SECTION ON MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

In 1976-77 the most democratic set of by-laws in the history of the Section on Medical Sociology was enacted. For

the first time the members of the Nominating Committee, including its chair, were elected by the membership rather than appointed by the Council. For the first time, also, the chairs of the standing committees—Publications, Career and Employment, Health Policy, Teaching and Professional Relations—were elected by the membership rather than appointed by the Council. The Council itself was enlarged to 18, including two student members, better to represent the largest Section in the Association. Section membership reached 947, reflecting a net increase of 20 new members.

Marilyn Bergner, the first elected chair of the Nominating Committee, reported the results of the annual election in which over 400 members voted. Elected for 1977-78 were: Virginia Olesen, Chairperson-Elect; Jan Hankin, Secretary-Treasurer; Stephen Shortell, Publications Committee Chair; Samuel Blood, Teaching Committee Chair; Richard Hessler, Career and Employment Committee Chair; Charles Willie, Health Policy Committee Chair; Geoffrey Gibson and Judith Lorber, Council Members-at-Large (two-year terms); LuAnn Aday, Council Member-at-Large (one-year term); Sylvia Nielsen, Student Member (two-year term); and Park Dietz, Student Member (one-year term). Continuing members of the Council include: Peter New, Chairperson; Jack Elinson, Immediate Past Chairperson; Linda Bourque and John Colombotos, Rodney Coe and Diana Crane, Council Members-at-Large. The Editor of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, Mary Goss and the Editor of the Section's *Newsletter* continue to be invited to Section Council meetings.

Medical Sociology Section Day in 1977 included special sessions on "The Effects of Three Forms of Medical Care on Unmet Needs in Low Income Populations" reported by Samuel Wolfe et al., and discussed by Ronald Anderson; "Research Involving Human Subjects: An Empirical Report on Human Subjects Review Committees" presented by Bradford Gray et al., and discussed by Eleanor Singer. The contributed papers selected by Rodney Coe, Diana Crane, and Linda Bourque featured the year's outstanding PhD dissertation paper presented by Catherine Kohler Riessman.

An organizing meeting of a Network of Sociologists in Health Settings was called and chaired by Marvin Sussman. A new division within the Society for the Study of Social Problems entitled "Health, Health Policy and Health Services" was announced by Allen Imersheim.

The Distinguished Medical Sociologist Citation was given to August Hollingshead.

At its annual business meeting, the Section approved a motion presented by Marvin Sussman, seconded by Judith Lorber, that "The Medical Sociology Section will defray the costs to attend medical sociology section meetings at the annual meeting for the student representatives, beginning in 1977 and for subsequent meetings, subject to the availability of funds."

*Newsletter* Editor Corinne Kirchner was applauded for her accomplishments during the year and authorization was given to expand size of the *Newsletter* beyond the traditional four pages. The Section noted with approval the decision of the Association to continue to sponsor the specialty *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*.

Members were active in collaborative activity with professional associations in other countries, in particular the British Medical Sociological Association and the Fifth Conference on Social Science and Medicine which was held in Nairobi, Kenya in August 1977. Planning for participation in the International Sociological Association Meeting in Uppsala, Sweden, in 1978 has gone forward with Mark Field re-

ceiving contributed papers in Medical Sociology.

Jack Elinson, Chair

#### REPORT OF THE SECTION ON THE SOCIOLOGY OF POPULATION

The Section conducted its first full program at the Annual Meeting in Chicago, including a panel session on "Needed Theory and Research on the Sociology of Population" and a paper session on "Demography of the Black Population." Officers elected this year were: Charles B. Nam, Chair; Wendy Baldwin, Secretary; Kingsley Davis, Paul C. Glick, Daniel O. Price, Linda Waite, Kurt W. Back, and Vivian Klaff, Council members. Several committee appointments were also made. Members of the Committee on the Annual Program are Gordon DeJong, Chair; Shirley Hartley; and Dudley Poston. The Committee on Publications is composed of Michael Micklin, Chair; Gerald Markle, and Paul Tschetter. The Committee on Nominations will include Teresa Sullivan, Chair; Ross Stoltzberg; Paula Hudis; Ronald Rindfuss; and Larry Long. The Section wishes to make clear that the name of the section was chosen to emphasize a particular interest in the sociological perspective in studying the causes and consequences of population structure and change.

