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Footnotes

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Council Ponders New ASA Journal

A new ASA journal designed primarily for "non-specialists" and emphasizing clear, non-technical writing was considered at the March meeting of the ASA Council. The proposed journal is a response to several needs perceived by Council members, including the need for sociologists to keep abreast of new research in specialties other than their own, for an effective medium of communicating sociological research findings to non-sociologists, for sociologists to be informed about sociologically relevant developments in other social science disciplines, and for timely materials suitable for teacher and student use.

The proposed journal, according to first explorations, would differ in style from research oriented, scholarly journals as well as from the journals which seek to popularize social science findings. The proposed journal's emphasis would be towards synthesizing available knowledge, placing content into the context of journal concerns of sociology and emphasizing relevance, application, and implications for other sociological fields.

The March consideration of the proposed journal followed a discussion in January by the Council Task Group on Dissemination, an examination of the proposal by the Publications Committee in February, and a preliminary exploration of financial feasibility by the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget in early March. In these earlier deliberations, the proposal was accorded a highly positive response. Further Council action on the proposal is expected later this year, after additional information on costs, probable circulation, and reactions from ASA membership has been accumulated. If the remaining decisions are positive, the first issue of the journal would be in print late in 1979 or early in 1980.

The proposal for this new journal specifies that it would consider unsolicited manuscripts appropriate for the purposes of the journal, but that considerable editorial and rewrite work would typically be undertaken to make the final copy maximally readable and appropriately brief. In addition, the editor might invite papers and there would be some writeups by the editorial staff. Items included would be expected to fall into the following five categories: (1) summary reports of recent sociological

See *New Journal*, p. 5



Rita J. Simon

Rita J. Simon New ASA Editor

Rita James Simon has accepted the position of editor of the *American Sociological Review* beginning with the first issue in 1978. She succeeds Morris Zelditch of Stanford University who has served as editor since 1975. Simon is Director of the Law and Society Program and Professor of Sociology at the University of Illinois. She has served as Chair of that Department from 1968-70. She has been Visiting Professor at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, specializing in law and sociology. Simon has served as member of ASA Council and has been the recipient of Ford

See *Simon*, p. 5

Sociology and Related Disciplines: Shared and Divergent Perspectives

The annual convention of the ASA almost always has a multidisciplinary quality, both because colleagues from other fields are on the program and also because many members of the ASA have interests that carry them over into related subjects. At the 1977 convention, the multidisciplinary quality will be highlighted. The theme of the meeting, "Sociology and Related Disciplines: Shared and Divergent Perspectives," will find expression in some of the regular sessions, but particularly in the

plenary sessions and in a series of thematic panels built around topics of interest to several fields. As you glance down the list of sessions, given below, you will undoubtedly think of subjects with multidisciplinary aspects that are not included. (The Program Committee started with a list more than twice as long as the one given.) But it is the hope of the Committee that it has selected a number of the problems central to the sciences of human behavior and that the discussion of those problems from a variety of per-

spectives will encourage further cooperation across disciplinary lines.

We are fortunate in having panelists who have made significant contributions from a wide variety of fields to topics of major concern to sociology. Although there may be a few additions to the panels, they now stand virtually complete, as follows:

PLENARY SESSIONS

Sociology and Related Disciplines: Shared and Divergent Perspectives

President: Suzanne Keller, Princeton University
Introduction of Speaker: Joseph Elder, University of Wisconsin

Presidential Address: J. Milton Yinger, Oberlin College

Competing Models of Multi-Ethnic and Multi-Racial Societies

President: Wendell Bell, Yale University

Panel: George DeVos, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley

Thomas Pettigrew, Department of Psychology and Social Relations, Harvard University

Robin Williams, Cornell University

Discussion: Roy Bryce-Laporte, Smithsonian Institution

Competing Models of Modernity: What Will "Modern" Mean in the Year 2,000?

President: Albert McQueen, Oberlin College

Panel: Alex Inkeles, Stanford University

See *Program*, p. 7



Norval D. Glenn

Norval Glenn Becomes Editor of *Contemporary Sociology*

Norval D. Glenn, Professor of Sociology at the University of Texas, Austin will assume the editorship of *Contemporary Sociology* for a term of three years beginning January 1978. He will succeed Bennett Berger, University of California at San Diego, who is the current editor. *Contemporary Sociology* is ASA's journal devoted to the review of current sociological literature.

Professor Glenn received his PhD from the University of Texas, Austin in 1962. Previously, he taught at Miami University,

See *Glenn*, p. 5

1977 Problems of the Discipline Grants Announced

ASA Council has funded this small grants program for the fourth year in the amount of \$5,000. Selection of the recipients for these grants will be the responsibility of an ASA Council-appointed committee.

The purpose of the program is to make grants to small groups of sociologists to facilitate the exchange of working papers, the development of research plans, or otherwise test out each other's ideas, possibly by meeting, all to the end of moving the sociological enterprise into a more productive future. Grants will not be given for travel or related expenses for the ASA Annual Meeting.

Five grants were awarded last year totalling \$5,000. The Committee is seeking new proposals for 1977 and does not plan on renewing previous grants or funding new proposals from previous recipients.

The deadline for submission of proposals is July 1; the awards, generally not to exceed \$1,000 each, will be announced following the Annual Meeting in September.

See *Discipline*, p. 4

Sociometry Becomes Social Psychology

At its March meeting, the Council approved a change in the title of *Sociometry*. Beginning with Volume 41, the journal will bear the title, *Social Psychology*. Its former identity as *Sociometry* will be indicated at least for a period of time. Volume numbering will be continued.

The change has followed literally years of discussion and debate which became more clearly defined during the deliberations of the Council's Task Group on Dissemination. A

survey of social psychologists employed in departments of sociology documented general dissatisfaction with the title *Sociometry*. The results of the survey along with summaries of the Task Group's discussions were referred to the Committee on Publications who recommended the specific new title.

The change in title is symbolic of a deeper concern with the journal's coverage. The Editorial Policy of the journal recently has been revised by Editor Howard

Schuman. A statement to this effect appeared in the April 1977 FOOTNOTES. The policy states that the journal is "concerned with the entire range of interests and problems in social psychology" and that neither theoretical nor methodological orthodoxy is fostered. It is the hope of all involved in the decision that *Social Psychology* will achieve greater diversity, maintain high quality, and generate broader interest among those working in this area which, at best, is loosely delimited.

Change Magazine to Feature Teaching of Sociology

Change, the magazine of higher education, will give national visibility to the undergraduate teaching efforts of 14 sociologists in its Fourth Report on Teaching and recognize up to 50 more sociologists in a supplementary booklet.

The Fourth Report on Teaching, scheduled for publication in July, will carry major articles on five sociologists and shorter articles on nine others. The supplementary booklet will carry one-page synopses of the efforts of up

to 50 other sociologists who are attempting to improve undergraduate instruction.

Major articles will report on Jean Curran and her Social Systems Research Center, California State College, Dominguez Hills; on John F. Seggar and his Creative Learning Through the Application of Sociological Principles program, Brigham Young University; on Stephen G. Wieting and his research simulations with computers for upperclass majors

See *Change*, p. 6

NOTICE

Be sure to take note of the dates for this year's Annual Meeting in Chicago:

September 5-9, 1977

Minorities & Women

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT:
* *Patterns of Interracial Politics: Conflict and Cooperation in the City*, by Peter K. Eisinger, New York, Academic Press, 1975, \$11.00
* *Black-White Income Differentials: Empirical Studies and Policy Implications*, by Stanley H. Masters, New York, Academic Press, 1975, \$12.50

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT: Women in Non-Traditional Occupations. This is a bibliography of research on women in non-traditional occupations published between January 1970 and June 1976. "Non-traditional" is defined as occupations having less than 38% women in their respective labor forces, compared with the national figure of 38% women in the total labor force. It is intended for vocational education administrators, vocational education researchers setting research priorities and conducting research, and counselors, teachers, and students considering occupational choices. It will be of interest to sociologists of education and sociologists of work, as well as sociologists of sex roles. To order copies, contact Deborah Ashford, Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education, Room 4147, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT: *Employment Outlook for Anthropologists, Economists, Geographers, Historians, Political Scientists, Sociologists*, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1976, Bulletin 1875-113. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Price 35 cents. Stock number 029-001-01728-6. There is a minimum charge of \$1.00 for each mail order. This

pamphlet provides information on the nature of the work; places of employment; training qualifications and advancement; employment outlook; earning and working conditions; sources of additional information for each of the social sciences listed in the title.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT: THE INSTITUTE OF WOMEN'S STUDIES IN THE ARAB WORLD, 475 Riverside Drive, Room 1221, New York, NY 10027; (212) 666-1319 or 666-7055. The Institute provides a network for sharing and exchanging information about women in the Arab world. Sociologists are invited to request a brochure describing the institute, the newsletter, a listing of materials available, and announcements of any Institute publications. Send name, address, title/profession, telephone number, phone, and indicate which of the above four items are requested.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT: WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK (WIN). WIN NEWS is a worldwide open communication system by, for, and about women of all backgrounds, beliefs, nationalities, and age groups. WIN NEWS serves the general public, institutions, and organizations by transmitting information about women and women's groups. WIN NEWS is self-supporting and participatory. It depends on subscriptions to remain independent and free. "Participating" means that we send them useful information of interest to women working for independence and self-reliance all over the world. ("Participating" for sociologists means translating our basic sociological research into policy implications for improving the status

of women at home and abroad.) WIN NEWS subscriptions can be ordered for \$15.00 from WIN NEWS, Fran P. Hosken, 187 Grant Street, Lexington, MA 02173; (617) 862-9431.

Open Meetings Planned by Women and Minorities

In accordance with Council mandate that ASA committees should provide time for exchange with ASA membership to provide feedback and accountability, the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology and the Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities will schedule such meetings. The time and location of these open meetings will appear in the official program.

The Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology encourages members to attend and to give feedback in response to the committee's activities during the past year. Plans for the future will be discussed and responses and suggestions elicited.

The Committee is planning to explore the situation of women sociologists in two- and four-year colleges. It is interested in pursuing the campus visitation program ("Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology," FOOTNOTES, January 1977). Grassroots input is very important to insure continued sensitivity to the problems faced by women in sociology and to increase awareness of issues of particular concern to local ASA members.

The open meeting of the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities will include, in addition to its report on past and planned activities, representatives from similar committees from the various regional sociological societies. The Committee's concern with a comprehensive, discipline-wide approach to the problems of racial and ethnic minorities will be one of the major themes which the Committee wishes to discuss and for which it encourages reactions and suggestions.

NSF Seeks Minorities, Women and Handicapped

The National Science Foundation is seeking to increase the representation of minorities, women, and the handicapped in its Rotator Program. The program is designed to augment the permanent staff of scientists and other professional employees at NSF with faculty members of colleges and universities across the country to serve in non-career positions for terms of one to two years. Particularly welcome are scientists with a PhD plus six years of scientific research experience. A broad general knowledge of the applicable field of science and some administrative experience are also desirable. Salary is negotiable based on qualifications and experience.

The application deadline is September 1, 1977. Interested persons should send their vitae and statements of interest to: Herbert Harrington, Jr., Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, National Science Foundation, Room 536, 1800 G Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20550; (202) 632-9178.

NEH Seeks 1978 Summer Program Directors

The National Endowment for the Humanities is seeking scholars to direct the seminars for its Summer Seminars for College Teachers for the summer of 1978. The seminars are offered at universities across the country in a variety of fields in the humanities and social sciences and are attended by teachers in undergraduate and two-year colleges who are concerned with improving their knowledge of the subjects they teach. This coming summer four sociologists are directing seminars: Alvin Gouldner on "Intellectuals and Twentieth Century Revolutions;" Donald Levine on "Rationality and Freedom in Modern Society and Social Thought;" Gresham Sykes on "Crime, Punishment, and Retribution in America;" and Robert N. Wilson on "Sociological and Psychological Aspects of Modern Literature."

Applicants to teach the seminars should be qualified by reason of their own scholarship and their ability and interest in undergraduate teaching. The deadline for submission of proposals to direct 1978 Summer Seminars is July 1, 1977. Additional information and proposal guidelines can be obtained from: Marjorie Berlincourt, Program Officer, NEH Summer Seminars, Division of Fellowships, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 80506; (202) 382-3771.