Charles B. Nam, Chair

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

The Section on the Sociology of World Conflicts has fully emerged from being an Ad Hoc Committee of the American Sociological Association. We have been successful in connecting several disparate networks of sociologists working in the general area of world conflicts. We have also been successful in linking these networks with persons who have been working without the intellectual and social support of colleagues with similar interests. Our membership is diverse in theoretical orientation and in substantive concerns. We like it that way.

The past year has seen the continuation and the development of several projects. The Bibliography on World Conflicts and Peace, prepared by Elise Boulding and J. Robert Passmore, has been extensively revised and a new classification was developed. It is available in mimeographed booklet form from the Institute of Behavioral Science at the University of Colorado. We expect it to be published by the University of Texas Press together with a series of lectures by Kenneth Boulding on the theme "Policy for Peace."

The Section has a collection of course outlines for sociology courses relating to world conflicts. Ruth Jacobs and Helen Fein are exploring ways to update the collection and make it more accessible through cooperation with the Section on Undergraduate Education.

As with other sections, the Annual Meetings of the ASA provide the greatest opportunity for Section members to meet and share ideas. In the 1977 Annual Meetings, we had a full day of sessions: two sessions had contributed papers and one, arranged by Paul Wehr, Program Chair, consisted of a panel of distinguished students of world conflicts. We have also worked to develop informal meetings and sessions in conjunction with regional sociological societies and with associations in the area of international studies. Henry Barbera, for example, has arranged a special session relating to world conflicts at the Eastern Sociological Society meetings.

The Section Newsletter, under the editorship of Elise Boulding, has been an effective way of keeping the membership informed about Section activities. It has also served as a vehicle for the exchange of ideas and information about the activities of individual members.

The officers elected by the membership for 1977-78 are as follows: James F. Petras, Chair; Ruth Hamilton,

Chair-Elect; Paul Wehr, Secretary-Treasurer and Newsletter Editor; Elise M. Boulding, Charles C. Moskos, Severyn T. Bruyn, Joan D. Lind, William M. Evan, and Lawrence C. Hamilton, Council Members.

We welcome additional members. We promise lively collegial relations.

Louis Kriesberg, Chair

### After Thoughts; Final Words

On the January 1978 story "Is Sociology Relevant to the Real World?"

C. Emory Burton, University of Alabama-Huntsville, writes "Relevance to the 'real world' is not an optional afterthought to our work. It should be the sum and substance of our work."

Harry C. Bredemier, Douglass College, Rutgers, comments that it would be instructive to ask sociologists in non-academic settings "With respect to the part of the real world with which you deal, what are the aspects of it to which your sociological perspective uniquely directs attention...."

Professor Andrew Lind of the University of Hawaii felt that our article (January 1978) on his sociological tours of Honolulu im-

plied he was involved in a full-time tourist enterprise. He points out it is less frequent and more focused and specialized than we implied. We apologize for any inadvertent distortion.

Horst R. Reimann, University of Augsburg, West Germany, comments that the naming of Willey Hall after the eminent sociologist at the University of Minnesota (November 1977) is not without other precedents. He mentions Max Weber Platz, a major square in Munich and the Alfred-Weber-Institut, at the University of Heidelberg, named in recognition of the also outstanding sociologist and brother of Max Weber. The Editor has visited ibn Khaldun Square in Cairo and has heard of Elmer Street in Pittsburgh. Any others?

## Newsletter Serves as Core Of Communication Network

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aware of significant events in higher education.

### Communication Network

Hans Mauksch, Project Director, said, "The ASA Projects have been consistently concerned with the development of a self-sustaining teacher-communication network which would continue to function after the Projects were no longer available as a source of subsidy."

Mauksch continued, "The long range future of the Teaching Newsletter is linked to its capacity to become self-sustaining. This thrust toward developing its own support through modest subscription rates is an essential test of the assumption that there is indeed a need for such a medium."

Under the free distribution system, the February issue of the Teaching Newsletter was sent to

more than 2,000 sociologists in more than 750 institutions in the U.S. and 12 other countries.

The shift of the Teaching Newsletter to a paid subscription formula was partly dictated by the conditions of the second grant the Projects received from the Fund for the Improvement of Post-secondary Education (HEW).

The annual subscription rate for the Teaching Newsletter is \$1.00 for members of the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education, and \$4.00 for all others. The lower rate for Section members is in recognition of the role they played in originating and maintaining the Projects.

For your convenience, a subscription form for the Teaching Newsletter is printed below. Please make your check payable to the ASA Teaching Sociology Projects.

ASA Teaching Undergraduate Sociology Newsletter  
1722 N Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

Please enter my subscription for one year to the ASA Teaching Undergraduate Sociology Newsletter, beginning with the April 1978 issue.