THE JOSSEY-BASS BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES

Eileen D. Gambrill

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION

Handbook of Assessment, Intervention, and Evaluation



The number of people interested in behavior modification as a mode of therapy has grown rapidly over the past decade. A great deal of material is now available on the various techniques that give this therapy its distinctive quality. Until now, however, no single source has offered information about the vast range of applications while also focusing specifically on how to apply behavioral procedures. This new 1,200-page handbook contains a wealth of data within a framework most helpful to professionals who are using — or wish to use — behavior modification methods in their work.

Eileen Gambrill emphasizes three elements throughout the book — *assessment, intervention, and evaluation* — and shows, in a step-by-step manner, how they are applied in behavior modification practice. In addition, she stresses six basic themes: (1) the self-management aspects of behavioral procedures, (2) the importance of taking into account internal events (such as thoughts) as well as external events, (3) the need for multiform assessment and intervention, (4) the advantages and ethics of being accountable, (5) the careful search for client assets, and (6) the involvement of clients in the change process to the greatest extent possible.

In presenting a wide variety of techniques, the handbook will be valuable to several groups of professionals — not only those who are currently practicing behavior modification and wish to expand their range, but also those

who are just beginning their practices and could benefit from a compendium of information about this field. Since the book describes many aspects of behavior modification that have often been neglected — such as consideration for clients' thoughts and feelings — professionals will recognize continuities between their current methods and behavioral procedures. Thus, no matter what the practitioner's orientation, the handbook will contain useful information. Social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, and counselors who work in open (nonresidential) settings will be able to view the ways in which behavioral methods have been used with numerous problems, and they will also be able to begin to employ these methods in practice.

Gambrill provides a realistic view of the field of behavior modification and puts into perspective the surprising number of misconceptions and stereotypes about behavioral methods. Contrary to popular images, such as that presented in the movie *Clockwork Orange*, clients are involved in the behavior modification process — in the selection both of procedures and objectives. Gambrill shows that behavior modification therapy is not as limited as is often supposed and points out the great diversity of ways to assess a problem, deal with it, and evaluate the results. One of the strengths of behavior modification, she maintains, is its adaptability to specific circumstances.

CONTENTS

1. Overview of Behavior Modification
2. Some Basic Terminology and Concepts
3. Important Features of Behavioral Practice
4. Framework for Assessment
5. Steps in Assessment
6. Locating Environmental and Personal Resources
7. Observation and Recording
8. Selection and Evaluation of Intervention Plans
9. Behavioral Intervention with Children, Adolescents, and Their Families
10. Enhancing Marital Interaction
11. Anxiety Reduction Procedures for Specific Stressors
12. Developing Self-Management Skills for Regulating Stress
13. Development of Effective Social Skills
14. Behavioral Intervention with Depression
15. Behavioral Intervention with Problem Drinkers
16. Drug Abuse
17. Behavioral Intervention in Educational Settings
18. Behavioral Procedures for Health-Related Problems
19. Severe Behavior Disturbances
20. Sexual Behavior
21. Residential Settings
22. Ethics of Interpersonal Helping
23. Needs and Prospects of Behavior Modification

\$29.95

Funding Opportunities

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES CALENDAR

This year, taking advantage of its location in Washington, the ASA Executive Office has begun an effort to collect and disseminate information about federal government funding opportunities for sociologists. For the last several months, *FOOTNOTES* has included articles on sources of funds and a special Funding Opportunities column. This issue of *FOOTNOTES* initiates a calendar of Funding Program Deadlines.

The purpose of the calendar is, of course, to inform ASA members interested in applying for research grants, fellowships and other funded activities of impending deadlines in an easy-to-read format. A more general goal of the Funding Opportunities column and calendar is to apprise members of the Association of the broad range of potential support for sociological activities, and to acquaint researchers with the agencies and programs that deal with their areas of interest.

The calendar is not intended to be comprehensive. The first calendar includes only those programs (with one exception) which are described in this issue of *FOOTNOTES*. However, deadlines which have not passed will be included along with new ones in

the next issue. Some programs which have several deadlines each year, no deadlines (meaning that applications or proposals may be submitted at any time), or an unknown deadline will also be noted in the calendar.

As many readers have recognized in the past, *FOOTNOTES*, which is published monthly except June, July, and September, is not always the ideal medium for publication of information about programs which have very short interims between their initial announcement and the deadline for application. The ASA Executive Office often receives notices no sooner than a few weeks before an application deadline, making it impossible for the information to reach *FOOTNOTES* readers in time for them to take action. Perhaps the best advice to individuals actively seeking a grant or fellowship is to call the agencies which fund projects in their areas of interest and ask to be placed on the agencies' mailing list. Whenever possible, announcements published in *FOOTNOTES* will include a telephone number. Because of the limitations posed by *FOOTNOTES'* irregular publication schedule, the deadline calendar is experimental. The Executive Office welcomes reactions to its program on funding information and suggestions for improved dissemination.

NSF Offers Opportunities for Public Service

Two new National Science Foundation programs offer excellent opportunities for sociologists to become professionally involved in public issues. As a means of improving the public understanding of science (including social science), engineering, and technology and their impact on public issues, the Foundation's Science for Citizens Program will award 15 to 25 residencies and 15 to 25 internships to facilitate the participation of scientists and engineers and science students in "activities that contribute to the development and dissemination of facts, issues, and arguments relevant to public policy issues having significant scientific and technological aspects." Enabling citizens to reach informed decisions in their daily lives as well as on matters of public policy in broader social and political contexts will be the goals of the residencies and internships.

Residents and interns must associate themselves with any of a wide range of host organizations that serve important public services such as educational institutions, state and local government agencies, professional organizations and societies, trade unions and trade associations, and citizens' organizations. Applications from individuals must be accompanied by acknowledgement from the host organization which indicates how the proposed project will tie in with the aspects of the host's program that is directed toward the program's goals.

The Public Service Science Residencies are being offered to individuals with a doctoral degree or equivalent professional experience and qualifications. The tenure of the residency is 12 months and the stipend is \$18,000. Internships are offered to undergraduate seniors and graduate students. The tenure of the internships may range from 6 to 12 months. The stipend rate for interns is approximately \$420 per month.

The application deadline for both programs is May 15, 1977. Phone George W. Tressel in NSF's Office of Science and Society for application materials: (202) 282-7770.

FUNDING HIGHLIGHT: NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent federal granting agency. It was created by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public activity in the humanities. According to the legislation establishing the Endowment, the humanities include, but are not limited to, the following fields: history, philosophy, languages, literature, linguistics, archeology, jurisprudence, history and criticism of the arts, ethics, comparative religion, and those aspects of the social sciences which employ historical or philosophical approaches. These social sciences include cultural anthropology, sociology, political theory, international relations, and other subjects concerned with questions of value and not with quantitative matters.

The programs of the Endowment are designed to "encourage the understanding of ideals, values, and experiences which have been and will be formative in our culture, and to relate the study of the humanities to national needs." Through the Division of Research Grants, support is given to group projects of research in the humanities, to centers of research, to the preparation of important research tools, and to the editing of significant humanistic texts. Other divisions administer fellowship programs for individuals, education programs which support teaching in the humanities, and public programs which support institutions such as museums and libraries.

The April issue of *FOOTNOTES* included an announcement of NEH Fellowships for Independent Study and Research and a description of the projects of last year's recipients in sociology. Other fellowship programs of interest to sociologists are: Summer Seminars for College Teachers which fund teachers who attend the seminars as well as Seminar Directors (see announcement in this issue of *FOOTNOTES*), Fellowships in Residence for College Teachers, Summer Stipends for research, Fellowships and Stipends for the Professions aimed at persons in professions outside teaching, and Fellowship

FUNDING PROGRAM DEADLINES

Deadline	Program	Agency	Details in FOOTNOTES	Contact
May 15, 1977	Public Service Residencies and Internships	NSF	May 1977	(202) 282-7770
May 20, 1977	Hispanic-American Labor Research	Department of Labor	May 1977	(202) 523-6050
June 1, 1977	General Research Grants	National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)	May 1977	(202) 382-3414
	Fellowships for Independent Study	NEH	April 1977	(202) 382-5827
	Fulbright Fellowships (Americas, Australia, New Zealand)	Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES)	May 1977	(202) 833-4950
July 1, 1977	Fulbright Fellowships (Africa, Asia, Europe)	CIES	May 1977	(202) 833-4950
	Summer Seminar Directors	NEH	May 1977	(202) 382-7771
October 17, 1977	Summer Stipends	NEH	May 1977	(202) 382-7771
July 1/November 1, 1977	Research Grants	National Center for Health Services Research	May 1977	(302) 443-2770
March 1/July 1/November 1, 1977	Sex Role Research	Division of Extramural Research, NIMH	May 1977	(301)443-3936
	Research on Rape	National Center for Prevention and Control of Rape, NIMH	May 1977	(301) 443-1910
Unknown	NATO Travel Grants	NSF	May 1977	(202) 282-7916

Support to Center for Advanced Study.

The Division of Education Programs sponsors Institutional Grants which support the strengthening of humanities curricula in college and universities, Educational Projects Grants usually made to small groups of faculty for teaching demonstration projects, and a Humanities Institutes Program which brings together a number of distinguished senior faculty and promising younger faculty from around the country for intensive discussion of central issues in the humanities.

Staff members at NEH will respond to queries about the feasibility of proposed projects and provide further information about the Endowment's programs. Contact: National Endowment for the Humanities, 805 15th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20506.

National Center for Health Services Research. The Health Resources Administration's National Center for Health Services Research is soliciting proposals for research grants in the health manpower field. Up to \$750,000 in grant money is available for research that concerns the non-physician health care labor force. Suggested research areas include the implications of collective bargaining in the health field career patterns and mobility of health personnel, and the supply of non-physician labor. The National Center has announced two application deadlines: July 1, 1977 for review in October-November, and November 1, 1977 for review in February-March, 1978. For further information, contact: Review and Advisory Services, National Center for Health Services Research, Room 15-35, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Travel Grants to NATO Institutes. NSF will award international travel grants to about 80 young U.S. scientists to attend some 40 NATO advanced study institutes in Europe during the summer of 1977. The institutes provide advanced instruction on specialized topics in the social sciences in addition to the physical and life sciences, mathematics, and engineering. The institutes normally last from two to three weeks and are attended by young scientists from the various NATO countries. Junior faculty and advanced graduate and postdoctoral students who are citizens of the U.S. are eligible to apply.

The travel grants are made only upon nomination by a NATO Institute Director. General information about the awards and a list of NATO Institutes is available from the National Science Foundation, but

application inquiries should be sent to the appropriate Institute Director, not to NSF. For general information, contact: NATO Travel Awards, Division of Science Manpower Improvement, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550; (202) 282-7916.

Fulbright-Hays Awards in Sociology

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars announces that about 500 Fulbright-Hays awards will be available in 92 countries for 1978-79, and that a number have been programmed in sociology. The countries with positions for sociologists and the specialties requested are listed below.

Algeria: sociology (French or Arabic required); *Asia/Pacific:* Southeast Asian studies; *Australia:* sociological bases of education; child behavior; *Austria:* sociology (German required); *China (Taiwan):* sociology/social work; *France:* American civilization (French required); *Greece:* social science research techniques and curricula; *India:* sociology; *Iran:* sociology, social work or anthropology; *Israel:* medical sociology; *Italy:* sociology/cultural anthropology; *Japan:* American culture and society; *Pacific studies:* comparative contemporary study; *Korea:* collaboration with Korean scholars; *Malaysia:* sociology; *Southeast Asian studies;* *Netherlands:* criminology; cultural anthropology; demographic studies; *Norway:* sociology, comparative politics and public administration; *Peru:* comparative U.S.—Peruvian social, economic and/or political institutions (Spanish required); *Philippines:* sociology; *Sierra Leone:* sociology; *Sri Lanka:* sociology; *Zambia:* theory.

Those desiring a copy of the 1978-79 announcement of Fulbright-Hays award opportunities for university teaching and advanced research abroad should immediately send name, address, highest degree, specialization and country interest to the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Eleven Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036. Applications are due for the American Republics, Australia and New Zealand by June 1, 1977, and for Africa, Asia and Europe by July 1, 1977.