Check one and enclose remittance:

\_\_\_\_\_ \$1.00—Member of the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education

\_\_\_\_\_ \$4.00—All others

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Teaching Needs Your Support

# Director of Undergraduate Teaching Position Defined

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students in their teaching role; develops general policies regarding the use of teaching assistants in undergraduate instruction in cooperation with Course Directors and the Department Chair; and oversees the undergraduate advising program with the help of the Department Administrative Assistant.

In addition, the Director is responsible for (1) developing and maintaining a departmental "memory bank" on undergraduate teaching that includes files of course syllabi, film reviews, text evaluations, and records of experiential learning; (2) making recommendations on procedures for evaluating the performance of the undergraduate director; and (3) maintaining liaison between the department and the Dean of Undergraduate Studies, appropriate personnel in the College of Education, other departments, and sociology teachers in community colleges and secondary schools.

In carrying out the position's responsibilities for planning and evaluating undergraduate courses and instruction, the Director works with the faculty in developing ways of evaluating present and proposed courses as well as proposals for alternative course content and teaching procedures.

Finally, in consultation with the Department Chair and with the help of the Administrative Assistant, the Director collects and evaluates information on the nature of the department's undergraduate students, the career plans of majors, and the

## Teaching

work experiences of students after graduation.

In order to carry out this formidable workload, the Director is assisted by work-study students, graduate assistants, secretarial help and members of departmental committees.

### KENTUCKY DIRECTOR

The Director of Undergraduate Studies at Kentucky is Michael Brooks who has occupied the position since it was established in Fall 1976.

"I am still excited about it," Brooks said. "Support from the department has been excellent."

Since the position was created, the department has started an honors program, initiated research on students, established a teaching resource center, revised

its policy on teaching assistants and changed the requirements for majors.

"We've been able to move quickly," Brooks said, "because the reward structure has been brought in line with what I am doing. I can spend my time on these tasks because I know this is what I am being evaluated on."

Brooks said his evaluation is broken down in the following manner: 65 percent on teaching and related responsibilities; 10 percent on research and publications broadly defined; and 25 percent on his other duties.

Brooks does not believe a person in his position needs to be a "master teacher", but he does think the person should be "a solid teacher", be enthusiastic about students, and be knowledgeable about teaching and the teaching of teaching. In addition, the person needs to be adminis-

tratively skilled and be able to facilitate the work of others.

Because of his responsibilities for teaching assistants, Brooks does work with his counterpart on the graduate level and he is consulted on the admission of students to the graduate program. He also serves as an *ex officio* member of all department committees.

### IMPLEMENTATION

Brooks believes his position could be profitably adopted by other sociology departments—

graduate and undergraduate. However, he points out that it took three years to implement the position at Kentucky.

"The support of the Dean of Instruction and the senior faculty in the department, especially local stars, is crucial," Brooks said. The existence of a Special Title Professorial Series within the university was also quite helpful. Special Title positions are judged by criteria appropriate for the special position and not by the criteria used for standard professorial ranks.

## Section Awards Authorized

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mandated a reconsideration of these awards in 1988 to determine if these awards are still needed.

### SECTION AWARDS

Sections were authorized to give awards in accordance with guidelines established by Council. Guidelines already established by Council are (1) the award is not named after any person; (2) the award is honorific only; and (3) the Section has existed for a minimum of five years. Council left the continuation of the Stouffer Award to the determination of

the Section on Methodology.

### MONETARY AWARDS

An ad hoc committee will be appointed to develop policy and procedures governing grants, competitions, fellowships, internships, lectureships, prizes, etc., made by ASA. Council explicitly excluded the Minority Fellowship Program and immediately related activities from this category.

For more information on actions taken by Council during its January meeting see the minutes published elsewhere in this issue.

## 19 Departments Attend Workshop

Faculty and graduate students from nineteen graduate departments of sociology participated in the workshop aimed at preparing graduate students for teaching that was held in Sacramento under the sponsorship of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology.

The workshop was designed to assist departments to create or further develop activities such as seminars on teaching, and training programs for teaching assistants. The program was coordinated by Dean Dorn, California State University, Sacramento, and Carla Howerly, University of Minnesota.

Dorn indicated that he and Howerly were "very pleased with the response to the workshop—evaluation response forms were extremely favorable and participants felt they learned a lot that would be useful in their own departments. They stressed the open sharing of ideas."