National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape, within the Division of Special Studies of NIMH, supports research and demonstration projects to investigate the problems of rape. The Center funds basic and applied research covering such topics as the influence of laws and social policies on rape, the relationship of reported and actual rapes, and the

psychological impact of rape. Research ad demonstrations projects to implement, develop, and test innovative methods for dealing with rape. The program has an appropriation of \$5 million for FY77. Proposals are reviewed in three cycles: March 1, July 1, and November 1. For further information, contact: Elizabeth Kutzke, Chief, National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape, NIMH, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852; (301) 443-1910.

Grants for Conceptual Research Concerning the Labor Market Problems of Hispanic Americans. The U.S. Department of Labor announces that it will provide funding for a limited number of developmental grant research awards—none to exceed \$15,000/12 months—to support and encourage investigative and analytical work in areas concerning the employment and training experience of Hispanic Americans. The research work is expected to be conceptual in nature, aimed at enhancing or synthesizing knowledge about conditions, processes or methods relevant to the labor market problems and issues concerning this population group. Results of this research effort may lead to support of further work in the area.

Proposals may be submitted by colleges, universities, and public or private nonprofit organizations by May 20, 1977. Grant awards are expected to be announced on or before June 30, 1977. Guidelines for submitting proposals may be obtained by writing to: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Central Procurement Staff, ATTN: Hispanic American Studies, 601 D Street, NW, Room 9432, Washington, D.C. 20213.

NIMH Sex Role Research. The National Institute invites proposals for studies on the mental health of women and on the relationship between changing sex roles and psychological status. Research grants may be awarded for a wide variety of types of studies ranging from the biological bases of behavior to the sex role socialization of children. The program's areas of emphasis include: differences between the sexes in epidemiological indices, the nature of psychiatric disorders at various crisis periods of women, alternative treatment forms developed for women, the relationship of therapists' sex-role attitudes and stereotypes to various aspects of psychological functioning, synthesis of research on sex-role

Letters

I teach in a two-person department in a small, black, liberal college in rural Alabama. Three years ago, my colleague and I decided we were failing to motivate our students to write seriously or even to engage in a sustained process of cultivating and developing their own ideas. Our students had no tangible models for professional involvement and misunderstood what they had to do to achieve professional recognition. In short, we were in the same position as most teachers of undergraduates.

After trying classroom and campus inducements to increase students' interest in their work in sociology, we decided to go beyond our own campus and involve students in a larger forum. Together with other sociologists in our area, we established the Northeast Alabama Sociological Association (NASA) in 1975. NASA's goals are to promote students' professional awareness, interest, and upgrading. After two years of active operation, we can evaluate our performance and want to share our findings with other sociologists in hopes that others might find a similar organization valuable.

NASA meetings are held once each semester. They generally last from 9 to 5 during a single weekday. Those attending conferences have represented 16 colleges and universities and 9 agencies (governmental units, service agencies, political and community groups, and institutes). The meetings are convenient and accessible with almost all participants coming from within a 100-mile radius of Birmingham. On the average, a participant travels for just over an hour to get to a meeting. Normally, about 35 students, 10 faculty, and 5 non-teaching professionals are on the formal program with 150 others attending.

Meetings are designed as much like ASA meetings as possible. We generally have about 5 paper presentation sessions and the same number of roundtable sessions per conference with two or three sessions running simultaneously. Thus far, all paper presentation sessions have been chaired by faculty members. About 60 percent of those presenting papers have been students, 30 percent faculty, and 10 percent professional people. (The review process for papers is informal. Papers are usually very interesting, although not always well researched.) Students have predominated as instigators and organizers of roundtable discussion sessions. The student-run roundtables have been particularly well organized, interesting, and successful. Other types of presentations are arranged to accommodate special needs or interests.

NASA members keep in touch through a bi-monthly newsletter currently edited by Professor Wilson at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. The newsletter encourages maximum participation at meetings.

Faculty in the region have successfully encouraged students to participate in NASA. Students are given the opportunity to visit other campuses, exchange their views formally and informally with other academics, meet and talk with practitioners in the non-teaching professions, and develop a better understanding of the discipline. The second year of NASA operation showed a marked improvement in the quality of student participation. We expect continued improvement as students come to enjoy sociology, see themselves as developing professionals, and understand what is expected of them as participants at professional meetings.

Back at individual campuses, students are beginning to expect more of themselves. In addition, they are more interested in sociology and feel closer to their teachers. All this was accomplished with little effort or expense. Local student-oriented associations designed to augment our teaching efforts would probably be very effective in metropolitan areas and even more important for small schools in rural areas.

Charles Powers
Talladega College

I wish to protest the "smear campaign" that has been waged against the International Cultural Foundation (ICF) and particularly against its major activity, the International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS). This campaign is based on the fact that these activities are funded by the Unification Church headed by Rev. Moon, a fact which has been publicly announced on many occasions and therefore constitutes a perfectly straightforward overt relationship.

However, this fact has been distorted by many to suggest that the secular activities of ICF are covertly controlled by Rev. Moon. It is this distortion which constitutes the "smear campaign" that has misled many social scientists, and intellectuals in general, and has led some of them to boycott these activities. I think this boycott is a serious disservice to the advancement of knowledge and to the building of good relations among the intellectuals of the world.

I have participated in ICF seminars over the past four years. In particular, I served as a group chairman at the Fifth ICUS which was held in Washington over the Thanksgiving weekend just past. All ICUS chairmen handled their sessions exactly as they would at AAAS or ASA or AAPOR conferences. Some 400 intellectuals from some 60 different countries participated. These were men and women who represented every color, creed, and continent on our planet. It was a stimulating, indeed a unique, occasion for a global meeting of minds.

Rev. Moon participated only to the extent of welcoming the participants, many of whom made it quite clear in their statements that they were not adherents of Rev. Moon or the Unification Church. Among these were some of the responsible officers of the conference, including myself. Yet, the conference was denounced as anti-semitic, despite the plain fact that there was a large delegation from Israel and that a very substantial number of the responsible chairmen of its sessions are Jewish, again including myself.

This patent falsehood must not be allowed to go uncorrected. I trust that, by publication of this letter, you will draw the attention of your readers to the truth of the matter. A sixth ICUS will be held in San Francisco next Thanksgiving weekend. I trust that those social scientists who are invited will agree to attend. If they are obliged to refuse, I hope it will not be for the wrong reasons.

Daniel Lerner
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology

Editing a journal, a lonely task performed at the expense of neglecting one's own work, invites five or six brickbats for every word of praise. The high rate of manuscript rejection—owing to space shortages—has increased the incidence of Wounded-Author Syndrome, an endemic malady among scholars who submit manuscripts for publication. Angry

people write more letters than other people do, hence some recent letters to the editors of ASA publications may lead to the inference that something is wrong with journal practices and policies.

In contrast, many of my colleagues and I are pleased with both the quality of articles and the balance of coverage in association journals. Owing to the hard work of the editors, a variety of work at the cutting edge of the discipline is easily available. I am grateful.

Joan Huber
University of Illinois,
Urbana-Champaign

Your recent decision to drop the employment section from FOOTNOTES indicates a poor understanding of its value as news to all ASA members. Furthermore, the result is likely to be a limited dissemination of employment information which runs counter to the current emphasis on affirmative action and equal opportunity in hiring.

To be more specific, the present policy works to no one's advantage. Employers no longer can be assured that their listings reach into every sociology department with at least one ASA member, nor can they be sure of attracting the attention of the well-qualified candidate who has a position but who might be enticed by a more attractive situation. Persons seeking employment face the additional expense of subscribing to the *Employment Bulletin*, and the knowledge that their applicant listings will reach few eyes.

Finally, members of the profession who are neither hiring nor seeking employment have traditionally used the employment listings as an indicator of the academic marketplace. From them one could get a feel for what types of schools were hiring, and what salary levels were common. Over a period of time one could even infer that some departments were experiencing inordinate turnover or difficulty in filling a position.

I find it hard to believe that you did not consider all of this when you embarked upon the new policy. Therefore, in my judgment, you owe the members of the association a full explanation of the rationale underlying the present policy or a return to the former one.

Francis D. Glamser
Middle Tennessee State
University

The *Employment Bulletin*, formerly in FOOTNOTES, is a key source of information for many graduate students who are about to begin "hunting" for a job in the sociological marketplace. And, we suspect that it is also of interest to others in the profession whether they are on the job market or not. The *Employment Bulletin* at least offers a rough gauge of departments (and non-academic institutions) which are either replacing personnel or recruiting for new positions; thus one gets an indication of both maintenance and expansion employers, i.e., a source of the state of the job market.

Even though two recent pieces by Anonymous in *The American Sociologist* (November 1976) and Cameron and Wheeler in FOOTNOTES (August 1976) call into question just how useful the *Employment Bulletin* really is, there is little doubt that many graduate students and prospective employers see some utility in it. In fact, for the job candidate, it may be the most important feature of the whole periodical—akin to a first glance at the comics, sports, or (as some reputedly do) the front page in one's local newspaper. In short, for

many the *Employment Bulletin* may be a high priority item. But now with the ASA policy, the *Employment Bulletin* has merited being published under separate cover—for the "modest" sum of \$12.00 per year. While the intent here may have been laudable (e.g., to publish this more frequently, hence to provide a more up-to-date listing of positions), the effect is deplorable. The very group for whom a job is a most pressing concern (i.e., GRADUATE STUDENTS) is now being asked to spend an additional \$12.00 per year to be participants in the profession; or, of course, forego another journal in lieu of receiving the *Employment Bulletin*. Pardon us if we wish some accounting to take place here, but in the past two years we have gone from receiving three journals to receiving two and less than a full copy of FOOTNOTES (with the option of spending another \$12.00 to get a full issue). Can it be that ASA expenses, printing costs, etc., are running this high? Can it be that the *Employment Bulletin*, for which employers and applicants must pay to list an ad, actually costs more to maintain than *ASR*, *TAS*, etc.? Is there something odd here or is it our failure to grasp the current opinion of the ASA membership that present policy is agreeable?

To reiterate our main complaint, it is especially difficult to understand the wisdom in charging the Association's members \$12.00 for something which is (a) not very large in terms of lines of print, (b) probably the most useful information for a large number of aspiring sociologists (i.e., graduate students), and (c) subsidized by its chief beneficiaries. At a minimum, we would like some explanation, justification, etc. for current policy. At a maximum, we would like the issue rethought with a reversal to past policy of including the *Bulletin* in FOOTNOTES. As a middle ground, how about making the *Bulletin* free to graduate students with the provision that they be student members of the ASA?

William Falk and
Forrest A. Deseran
Louisiana State University

Did you know that: The Committee on Racism of the American Orthopsychiatric Association will sponsor a Workshop, at the Annual Meeting in New York on April 15, 1977? This Workshop will explore the multiple costs, psychological, physical, social, emotional, financial and legal in pursuing a case of discrimination in appointment, reappointment and promotion in colleges and universities. Resource people include a Black psychologist who is at the Union Grievance step of filing a case of discrimination; a Black historian who has just won a judgment of Probable Cause by the New York State Division on Human Rights; myself, who will represent my husband, a Black sociologist, whose case is now at Public Hearing stage in his fight for promotion at the Fashion Institute of Technology; a woman anthropologist whose case has completed all the foregoing steps and who is now fighting in the Federal Courts. Two young attorneys will discuss legal aspects of such cases.

Those making allegations of discrimination suffer obscene and threatening telephone calls and mail, adverse psychiatric judgments by unqualified colleagues, and almost exact duplications of excuses by their respondent colleges and universities. We think that the Black man—White woman issue in our case has helped us see and underline the common characteristics of the discrimination suffered by all of us. We hope to establish some kind of network for

the physical and moral support of all people who find themselves faced with discriminatory acts. We invite as many sociologists as possible to attend the Workshop. Reservations can be made through the American Orthopsychiatric Association, 1775 Broadway, New York, NY 10019. I look forward to talking with all of you.

Irene R. Kiernan
Professor of Sociology

Discipline, from p. 1

Applicants must send five copies of their proposals to the ASA office in Washington. The applications should come from small groups of sociologists—three to six members of ASA.

Proposals may be brief but they should set forth an objective, a modus operandi, the implications of the project for the development of sociology as a discipline, tentative plans for disseminating results, and a budget.

The Committee does not wish to suggest theoretical, methodological, or substantive priorities or specific modes of operation, but applicants may be guided by the following considerations. Preferences will be given to:

1. Proposals that involve theoretical and/or methodological issues that promise to have implications of general interest to the entire profession and beyond a narrowly defined substantive field.

2. Proposals that indicate a concern for drawing together several theoretical and/or methodological approaches, as for example those that cut across several different substantive fields.

3. Proposals that are of a stock-taking, integrative, synthesizing, and/or evaluative nature, with respect to a given area of sociological knowledge.

4. Groups of scholars who have already evidenced a degree of prior communication and common focus.

5. Groups that can specify how they intend to follow up on their meetings and to present their results or conclusions to appropriate audiences of sociologists.

6. Groups that can find ways to economize on travel and other expenses, as for example by linking some of their meetings with regularly scheduled professional meetings. Grants will generally not exceed \$1,000 and will not be given for travel outside of North America.

Section News

The Section on Community has sponsored the development of a bibliography and course outlines for the teaching of courses in community and urban community. The listing of over 1200 bibliographic entries and several course outlines was compiled over the last year and a half from Section members by Philip Olson, council member of the Section, and is available at cost (\$3.00) by writing: Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, Kansas City, MO 64110.

Funding Opportunities, from p. 3

expectations of men and women, the life styles, adjustment problems and services needed by minority women, blue collar women and the recently widowed or divorced, the relationship of employment to the mental health of women at various stages of the life cycle, and case studies of how changes in institutions such as the family, law, labor force, and health services affect women.

Applications submitted by March 11, July 1, and November 1, will be considered for projects beginning not earlier than the succeeding December 1, March 1, and June 1, respectively. Application kits are available in the research office at most universities. Further information may be obtained from: Ms. Joyce Lazar, Division of Extramural Research, National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852; (301) 443-3936.

Center for Population Research. The Center for Population Research of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) supports a variety of research in demography, particularly on the reproductive motivation of individuals and on the causes and consequences of population change.

The Center's future plans for its grant and contract programs are described in its *Progress Report and Five Year Plan 1977-1982* (available on request from the address given below.) The report lists the areas

intended for future support and specific questions which require further study under each topic. The wide range of topics includes: trends in fertility and related variables, determinants of fertility, the status and roles of women, socialization for parenthood, criteria used in evaluating the costs and benefits of varying family sizes, decisions affecting fertility, effective practice of contraception, consequences of population change to societies and to families, population distribution and migration, economic and environmental consequences of population growth and change, mortality, and population policy.

Each year, grant application deadlines are March 1, July 1, and November 1 for grants starting on approximately December 1, April 1, and July 1. The Center welcomes inquiries about research ideas and grant applications. Questions should be addressed to: Dr. Jeffrey Evans, Center for Population Research, NICHD, 7910 Woodmont Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20014; (301) 496-6515.

Contracts are solicited by the Center in Requests for Proposals (RFP's) which are issued from time to time. Information about contract research may be obtained from Dr. Jerry Combs at the address given above. His telephone number is (301) 496-1174.

The Center also has a program of postdoctoral fellowships. Application deadlines for the fellowship program are February 1, June 1, and October 1 each year. For further information about the Center's postdoctoral train-

ing program, contact: Postdoctoral Training Officer, PRGB/NICHD, 7910 Woodmont Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20014.

Public Assistance Research. HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA) support research which will assist in discovering new social service concepts relevant to the beneficiaries of their programs—the poor, the aged, children, and youth. Either research grants or contracts are awarded for research that is responsive to SRS program priorities in public assistance and public welfare or to any aspects of current Social Security programs. Although SRS establishes priorities for grant and contract research each year, some funds are reserved for unsolicited proposals. Unsolicited applications may be submitted to either agency at any time. For additional information about the SRS and SSA extramural research programs, contact: Associate Administrator, Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 330 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20201; (202) 245-0843; Director, Division of Grants and Contracts, Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, P.O. Box 2361, Baltimore, MD 21203.

Support for Nursing Education. The Health Resources Administration announces two programs which will help fund nursing education in fiscal year 1977. Nursing Educational Research, funded at \$5 million for FY 1977, will support programs to plan, develop or establish research in nursing education. Nurse Research Fellowships, with a budget of \$1 million for FY 1977, will provide fellowships for nurses to develop skills in research for nursing education. Public and nonprofit private schools of nursing and other public or nonprofit private entities may apply for funds. Deadlines for application have yet to be established. Additional information may be obtained from: Nursing Education Branch, Division of Nursing, Bureau of Health Manpower, 6 C 08 Federal Building, 7550 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20014.

Foundations' Fund Senior Fellowships for Advanced Research in Psychiatry and Its Basic Sciences. The Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry announces a limited program of support for scholars with tenured positions on sabbatical leave in order to further their research and contribute to the knowledge of psychiatric diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Applications are open to distinguished and creative investigators in professional schools and graduate departments of universities and equivalent institutes of research. Applicants must be U.S. or Canadian citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. or Canada. The program will become effective July 1, 1978. Information may be obtained from: Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry, 100 York Street, New Haven, CT 06511.

NSF Social Sciences Proposals Closing Dates. Research proposals in social sciences with starting dates of September or October, 1977 should be received by NSF by March 31, 1977 for the following programs: Economics, Political Science, Sociology, History and Philosophy of Science, Human Geography, and Regional Science. Proposals with a January 1, 1978 starting date should be received by NSF by August 31, 1977. For further information, contact Dr. Herbert Costner, Division of Social Sciences, NSF, (202) 632-4286.

National Institute of Dental Research. The National Institute of Dental Research is seeking research applications which relate to oral health. While much of the currently supported behavioral research is devoted to measurement and treatment of dental fear and anxiety, the Institute will support studies concerning dental health attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors.

Two types of research support programs assist new investigators and investigators at any stage of their research career. The Special Dental Research Award Program is available to researchers with no more than four years of research experience beyond completion of their training. The total direct costs of studies under this program may not exceed \$25,000 per year. The regular research grant program, available to any investigator, does not limit the size or duration of the grant. The deadlines for receipt of grant applications are March 1, July 1, and November 1, 1977.

To determine whether potential research plans fall within the scope of NIDR's research mission and for further grant application information, contact: Dr. Patricia Bryant, Pain Control and Behavioral Studies Program Branch, National Institute of Dental Research Extramural Program, Westwood Building, 5333 Westbard Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20014; (301) 496-7491.

Glenn, from p. 1

Oxford, Ohio and at the University of Illinois at Urbana. He has served as an Associate Editor of the *American Sociological Review*, Deputy Editor of *Social Science Research*, and on the Editorial Boards of *Public Opinion Quarterly* and the *Rose Monograph Series*.

Glenn's most recent publication is the forthcoming *Cohort Analysis* published by Sage Publications.

About his forthcoming functions, Glenn commented: "It will be my anticipated goal as editor of *Contemporary Sociology* to provide adequate representation in the journal of all major perspectives and specialties in sociology and to provide a forum for debate and discussion concerning the major intellectual issues to which the discipline has addressed itself."

Simon, from p. 1

Foundation and Guggenheim Fellowships.

Among her publications is the recent *Transracial Adoption* (Wiley 1977) and the forthcoming *Continuity and Change: A Study of Two Ethnic Communities in Israel* which will be published as part of the *Rose Monograph Series*.

In commenting on her impending responsibilities, Simon remarked:

"The *American Sociological Review* is the major journal of our Association. It should, I think, contain the highest quality and most important professional work that sociologists produce. It should also, I believe, contain diversity. No fields or orientations will be excluded from consideration and review as a matter of policy. The existence, for example, of specialty journals in various subdisciplines will not exclude from review manuscripts that contain new and important ideas or approaches to those subdisciplines or special fields.

"Every editor aspires to leave a distinctive stamp on a journal that he or she has edited on which he or she can look back with pride and a sense of accomplishment. While I am not now ready to say exactly how I shall distinguish my editorship from previous ones, I am considering various innovations such as special issues devoted to important topics, inviting persons representing different disciplines to offer differing views on the same issues, and setting aside a certain number of pages from time to time for publication of ideas and research findings that are more tentative, or less conclusive, or not as polished, as those contained in the more typical articles.

"In making the final decision, I think I am likely to be guided by Einstein's dictum 'The concern for man (people) and his (their) destiny must always be the chief interest of all technical effort. Never forget it among your diagrams and equations.'"

INEQUALITY IN THE PERUVIAN ANDES

CLASS AND ETHNICITY IN CUZCO

PIERRE L. VAN DEN BERGHE
AND GEORGE P. PRIMOV

Focusing on the relationship between class and ethnicity, van den Berghe and Primov analyze class inequalities, social stratification, language, and the geography, history, and political structures of Cuzco in this study of ethnic relations in the Andean area. The work is complemented by detailed class studies of rural areas, small market towns, and the regional capital. \$17.50



University of Missouri Press
107 Swallow Hall, Columbia, Missouri 65201

Teaching

Undergraduate Internship Conference

A Conference on Undergraduate Internships in the Social Sciences was held on November 13 at Alfred University, Alfred, New York. The purpose of the conference was to examine issues associated with internships and field work experiences. The program consisted of three panels, each charged with addressing a particular question: What are the criteria for a viable intern program? What should be the terms of agreement between the academic department (institution) and the cooperating field agency? How should student interns be evaluated? The panels consisted of social scientists, field agency representatives, and undergraduate students in the social sciences. Jere Wysong, Assistant to the Dean of Liberal Arts and Director of the Student Intern Program at the State University College of New York at Fredonia, was main speaker and discussion leader.

The participants agreed that while intern programs are growing in number, little attention is given to their evaluation. During the course of discussion, it became clear that an intern program cannot be considered as a simple addition to the traditional social science curriculum. Rather, establishing such a program requires rethinking how the social sciences are to be taught.

Wysong indicated that the acknowledged values of intern programs, i.e., intellectual development, vocational development, personal growth, and community service, are not always compatible. He noted that resolving this problem by establishing priorities is important, because it affects how the social science curriculum should be structured. For example, if community service is a priority, courses in social problems and social welfare may be more central than others. In contrast, if personal growth is an important concern, course work in humanistic psychology may be appropriate. His basic point was that course work should parallel the field experience. Most of the participants agreed with that argument. Wysong indicated further that the priorities of the student, the academic institution, and the field agency may differ. With this in mind, he emphasized that the interested parties must negotiate the terms of the intern agreement or contract. The intentions of the other cannot be assumed. Specifically, they must discuss job descriptions, supervisory responsibilities, educational requirements, and student selection criteria. With regard to evaluating students, a number of participants suggested that more than one method be employed, e.g., written assignments and oral reports, and that field representatives play an active part in the evaluation.

Ideally, an intern program should serve the community in addition to facilitating intellectual, personal, and vocational development. The participants stressed that none of these objectives should be ignored. They also agreed, however, that realistically it is necessary to establish priorities. The day-long conference underscored the necessity for careful and frank discussion in establishing those priorities.

The conference was funded by Alfred University and coordinated by Sharon J. Rogers, University of Toledo and William A. Satariano, Alfred University. Rogers and Satariano are also conducting a national survey of undergraduate intern programs in sociology.

TEACHING WORKSHOP IN NORTH CAROLINA

One hundred and twenty-two sociologists attended the North Carolina Sociological Association meeting February 25. Faculty from community colleges, colleges and universities in North Carolina and some from Virginia and South Carolina attended the sessions. Graduate students were also present.

Program sessions were designed to facilitate a seminar or workshop atmosphere in order to actively involve attendants in the sessions. Teaching materials were distributed during some sessions.

The meeting, hosted by East Carolina University, featured sessions on teaching population, marriage and the family, and introductory sociology. In addition, it included sessions on teaching devices, computer assisted instruction, preparing graduate students to teach, teaching in small sociology departments, and intern programs for undergraduate students.

The program was a joint undertaking of NCSA and the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. Twenty-seven sociologists participated in the program including five Project members, three from outside North Carolina.

Larry Rhoades, Program Chair and a member of the Project's Administrative Committee, noted the Project's representation on the program in his introductory remarks, but he acknowledged that the program would not have been possible without "the major investment of time, energy and talent" that had been made "by sociologists in North Carolina who think teaching is an important and worthwhile activity for sociologists." Rhoades teaches at North Carolina State University.

Participating in the program were Paul Tschetter, David Knox, Buford Rhea, Kenneth Wilson, and Melvin Williams of East Carolina University; Rick Dixon, Christopher Sieverdes, and John Scalf, UNC-Wilmington; David Pratto and William Knox, UNC-Greensboro; Larry M. Lance and George Rent, UNC-Charlotte; Clarke Davis and W.T. Austin, North Carolina State University; Joseph Drake, Davidson College; Marvin Sussman, Bowman Gray School of Medicine; William Howell, North Carolina Central University; Joel Smith, Duke University; W.E. Allen, St. Augustine's College; George M. Britton, Lenoir Community College; Margaret Young, Guilford College; and A.M. Denton, Appalachian State University.