Howerly noted the program included several types of sessions: "We had demonstrations of actual class sessions used in teaching seminars, presentations on major teacher development approaches currently in use in sociology departments, meetings and work time for the graduate student-faculty teams that came from departments, and also sessions on major issues in teaching and times for informal presentations by workshop participants."

### Departments Represented

While two-thirds of the departments were from states west of the Rocky Mountains, participating departments included Indiana, Hawaii, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska. The other departments represented were: Stanford, Utah State, Southwest Texas State, UC-Berkeley, Portland State, Humboldt State, Nevada, Idaho State, Montana, Oregon, San Francisco State, California State-Los Angeles, California State-Dominguez Hills, and New Mexico.

Departments paid their own

transportation to and from the workshop and a small literature fee; the ASA Projects on Teaching paid room and board through its grants from the Lilly Endowment, Inc. and the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education.

The workshop was staffed by eight sociologists affiliated with the ASA Projects (two of whom are graduate students). In addition to the Coordinators, Howerly and Dorn, the staff included Ted Bradshaw, UC-Berkeley; Fred Campbell, University of Washington; Reed Geertsens, Utah State University; Theodore Wagenaar, Miami University; Nancy Esteb, University of Washington; and David Kaufman, Central Washington University.

"During the past three years, the ASA Projects on Teaching have sponsored more than a dozen teaching and teacher development workshops," noted Projects Director Hans O. Mauksch, University of Missouri, "the Sacramento workshop was our third directed at graduate students as teachers, the earlier ones having been held in Detroit and Boston."

## Computer Graphics

A new video tape, "Computer Graphics in Learning," that examines the growing use of computer graphics terminals as interactive learning tools in instruction is available for showing by faculty members and administrators at no charge from Tektronix, Inc.

Emphasis in the 16-minute tape is on answering the question why a school should utilize computer graphics in learning, benefits to the faculty, student opinion and low cost. Examples are based on the work of Alfred Bork, Professor of Physics, UC-Irvine.

The tape is available through local Tektronix field offices or through the Institutional Market Manager, Tektronix Information Display Group, P.O. Box 500, Beaverton, OR 97077.

# ANNOUNCING THE 1978 ASA AWARDS

## SOROKIN AWARD

The Sorokin Award will be presented in August 1978 to the author of a publication during the two preceding years which, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, makes an outstanding contribution to the progress of sociology. Publications of any kind (theoretical essay or empirical report, book or article) may be nominated as long as they are distinguished by their excellence. This award carries a stipend of \$500. Send nominations to: The Sorokin Award Selection Committee, c/o ASA, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Deadline: May 1, 1978.

## DUBOIS-JOHNSON-FRAZIER AWARD

This biennial award was created to honor the intellectual traditions and contributions of W.E. DuBois, Charles S. Johnson, and E. Franklin Frazier. It will be made either to sociologists for an outstanding contribution in the tradition of these men, or to an academic institution for its work in assisting the development of scholarly efforts in the same tradition. If the award is made to an individual, it will carry a stipend of \$500; if made to an institution, it will consist of a commemorative plaque. Send nominations to: Roy S. Bryce-Laporte, 1413 Floral Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20012. Deadline: May 1, 1978.

## BERNARD AWARD

The American Sociological Association announces the establishment of the Jessie Bernard Award to recognize outstanding scholarly contributions to the sociological study of women. Nominations are invited for the presentation of the biennial award in 1979. The Bernard Award will be presented for publication(s) offering an exceptional contribution in a substantive area of sociology which focuses on women. Send nominations to: Ruth A. Wallace, Department of Sociology, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20052.

## NCSA Focuses On Human Rights, Undergrad Teaching

The North Central Sociological Association has organized its Annual Meeting, May 18-20, Netherland Hilton, Cincinnati, around the theme "Human Rights and the Life Cycle".

Besides the sessions devoted to this theme, the meeting also includes several sessions on the teaching of undergraduate sociology, applied sociology and public policy, and a number of sessions concerned with contemporary public issues.

Dean Knudsen, NCSA President, will give his address on "Virtues, Values and Victims: Toward a Theory of Social Problems".

Sessions directly reflecting the theme of the meeting include "Aging, the Aged, and Human Rights"; "Social Movements and Human Rights: Issues and Outcomes"; "Human Rights of Patients: Movements and Counter-movements"; and "Social Movements and Human Rights: Preserving Lifestyles".

Sessions will also be devoted to prize-winning graduate and undergraduate papers.

For further information, contact Ann E. Davis, NCSA Secretary, Department of Sociology, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056.