Project members participating in the program were Everett K. Wilson, UNC-Chapel Hill; Michael Thomas, Salem College; Jeffrey Rosenfeld, Nassau County (N.Y.) Community College; John T. Schnabel, West Virginia University; and Vaneeta Burkhart, Essex Community College, Baltimore.

David Hawk, Past President of the North Carolina Sociological Association, commented on the meeting: "...the program was carefully constructed to center on some of the topical fields of sociology teaching, and participants were recruited and briefed to enable them to deal most effectively with current information and issues." He added, "Attendance at the sessions surpassed the numbers involved in the nine or ten previous annual meetings of which I have had experience, and the participation and involvement of the attending members also was much greater according to my recollections. All in all, I believe

that the meeting was an unqualified success."

Besides Rhoades and Wilson, the Program Committee was composed of Charles A. Goldsmid, ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, and John R. Maiolo, East Carolina University.

SEMINAR FOR TEACHERS

The Ninth Annual National Seminar for Master Teachers in Junior Colleges will be held August 17-25 at Westbrook College in Portland, Maine. The eight-day workshop concentrates exclusively on practical ways of making participants' teaching more effective. Junior colleges are invited to send one or more participants. For further information contact: Roger H. Garriso, Director of Special Programs, Westbrook College, Portland, ME 04103; (207) 797-7261.

TEACHING WORKSHOP HELD IN LOS ANGELES

The Task Groups on Teacher Development and Curriculum of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology held a two-day workshop on teacher development at the Airport Marina Hotel in Los Angeles, California on March 18-19, 1977. The primary thrust of the workshop was toward identifying various ways for improving teaching effectiveness in sociology. Unlike the previous workshops, the emphasis was on curriculum. Workshop sessions included: The First Day of Class, Devices for Teaching Sociological Concepts, the Selection and Use of Textbooks, Ways of Improving Teaching in Your Own Department, and two Learning Exchanges dealing with course planning and organization, as well as problem areas identified by those participating in the workshop.

Dean Dom of California State University at Sacramento and Reed Geertsen of Utah State University were program coordinators, and Emily Gunning of Los Angeles Valley College was in charge of local arrangements. Other staff members were Pat Allen of Los Angeles Valley College, David Kaufman of Central Washington State College, and Richard Sundeen of the University of Southern California.

Far more applications were received than could be accommodated in the workshop and those who participated, forty sociologists, including staff, were very enthusiastic about the workshop. Geertsen said, "We were very pleased with the enthusiastic response of workshop participants. They seemed delighted to have an opportunity to exchange ideas about teaching and learn of ways to improve their own teaching. Many expressed a desire to have more workshops in the future."

The Los Angeles workshop is only one in a continuing series of workshops planned by the ASA Projects on the Teaching of Undergraduate Sociology, funded by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education and Lilly Endowment, Inc.

World Sociology

Chair: Ruth Hill Useem
Rae Lesser Blumberg, Bogdan Denitch, Ronald Edari, Janet Abulughod, Alex Inkeles, Krishna Kumar, Guy Rocher, Roger Yoshino, William F. Whyte

Professional Ethics

Leonard D. Cain, Herbert Gans, Marie Haug, Arlie Hochschild, Rose

ALTERNATIVE THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES

A Special Issue of *The American Sociologist*

The American Sociologist is soliciting manuscripts for a special issue on new theoretical perspectives. Our goal is an issue providing clear statements of what these new theories have to offer. We wish to explore what people with a particular perspective believe they are doing, and what the implications of their work are for the whole discipline.

Authors should be as concise as possible; manuscripts should be no longer than 15 pages. It is not necessary to trace in detail the intellectual roots of a particular perspective. We want the majority of our colleagues, to whom the new perspectives may be unfamiliar, to understand the distinctions between the types of questions raised, and the types of research issues dealt with in each. These papers can be regarded as primers within a given area.

We would be interested in topics like the following; authors should not feel restricted to this list:

1. The Ethnomethodological Alternative
2. Critical Theory: Its Rise and Fall
3. A Sociology of the Emotions
4. Non-Marxist Conflict Theory
5. The World Systems Perspective
6. The Marxist Alternative
7. The Problems of Radical Sociology

The deadline for submission of materials is September 15, 1977. All papers will, of course, be subject to the normal refereed review process. Manuscripts and inquiries should be sent to both Scott G. McNall, special editor for this issue, and Allen Grimshaw. Send one manuscript copy to McNall and five to Grimshaw.

Scott G. McNall, Associate Editor, *TAS*, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045

Allen Grimshaw, Editor, *The American Sociologist*, Institute for Social Research, 1022 Third Street, Bloomington, IN 47401

Change Magazine, from p. 1

at the University of Iowa; and on Richard L. Dukes and his modular, media, and simulation games approaches to introductory sociology at the University of Colorado.

In addition, a special feature, "Profile of a Professional," will recognize the teaching efforts of Ruth Jacobs at Boston University.

Shorter articles will report on Paul J. Baker and his contrasting of the perspectives of sociology, common sense and journalism at Illinois State University; on Robert Gliner and his trial format approach to social problems at San Jose State University; on Nancy Olson and her annual sociology/anthropology undergraduate research conference at the University of Santa Clara which was formerly directed by Joseph DeMartini, University of California, Santa Barbara; on Daniel J. Abbott and James M. Calónico and their social action groups approach to social problems and social change at the

University of New Orleans; on Vaneeta D'Andrea Burkhart and her use of media research projects at Essex Community College, Baltimore; on Thomas J. Rice and his cognitive mapping approach to teaching at Denison University; and on Charles Goldsmid and the ASA Teaching Resource Center.

Because of the response the Project received to its request for information on efforts to improve undergraduate instruction, *Change* editors decided to publish a supplementary booklet because "we feel that it would be valuable for other faculty to know of the many worthwhile applications" received from sociologists that represent "a wide range of efforts to improve teaching."

Of the 16 disciplines covered in the four teaching reports published by *Change*, sociology is only the second discipline (besides English) to have a supplementary booklet published on its efforts to improve undergraduate instruction.

Changes in the 1977 Committees and Representatives of ASA

Coser, Theda Skocpol, others to be announced

DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection

Chair: Ozzie Edwards
Edna Bonacich, G. Franklin Edwards, Allen D. Grimshaw, Joseph S. Himes, Raymond W. Mack, Doris Wilkinson, Roy Bryce-LaPorte

Samuel Stouffer Award in Methodology Selection

Chair: Robert Alun Jones

Rue Bucher, Norman Denzin, Leo Goodman, Robert Hauser, Nathan Keyfitz, Sheila Kaltzky, Robert McGinnis, Andrea Tyree

REPRESENTATIVES

Social Science Research Council, Directors: Otto N. Larsen, Alice S. Rossi

Research on Consumer Behavior, Policy Board: John Scanzoni

Call for Papers

The Family Coordinator and the NCFR Task Force on Aging announce the publication of a special issue on "Aging in a Changing Family Context" under the guest editorship of Timothy H. Brubaker and Lawrence E. Sneden in July 1978. Family life educators, policy-makers and persons working in the area of family services are urged to submit manuscripts no later than January 15, 1978 to: Timothy H. Brubaker, 273 McGuffey Hall, Department of Home Economics, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056. The papers submitted should integrate policy, research and theory and should be directed to professionals who work with the elderly and their families. Particular emphasis should be focused on the interrelationship of aging and family relations. Those submitting research studies will need to be aware that *The Family Coordinator* publishes reports of research only if they are of particular interest to persons in the areas of counseling, education, and family services. Manuscript specifications are printed in the January 1976 issue.

Victimology: An International Journal is planning a special issue on spouse abuse for the Fall 1977. Full-length papers; case studies' reports, "where to get help" information; overviews of literature and findings; viewpoints and interviews are sought for that issue. Deadlines for submission are as follows: for outlines, June 15, 1977; for completed drafts, August 1; for revised, final versions, September 20. For further information, write: Emilio C. Viano, PhD, Editor, 3409 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20016.

American Association of Housing Educators will hold its 12th Annual Conference October 18-21, 1977 in Tucson, AZ. Papers on diverse aspects of housing (sociological, theoretical, historic, public policy, symbolic, etc.) are invited for consideration by June 30, 1977. Papers and inquiries should be sent to Abraham K. Farkas, 419 Harris, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37916.

The Mid-South Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, November 3-5, 1977, Ramada Inn, Monroe, LA. All inquiries, abstracts, papers, etc., should be sent to A.L. Bertrand, Program Chair, or to Gary Stokely, Program Coordinator, Department of Sociology and Rural Sociology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

Quarterly Journal of Ideology is calling for papers from 8 to 15 pages in length with ASA format. In addition to ideology as it pertains to sociology, *QJI* is also interested in articles relating to philosophy, journalism, economics, history and political science. Manuscripts should be sent to the managing editor, Alex S. Freedman, Division of Social Science, Northeastern Oklahoma State University, Tahlequah, OK 74464.

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Second Annual Symposium, "Ethnicity on the Great Plains." The Center for Great Plains Studies will host its second annual interdisciplinary symposium April 6-7, 1978. The major focus of the conference will be on ethnicity on the Great Plains, with emphasis on the relationships or interactions between ethnocultural forms and the physical or social characteristics of the region. The symposium committee welcomes proposals for papers from interested scholars in the form of abstracts 150 to 200 words in length. Proposals for papers treating all racial and ethnic groups will be considered. The University of Nebraska-Lincoln will cover the travelling and lodging expenses of

scholars whose proposals are accepted. Papers of suitable quality will be submitted as a collection of essays to the University of Nebraska Press. Proposals should be sent to: Professor Frederick Luebke, Department of History, 603 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588.

Education and Urban Society. This is a call for unpublished papers, 5,000-8,000 words in length, appropriate for a thematic issue of the journal on the subject "Social Sciences Contribution to Educational Decision Making." The special issue is scheduled to appear in mid-1978. The volume is intended to answer some of the following questions: (1) Historically, what has been the role of social scientists in educational decision-making? (2) What have been the crucial cases in point which indicate where the social scientists have provided substantial input? (3) Where does the social science community stand in regard to their willingness to aid educational decision-making? (4) Where do we stand currently? Who are the individuals who are providing the input to educational decision-makers? (5) Alternatively, how do educational decision-makers look upon the social science community? Inquiries should be directed to the Issue Editor, Darrell Montero, Institute for Urban Studies, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

The Secretary of Labor's Invitational Conference on the National Longitudinal Surveys of Mature Women is scheduled for January 1978. Scholars are invited to submit papers by September 30, 1977, which deal with the employment experiences of mature women for delivery in Washington, DC. Information concerning criteria for selection and other communications should be addressed to: Isabel V. Sawhill, The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

ATTENTION URBAN SOCIOLOGISTS: The Census Bureau has developed a guide to environmental and socioeconomic data sources. The guide is designed to assist data gatherers in assembling community profiles which will serve as bases for evaluating changes to the social and environmental structure. It includes an introduction to Census Bureau and other federal data sources and to local data resources, exercises for selecting the most appropriate census report and table for specific purposes, a guide to the location of specific information, and a detailed description of census data and programs categorized by general topics such as demographic, economic, housing, and government and public finance. The 170-page guide, *Environmental Socioeconomic Data Sources*, is available from the Subscriber Services Section, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. The price is \$1.50.

Review of Public Data Use, a bi-monthly journal prepared by Data Use and Access Laboratories (DUALabs), is devoted to public data access and use and publishes original articles and current awareness information on social science research and methodology using publicly-available data bases. The journal is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Subscription Department, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161 for \$60 per year (\$75 foreign). Individual copies are \$15 each. Make checks payable to NTIS. Suggestions and inquiries may be mailed to: Managing Editor, DUALabs, 1601 North Kent Street, Suite 900, Arlington, VA 22209.

Program: Shared and Divergent Perspectives, from p. 1

Lucien Pye, Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Milton Singer, Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago

THEMATIC PANELS

Biology and Social Inequality

Bruce Eckland, University of North Carolina (President)
Allan Mazur, Syracuse University
Arthur Goldberger, Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin

Changes in Fertility Behavior

Karen O. Mason, University of Michigan (President)
N. Krishnan Nambodiri, University of North Carolina
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Programs Here and Abroad to Reduce Income Inequality

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Social Consequences of Powerlessness

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Urban Design and the Quality of Life

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Suzanne Keller, Princeton University
Jonathon Freedman, Department of Psychology, Columbia University
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Population, Resources, and the Quality of Life

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Utility of Mathematical Models of Human Behavior

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Samuel Goldberg, Department of Mathematics, Oberlin College
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Elaine Cumming, University of Victoria (President)
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Changing Civil Rights Through Law: Can It Be Done?

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A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., Judge, U.S. District Court, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Nathaniel R. Jones, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

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Mayer Zald, Vanderbilt University
Chris Argyris, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University
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The Impact of Contemporary Trends in the Family on Socialization

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Doris Entwisle, Johns Hopkins University
Beatrice Whiting, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University
Eleanor Maccoby, Department of Psychology, Stanford University

Religious Sects and Social Change

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Open Forum

THE GIFT: A TYPOLOGY OF RESPONSES FROM EDITORS AND REVIEWERS TO UNSOLICITED PAPERS SUBMITTED FOR PUBLICATION

Walter Abbott
University of Kentucky

In his study of science, *The Scientific Community*, Warren Hagstrom has characterized science as a type of community in which the scientist participates by making gifts to the profession in the form of research reports. Membership in—or actually being a member of—the community is thus dependent upon the acceptance of the gifts. Rejecting the gift is thus rejection of community membership. It is consequently the purpose of this paper to propose a comprehensive classification of the responses of editors and reviewers to research papers submitted for publication. In the typology of responses that is proposed, the continuum described is along the rejection-acceptance spectrum with subclasses delineated within each qualitative category.

Cold Turkey

Affective-neutral Cold Turkey

The Cold Turkey letter is the ultimate rebuff: an absolute reject with no invitation to re-submit. However, there are at least two gradations of Cold Turkey. Affective-neutral Cold Turkey is a letter, phrased in universalistic terms, stating simply that the paper cannot be accepted by the journal. Across editors, of course, there is great variation in affective-neutral Cold Turkey. (There appears to be an infinite number of ways that editors can say no.) But each editor appears to develop a certain style and the author should thus not submit too many papers to the same editor because the rejection letters may become monotonous. However, there is one universal feature of affective-neutral Cold Turkey: an expression of gratitude from the editor for the author's interest in the journal and the hope that the author will submit further research for review.

Negative-affective Cold Turkey

Whereas the affective-neutral reject is paper-oriented, the negative-affective reject is author oriented. It is the author that is being rejected. One way that the reviewer can achieve negative affect is by pointing out that the author has himself completely misread the evidence that is presented in the paper. This ties the reject paper more closely to the self. But the reviewer can achieve negative affect more effectively if it is suggested that the author is either incompetent or unread. For theory-type papers, for example, the reviewer can refer the author to an article saying the same thing in the most recent issue of *Minerva*, or any other widely recognized sociological journal. However, the methodological revolution in sociological research allows the greatest

opportunity at present. For example, the reviewer can be certain to point out the alternative correct and incorrect ways to calculate direct and indirect effects in path analysis. Criticism of the use of significance tests, however, is probably not in fashion now.

The Velvet Hammer

The Velvet Hammer is actually in the same class as Cold Turkey because it is also a reject letter. However, it differs in that this letter evokes a positive response from the author because of the style in which the letter is put. (Technically, this is a positive-affective reject letter.) Although the editor makes it clear that the article is not to be resubmitted, the author does not feel excluded from the community of scholars.

The best technique that can be used by an editor to achieve a positive response from a rejected author is to indicate that there are forces beyond his/her control that do not allow acceptance. The technique most consistent with universalistic standards is that the unidentified referees have rejected the paper and, although the editor thinks the paper has merit, journal policy requires rejection. The second is that there simply is not enough space to publish all the excellent papers that are submitted for review. In the following letter, for example, the editor achieves all the positive affect that can be achieved in a reject letter:¹

"Many thanks for...the...two duplicated copies of your study... which I have read with great interest and profit. I am sorry to tell you, however, that it will not be possible to publish this in _____. I have a long queue of articles awaiting their turn to appear and have recently finalized the main contents as far ahead as volume _____. An associated problem is that your manuscript...is on the long side for most journals. I am sorry to give you this news, since I like your careful, clear style of writing very much indeed. Your approach is excellent also.... Meanwhile, I very much hope that we can keep in touch. I can always find space for a review of a set of two-three recent books on a related theme or geographical area. Please feel free to suggest any publications either now, or whenever you come across something in which you are particularly interested... With best wishes, not only for your work in the department of sociology, but in the ... field."

The Anomic Letter

The anomic letter leaves the author in the position of not knowing precisely what to do with the paper. It isn't a clear reject; but it isn't an acceptance, either. Furthermore, most of the reviewers' criticisms can't be met anyway without changing the basic design. Revise and resubmit? Keep it flying? Retire it? These are the queries that the anomic letter inspires. There are two types of anomic letter.

The Apparently Authentic Revise and Resubmit Letter

The apparently authentic revise

and resubmit letter informs the author that, although the paper has merits, there are certain problems in the paper which prevent acceptance in its present state. However, the paper is considered sufficiently promising for the editor to recommend that the paper be rewritten and resubmitted. It is likely to require additional analysis if it is an empirical paper, and there is either an inadequate review of the literature, or too much space devoted to the literature in view of the limited space in the journal.

What to do? It is entirely unclear whether the author should resubmit. In general, it probably will not pay if the journal is very selective. If the paper only requires a rewrite, which is essentially an editing job, it should be accepted as is with the request to clean it up. If the reviewers are penetrating, and publication is not recommended, it probably means that a change too fundamental to satisfy the reviewers is needed. A fundamental rewrite thus means that a new paper is being resubmitted. The peculiar contingency that is consequently incurred in a fundamental rewrite that follows reviewers' remarks closely is that this can lead to conflict among the reviewers. One reviewer's tastes and favorite theories must thus be consistent with the other reviewers for the rewrite to be effective.

The "Cooling Out" Anomic Letter

Editors have been known to be human, especially before and after their tenure of office, and always to the acceptees. More to the point, the editor, like the author, is making a gift to the discipline. But, in the case of the editor, it is a gift of direction for the discipline in the form of policy-making and maintenance or improvement in the quality of the journal. However, this long-run goal may very well conflict with the disappointment the editor all too well knows will be experienced by the rejected author. Editors are thus forced to adapt to their frequently unenviable task by developing methods of softening the impact of rejection. One of these techniques is the Velvet Hammer discussed earlier. Another is to thank the rejected author profusely for the rejected paper and to ask for the author to be certain to submit more papers. An additional method of assuaging the rejected author is to make it appear as if the final act of the author is voluntary: don't send the paper back. Let the author reject the journal! This may be accomplished by the "cooling out" letter.

A successful cooling-out letter consists of an invite to revise and resubmit, but makes the task of revision so extensive and a call for a design and/or data so radically different that the author doesn't think it either intellectually honest or worth the effort. The editor usually doesn't need to indicate the numerous needed revisions. The reviewers have already provided them. An especially effective cooling out technique is the request for new data by the reviewer for the arti-

cle to be considered of current interest. ("The results are interesting. However, the data are now somewhat dated...") Examples of other cues from reviewers to look for are "It would be interesting to see what would happen if..." and "I do not find it convincing that..." In the first case, extending the paper will then cause the paper to be too long, which is another basis for rejection. In the latter, it will probably still be unconvincing.

The Acceptance Letter

The "Addition to the Literature" Acceptance Letter

The "addition to the literature" article is just that: it is a competently designed paper that meets the technical requirements of the trade. It becomes part of the vast published literature and may, or may not, be reread after the issue gets into the mail slot. Some, indeed, may be incorporated into a body of knowledge and play the role of either supporting or not supporting an accepted generalization. Most of us should be entirely satisfied to play this modest but essential role in science. Whatever may be the case, it will ordinarily take time to make the difference.

The "Addition to the History of Sociology" Letter

The scientist achieves immortality through his/her writings if the writings continue to be read. The "addition to the history of sociology" letter pertains to papers that are considered by the editor likely to become that part of the literature that will be reread for generations of sociologists. There may only be 100-200 items in this category in sociology. Examples of this type of literature are Merton's chapter on manifest and latent functions and the Davis-Moore paper on stratification. It is, of course, difficult to know how a paper will be ultimately received in the discipline. However, an editor should be in a better position than most to assess a paper's long-run status. This is an example of an "addition to the history of sociology" letter:²

"Dear Professor ...:

The reviewers have now completed their assessment of your paper, and I am pleased to inform you that the paper is acceptable in its present form. Although we have a backlog of accepted manuscripts for the next two years, your paper is being scheduled for the next issue because of its critical importance for the discipline. It is our judgment that your concept of _____ will become as standard a term in the field as such terms as "pattern-variables," "dysfunction," and "organic solidarity." Once again I should like to congratulate you on this superb paper, and many thanks for submitting it to _____.

An acceptance letter ordinarily specifies certain things that the author must do before the issue goes to press. These can range from making fundamental changes and rewriting almost in its entirety to absolutely nothing. In any case, at this point one comes into contact with the editorial assistant whose courses in

the modern novel and the creative research report have provided the background to discern a higher and superior meaning to our frequently unclear messages. Nevertheless, unless the author wishes to make a career in the commentary section of the journal defending a position never taken in the first place, do not let the editorial assistant have the last word. The last word, even if redundant, belongs to the author.

Acknowledgements

I should like to acknowledge the assistance of many known editors and unknown reviewers in providing the primary data for this study. Without their cooperation, this paper would have been, to use one reviewer's term, content-free. Jerry Slatin and Larry Busch have shared their similar experiences with me. Ed Gross has provided consolation on matters discussed in this paper.

¹Most of this paper is derived inductively from the letters in my files from editors and reviewers. However, I am indebted to my colleague, Larry Busch, for this specimen.

²This is a fictitious letter to illustrate this sub-class. I cannot locate any letters illustrating this sub-class in my files.

ADVOCATES FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF STATE ASSOCIATIONS

Lawrence J. Rhoades
North Carolina State University

Some form of association exists among sociologists in 26 states in this country. And although one must applaud those who have already expended blood, sweat and tears on the development of the profession at the state level, the current situation is only a hint of its potential growth and importance. That potential, however, will never be reached as long as sociologists continue to exhibit a lack of commitment to state associations. Consequently, I intend to argue for further organizational development of the profession at the state level in this statement.

A simple question immediately comes to mind: Why organize at the state level? A simple answer follows: Because decisions made in areas that most directly affect members of the profession on a day-to-day basis: salary, fringe benefits, tenure, promotions, facilities, teaching loads, consulting privileges, research funding, curriculum, degree programs, academic freedom, dismissals, and participation in professional activities—are made by political and administrative units at the state level and below. Although most of us do not think of ourselves as such, we are, in fact, state employees.

In addition, the state level is the decision locus which must be affected if the profession is to move in such areas as sociology on the secondary school and community college levels as well as in the expansion of non-

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academic job opportunities with state and local governments, businesses and industry.

If we are moving into a period of no-growth or scarcity in higher education, organization at the state level becomes even more important because reduced mobility opportunities will no longer allow us to flee from undesirable situations. Instead, we will be required to accept them or try to change them. Since we know asymmetrical power relations exist between organizations and individuals, we will be forced to accept the situation because we will not be able to change it. A single individual or single department waging a battle against a university much less a consolidated system or a state legislature is not likely to come out a winner. Consequently, when push comes to shove over the allocation of scarce resources, most of us will always end up at the short end of the stick because the distribution will be made by the existing organizational structure in which we are minimally represented.

It should be clear, at this point, that the national association will be able to offer limited assistance, at best, in dealing with these problems. These problems will have to be handled primarily at the state level where the decisions are made. Just as other problems have to be handled primarily at the national level where the decisions affecting them are made. Consequently, state level organization is not a duplication of the national level, but a necessary complement to the national level. Each level can assist the other, but each has a separate domain of responsibility.

State associations, however, are not likely to be effective in dealing with these problems if they limit their major effort to holding an annual meeting. This is likely to be the pattern, however, as long as state associations regard themselves solely as scholarly or academic associations. It seems to me that state associations will not offer needed services to their members between meetings unless they also identify themselves more fully as service organizations and special interest groups. After all, the development, dissemination and utilization of sociological knowledge requires material, manpower and monetary resources. And these resources are not available within sociology. Consequently, they must be acquired from the social environment—state legislatures and agencies, boards of trustees, central administrations, provosts, deans, foundations, nonprofit organizations, businesses and industry.

Individuals as individuals may be successful in establishing links to resources. But, however satisfying these links may be to the individuals involved, they frequently do not affect the quality of working life of the discipline as a whole; for these links exist only for those individuals and when they are gone so are the links. In short, the links are interpersonal and not social structural, and

therefore, they do not become institutionalized. Now, the probability that social structural links will be established when individuals are acting as individuals is far less than when the individuals are acting as representatives of a professional society. Consequently, state associations should spend most of their resources establishing structural links with those social organizations that are pertinent to the establishment and maintenance of a nurturing environment for sociology in their states. And if the "cosmopolitans" will not lend their prestige and energy to this endeavor, then the "locals" should do it on their own.

Admittedly, the argument can be made that none of this is possible because sociologists do not represent a "critical mass". My response is that small groups composed of knowledgeable and dedicated individuals have been known to exercise influence far in excess of their actual numbers.

Finally, let me call your attention to an upcoming opportunity for state associations to act along the lines I am suggesting. A couple of years ago, the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education was successful in acquiring a grant to work on improving undergraduate sociology from the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education. This endeavor is now known as the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. The Project is moving into its product phase. That is, within the next year it will provide information to the discipline on such problems as curriculum, in-service and pre-service teacher training, and the organizational support needed for undergraduate sociology programs. This information will have little impact unless someone acts on it. And it appears to me that state associations could serve as one of the primary action agents in these areas.

New ASA Representative to *Journal of Consumer Research*

Dr. John Scanzoni of Indiana University at Bloomington has been named as the new representative of the American Sociological Association to the *Journal of Consumer Research (JCR)*.

JCR is an interdisciplinary quarterly sponsored by nine of the professional social science associations. It publishes research and review articles dealing with consumer behavior, its focus being on "that subset of human behavior that is directly or closely related to the purchase, consumption or usage of goods and services as well as to the processes that lead up to them." The nine associations that act as co-sponsors of JCR are, in addition to ASA, the American Association for Public Opinion Research, the American Economic Association, the American Home Economics Association, the American Marketing Association, American Psychological Association (Division 23), American Statistical Association, Association for Consumer Research,

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE REGIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETIES AND THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1934-1977

John Pease,
University of Maryland

Barbara Hetrick
Hood College

The question of the proper relationship between the seven regional sociological societies and the American Sociological Association (ASA) has been a persistent one since the 1930's. It is presently being discussed in terms of whether the ASA Committee on Regional Affairs should be terminated, thus ending the formal relationship which has existed between the regional societies and the national association for forty-three years (Pease and Hetrick, 1977).

This brief report simply reviews the history of the formal relationship between the ASA and the regional societies. Part I describes the first decade (1933-1942) of the regional-national association when regionals were chapter members of the national. Part II deals with the quarter-century (1942-1967) when the regional societies were represented on the ASA Council. Part III describes the regional-national connection during the last decade (1968-1977). Part IV summarizes the forty-three year history.

We have written this report on the basis of all the relevant published material we could find. Specifically, we read the pertinent parts of the *Proceedings of the American Sociological Society* (volumes I-XXIX), *The American Journal of Sociology* (volumes I-XLV), *The American Sociological Review* (volumes I-XXIX), *The American Sociologist* (volumes I-VII), *Socio-Log* (volume I), and *ASA FOOTNOTES* (volumes I-IV). We also searched *Sociological*

Abstracts for related material. These materials represent an incomplete account of the activities of each of the societies and the interrelationships between them. Moreover, nearly all of this material was written by representatives of the national association and therefore reflects the record-keeping and interests of that organization.

PART I: THE CHAPTER YEARS

The American Sociological Society (ASS) was organized in 1905. The regional sociological societies were products of the 1930's, although there is some ambiguity and dispute about their actual founding dates (see Pease, Hetrick, and Matters, 1977). There was no formal relationship between the ASS and any university, city, state, or regional sociological society prior to the annual meeting in Cincinnati in December, 1932. At that

meeting a constitutional amendment was adopted "...authorizing the establishment of local and regional chapters of the society" (unsigned, 1933:762).

The "...first Regional Groups taking advantage of the special class of chapter membership in the Society were the University of Utah Sociological Society, with Miss Betty Strong as secretary and the Sociology Club of the University of Cincinnati with Miss Mildred Flatt as secretary" (unsigned, 1934b).

In the Spring of 1934, the Johnson C. Smith Sociological Society of Johnson C. Smith University (Charlotte, North Carolina) became the third regional chapter member of the ASS (unsigned, 1934c). This society discontinued chapter membership in 1936 (Phelps, 1938a:79). The fourth organization to become a regional chapter was the District of Columbia Sociological Society (DCSS) which was chartered on September 27, 1934 (unsigned, 1934a).

Between 1934 (when the DCSS joined) and 1942 (when the Southwestern Sociological Society joined) all seven of the

TABLE I: Chapter Members of the American Sociological Society and Date of Affiliation, 1932-1946

Chapter	Date of Affiliation
University of Utah Sociological Society	Prior to March, 1934 ¹
Sociology Club of the University of Cincinnati	Prior to March, 1934 ¹
Johnson C. Smith Sociological Society	Spring, 1934 ²
District of Columbia Sociological Society	September 27, 1934 ³
Society for Social Research (University of Chicago)	1935 ⁴
Southern Sociological Society	1936 ⁵
Eastern Sociological Society	1937 ⁶
Midwest Sociological Society	1937 ⁶
Ohio Valley Sociological Society	1938 ⁷
Pacific Sociological Society	1941 ⁸
Rural Sociological Society of America	1942 ⁹
Southwestern Sociological Society	1942 ⁹
University Farm Campus, Rural Sociology (St. Paul, Minnesota)	1946 ¹⁰

¹Unsigned (1934b)

²Unsigned (1934c)

³Unsigned (1934a)

⁴Unsigned (1935c)

⁵Krueger (1937:84)

⁶Phelps (1938a:79)

⁷Phelps (1939:105); Terzola (1969:89)

⁸Phelps (1942:85)

⁹Unsigned (1942b:233; 1942c)

¹⁰Unsigned (1946:632)

regional societies became chapter members of the ASS. The last chapter member, which joined in 1946, was listed as "University Farm, Rural Sociology (St. Paul, Minnesota)." The only national organization to become a chapter member of the ASS was the Rural Sociological Society. Chapter membership in the ASS was discontinued in 1946.

The character of these chapter members was succinctly described in Section 9 of Article I of the 1938 By-Laws of the ASS (unsigned, 1938b:235-236).

"... the Secretary, with the approval of the Executive Committee, is authorized to issue a charter to local or regional groups of ten or more persons at least one of whom shall be a member of the American Sociological Society. The annual dues of local or regional chapters shall be ten dollars. Each chapter is entitled to one copy of the current publications of the Society. Chapters shall have no vote in the affairs of the Society, but shall be entitled to the opportunity to publish notices of their chapter activities in the publications of the Society and shall have the right to estab-

Plans are also underway to have particular issues focus on certain interdisciplinary aspects of consumer behavior. Topics under consideration are consumer behavior, environmental problems and the consumer, and the geriatric consumer. Review papers are also being solicited dealing with research on consumer behavior in sociology and in other disciplines.

ASA members interested in submitting manuscripts to JCR are invited to send them to the Editorial Office, Box 6905, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, Chicago, IL 60680.

The subscription cost of JCR is \$14.50 per year for members of ASA and the other sponsoring associations, and \$29.00 per year for others.

(continued on next page)

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lish their own rules of government and procedure, subject to general regulations of the Executive Committee of the Society. The charter of a chapter may be withdrawn by action of the Executive Committee if annual dues are not paid promptly, if it becomes inactive, or if its continuance is considered not for the best interests of the Society."

During this period there were three regional-national committees of varying duration and importance. At the 1936 meeting (Phelps, 1937) the Society voted to organize a Committee of Presidents of Regional Sociological Societies to be chaired by the president of the ASA. The committee operated for just two years (1937-1938) and accomplished very little (Faris, 1938; Phelps, 1939).

The 1936 meeting also authorized the establishment of a Committee of Secretaries of Regional Sociological Societies to be chaired by the secretary of the ASS. This committee operated from 1937 until 1941 and sought to stimulate cooperation, ASS memberships, and other minor activities. It accomplished little except to protest against the ten dollars per year chapter dues (Phelps, 1938b:96). Chapter dues were abolished in 1939 (Phelps, 1940).

The third and most important committee during the 1930's was the Committee on Regional Sociological Societies chaired by E.T. Krueger (1937). Operating from 1935-1938, this committee conducted a comprehensive review of the ASS's relations with the regional societies and recommended an increased role for the regionals in the national society (Krueger, 1939:261). Activities set in motion by this committee eventually led to regional representation on the ASS Council.

PART II: THE COUNCIL YEARS

One of the recommendations of the Committee on Regional Societies at the 1938 annual meeting was that it be terminated and that the ASS establish a Committee on Organization to develop a specific plan for giving the regionals a voice in the ASS (Krueger, 1939). During the next two years, committees (Bossard, 1940; Hertzler, 1941) wrestled with the issue and in December, 1940, the Society passed (with minor amendments) the constitutional changes recommended by the Hertzler (1941) "Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-laws." The "new" constitution became effective on January 1, 1942, and the seven regional societies and the Rural Sociological Society became "... entitled to one representative on the Executive Committee of the American Sociological Society" (unsigned, 1942a:104). The new constitution also reaffirmed that these affiliated organizations were entitled to publish notices of their activities in the *American Sociological Review*. In the event that an affiliated society met at the same time and place as the ASS, the constitution required the affiliate to

coordinate its program with that of the ASS (unsigned, 1942a:104-105). The seven regional societies and the Rural Sociological Society had representation on the Executive Committee/Council of the ASS from January, 1942, through December, 1967.

In March, 1951, a "new-revised" ASS constitution became effective, but it changed the regional-national association very little (unsigned, 1951:391-392). In September, 1951, the Executive Committee of the ASS rejected a petition for affiliation from Alpha Kappa Delta "... largely upon the grounds that the fraternity is honorific and represents neither a special interest group nor a regional organization—the two criteria set forth in the Constitution as possible grounds for affiliation." (Riley, 1951:847).

In 1953, the ASS received a petition for affiliation from the newly formed Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) (Riley, 1953:674). The question of SSSP affiliation was submitted to the ASS membership. In the spring of 1954, affiliation was accepted and the SSSP joined the other eight affiliates on the Council (Riley, 1955:92).

By 1958, there was renewed talk about the relationship between the regionals and the national. The major issues were the manner in which regional representatives were elected to the ASS Council, the fact that the Rural Sociological Society (RSS) and the SSSP were represented on the Council while ASS sections were not, the feasibility of dual (regional/national) membership, and the likelihood of increasing ASS membership from the ranks of the regional societies (Parsons, 1961a; 1961b). The discussion continued until the major reorganization of 1965-1966 when the Council representation of SSSP, RSS, and the seven regionals was discontinued (unsigned, 1965).

In August, 1958, the ASS Executive Committee proposed that regional societies no longer be entitled to elect one of their members to serve on the Council. Instead, the Council proposed that each affiliated society be entitled to nominate two of its members and that the membership of the ASS vote for one from each paid (Warner, 1958:696). No formal action was taken on the proposal for more than two years. Then, in March, 1961, the ASA Executive Committee modified the 1958 proposal by recommending constitutional amendments to provide that each regional society nominate two candidates for the ASA Council and that ASA voting members vote for one of the two from their region and no other (Parsons, 1961a:467; 1961c; Young, 1961). In the spring, 1962, election, the membership voted acceptance of the constitutional changes (Parsons, 1962) and from 1963 through 1967 regionals were represented on the ASA Council under a plan very similar to the one recently proposed by Lee (1976) and others.

Also in 1961, the committee on organization and plans recommended that representation of the RSS and the SSSP on the ASS

Council be discontinued and it again noted that the ASA sections had no direct voice on the Council (Young, 1961, 1962).

In January, 1963, President Hughes appointed a special committee to undertake a comprehensive review of the organization of the ASA (Parsons, 1963:291; Hughes, 1963). This committee ("the Faris Committee") proposed, and the ASA membership subsequently accepted, several major constitutional changes, including termination of the Council representation of the nine affiliates (unsigned, 1965). This "new" constitution became fully effective January 1, 1968, and provided for a Committee on Regional Affairs (unsigned, 1967:116).

PART III: THE COMMITTEE YEARS

From 1968 to the present, the medium of the regional-national connection has been the ASA Committee on Regional Affairs. In 1968, this committee consisted of the Vice-President of the ASA, who served as chair *ex-officio*, and two other ASA members appointed by the Council. This committee was constitutionally obligated to invite regional representatives to its meetings (unsigned, 1965:116). The term of office and method of selection of the regional representatives was the option of the regional societies. According to the Constitution, the purpose of the committee was to "... advise the Council on regional affairs, help to advance the interests of Sociology and the profession within regions, facilitate communications and otherwise promote cooperation between the regional societies and the Association" (unsigned, 1965:116). The regional representatives were non-voting observers, not members, of the committee from 1968-1971 (unsigned, 1968:75). From 1968, when the committee was established, until 1971, when the internal structure of the committee was slightly modified, the committee did nothing. The committee did not even issue an annual report during these years.

In 1969, an *ad hoc* committee on affiliations considered the question of affiliation with the ASA by the American Catholic Sociological Association and the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association (Komarovskiy, 1969). The committee noted that the ASA had cooperated "extensively" with various sociological organizations (i.e., coordinating aspects of the annual meetings) and recommended that such cooperation be continued (Komarovskiy, 1969). The committee made no other recommendation.

In 1970, the ASA Council recommended to the membership a number of constitutional changes, including one which made regional representatives bona fide members of the ASA Committee on Regional Affairs (unsigned, 1970). The amendments were passed and since January, 1971, regional represen-

tatives have been voting members of the committee. The committee meets just once each year, during the ASA convention, and the meetings consist mostly of discussion about minor matters of similar interest (Pease, 1976). From 1971 to the present the committee has done very little and has issued only one annual report (Mack, 1973).

PART IV: FORTY-THREE YEARS OF ASSOCIATION

Briefly, the formal historical relationship between the ASS/ASA and the seven regional sociological societies is:

1. The national was created in 1905 and the seven regionals were created between 1930-1938. No formal relationship existed between the national and the regionals until 1934.
2. From 1934 through 1946 regionals were chapter members of the national society.
3. From 1942 through 1962 regionals nominated and elected one of their own to the ASS Council.
4. From 1963 through 1967 regionals nominated but ASA members elected (only for their own region) a representative to the ASA Council.
5. From 1968 through 1970 regionals sent observers to the ASA Committee on Regional Affairs.
6. Since 1971 regionals have had a voting member on the ASA Committee on Regional Affairs.¹

¹During the last five years there have been a couple of proposals to change the constitution and by-laws of the ASA regarding the manner in which persons nominated and elected to the Council and three key committees of the ASA. These changes would have used the organizational structure of the regional sociological societies but otherwise had little to do with the regionals. The proposed changes were defeated by the Council and membership of the ASA (Pease and Hetrick, 1977).

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Obituaries

CHARLES H. ANDERSON (1938-1976)

The tragic and sudden death of Charles H. Anderson has removed from North American Sociology one of its brightest and most prolific minds. In an astonishing period from 1970 to 1976, Charles contributed six major volumes on sociology that were responsible for his meteoric rise in popularity. The leitmotiv of his all too short career was a concern to develop a truly critical sociology which might point the way towards new solutions for the social problems created by late twentieth century capitalism. In this enterprise, he was informed by the need to supplant the earlier foci of functionalist analysis and to develop a new sociology concerned with the inter-relationships of social class and power within a capitalist matrix. Since he was one of those younger sociologists who sought to work within what C. Wright Mills termed "The Classic Tradition," he was interested in relating the personal troubles of our time—bureaucratic manipulation, anomie, alienation, sexism, etc.—to these greater social issues. His was a macrosociology in the best sense of that term.

Charles was born on May 23, 1938, in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he was also raised. He obtained his BA degree from Augustana College in South Dakota (1962), although his education was interrupted by a stint in the armed forces. He went on to obtain his MA (1963) and PhD (1966) at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst where he studied under Milton M. Gordon. He was married and the father of two children.

During his short career in teaching, Charles held several university posts. His first position was at the University of Utah (1966-1970) but he departed from there in order to accept a visiting professorship at Umea University in Sweden (1970-71). Upon his return to the United States, he took up a position at Idaho State University for one year (1971-72) but left that post, as well, in order to return to Sweden for a visiting professorship at Gothenburg University (fall semester, 1973). He then immigrated to Canada where he took up residence in Calgary, Alberta, for approximately two years. He returned to the United States in late 1975, however, where he once again made his home in his native state of South Dakota.

In an almost unbelievable space of seven years, Charles produced six volumes, some of which were destined to make a lasting impression on the sociological profession: *White Protestant Americans: From National Origins to Religious Group* (1970), *Sociological Essays and Research: Introductory Readings* (1970 and 1974), *Toward a New Sociology: A Critical View* (1971 and 1974), *The Professors: Work and Life Styles Among Academics*, co-edited with John D. Murray (1971), *The Political Economy of Social Class* (1974), and finally, *The Sociology of Survival: Social Problems of Growth* (1976). It was in several of these volumes that the impact of his critical sociological imagination made itself felt. For a profession in which many were searching for alternative paradigms in the teaching of basic sociology and social stratification courses, Charles' volumes were readily appreciated and some became academic best-sellers.

The parallels between Charles and the late C. Wright Mills are so obvious and striking as to be worthy of note here. First and foremost, like Mills, Charles was essentially committed to

rationality and reason in modern social life. He saw so much about him that was irrational, destructive, and inhumane, that he had a deeply internalized sense of outrage. As in the work of Mills, Charles came to identify the root cause of this malaise as residing in the rule of a power elite or ruling class which possesses inordinate influence due to its structural location at the command posts of the social structure. While Charles borrowed heavily from Marxian analysis, he was never dogmatic or religious about the manner in which he took insights from this theory and tailored them to suit his own purposes. Possessing a temperament essentially committed to a humanistic liberalism, he utilized, like Mills, that very self-same idea system in order to critique the society. He felt that America was abandoning an adherence to the concept of the free individual and this troubled him greatly. He ultimately became convinced—and his later works show this—that human freedom in our time could be vouchsafed only by collective action.

Also, like Mills, Charles embarked on an odyssey in his life taking him far from his native country but returning him, just as surely, back to its shores. In searching for a concrete model of the just and humane society, Charles went abroad to find dues that might be applied back in the United States. His Swedish sojourn was interesting but ultimately disappointing, as was his Canadian stay. In Sweden he found the ultimate in a "welfare state" but not the participatory kind of socialism about which he was curious. In Canada he found it difficult to identify with leftist colleagues who were preoccupied with petty provincialisms and torn by innumerable ideological schisms. And so, at last, he returned home to the place he knew best and with which, ultimately, he most identified.

It was a career that was too short by far and left so much promise unfulfilled. Nonetheless, for what he gave us in the time he was here, there is a great deal for which we can be grateful.

John Anson Warner
University of Regina

SAM SCHULMAN (1924-1977)

Sam Schulman was born in New York in 1924 to naturalized Jewish parents of Russo-Polish origin. He grew up in the Bronx and attended public schools including DeWitt Clinton High School. His scholarship there was irregular but he displayed talent. He worked on the school magazine along with another young man named James Baldwin. He graduated at a time when service in World War II was somewhat inevitable and soon distinguished himself in the Air Force in Europe, recipient of a distinguished flying cross and two purple hearts. He disliked war and there was no mention of military service on his vita. When it was over, he married Iris Dunn and entered the University of New Mexico where he graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1948 and completed a Master of Arts degree there the following year. He went to Chile as a Doherty Fellow where he attended and taught part-time at the Instituto Chileno-Norteamericano de Cultura in Santiago. Next, he lectured in comparative government at Mexico City College. For a brief period he was an instructor in the Technical Cooperative Administrative program as an Advisor to Latin American Studies. He put himself in the new doctoral program in Sociology at the University of Florida under the tutelage of T. Lynn Smith and others, and

was graduated the first PhD in that Department, in 1954. Subsequently, he taught at Oklahoma State University at Stillwater, at the Medical Branch of the University of Texas at Galveston, at Texas Technical College at Lubbock, and at the Medical Center of the University of Florida. He spent the next four years in Colombia where he was Director and Professor of Sociology at the Inter-American Center of Agrarian Reform sponsored by the Organization of American States, and was then Visiting Professor in the Ford Foundation sponsored program at the Facultad de Sociologia, Universidad Nacional de Colombia in Bogota. He returned to the United States and was successively Professor of Sociology at Colorado State University at Fort Collins, Visiting Professor of Sociology at the University of Florida, and from 1968 until his death, Professor of Sociology at the University of Houston.

Sam was fluent in Spanish and Portuguese. His researches took him to Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, as well as to Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Georgia, and elsewhere. The areas researched were migrant health, agrarian reform, urban poverty, alcoholism, preventative medicine, migration, and planned parenthood. He published some forty articles in sources as diverse as the *New York Times Magazine* and *Land Economics*. He trained a generation of students to research vital social matters.

Sam Schulman was a person of unusual charisma. For most, to have known him was to have been specially treated, enriched and enlarged by him. Sam is survived by his three children, two brothers and a sister, by his two stepchildren and by a child he and his second wife, Diane, had adopted out of the slums of Bogota.

There were also adults adopted by him—people he had literally rescued out of the Americas—out of political tyranny and other hopeless situations where they needed help beyond their own means. It is not a figure of speech to say that Sam left behind him various categories of survivors. In one such category were people connected with religions. Sam, at one time in his career, had been baptized a Roman Catholic and many of his researches were connected with helping people in different Orders make the transition from traditional Catholicism as practiced in the Americas to contemporary social and life situations. He understood the problems individuals had of staying in or of leaving Orders and made their positions plausible to them. He helped them find new parishes when their home parishes could or would no longer support them. On occasions, sacraments were conducted in Sam's own home. It is symbolic that his funeral was held in a Catholic Church without sacraments, but with two priests from among those he had helped at some time or another saying orations.

Sam was equally a member of the Jewish community and conducted elaborate researches into the social characteristics of that community in Houston. He identified with the Jews and in many ways exemplified them. Memorial services were arranged for him to express this affiliation.

Sam is survived by Protestants representing perhaps the majority of his friends who saw in him the transcendence of orthodoxies and their various justifications. And Sam is also survived by Heathens and Infidels who are sure in their heart of hearts that he was one of them.

In not too different a category, Sam left numerous survivors of the Comtean faith—what was to have been a religion of humanitarian politics—one transcending ordinary politics. Schulman was a surprisingly good researcher. And he inspired people, especially those from

thwarted and prejudiced backgrounds, to take the leap into Sociology. He spoke their language. They understood him. When bureaucracy overwhelmed them, they came to Sam and went away with spirit renewed to continue their struggle for social justice.

I first met Sam years ago in Santa Fe where he was working in Public Health. I met him again at his home in Bogota where he was working with the poor. I met him again in Quito, and in Pittsburgh, and in Gainesville. And for the last several years, we met every other day at his office at the University of Houston where people waited in line to exchange words with him. Sam was a free moral agent and not taken with bureaucracy and administration, but when other arrangements did not work out, it was Sam who stepped in more than once as interim chairman until new arrangements could be put into effect. It was he who could collect all the different factions and, when called upon, was an able parliamentarian. It was Sam who would go to Washington and other places to work out the details of research contracts. It was Sam who demanded more of students; that their theses be well written, and similar matters. Sam was also the one who drank with people after hours and listened to their tales of bereavements, divorces, financial needs, research problems, and all the woes that strike today's fledgling professionals. It was Sam whose office looked like a bookmaker's warehouse because he never declined one more commitment. In short, Sam is survived by all who really knew him.

Roger Nett
University of Houston

Poland and, fortunately for Florian, was unable to return to its home port of Gdynia. "Fortunately," because his name was on the list of Polish intellectuals scheduled for execution. Eileen and their daughter were taken to a concentration camp where they spent the winter 1939-40. In imminent danger of extermination, Eileen persuaded the camp commander that she was an American citizen (no longer legally true) and they were released. After a hardship journey to the United States they managed to rejoin Florian, who had been appointed professor of sociology at the University of Illinois, and where he taught until his retirement. He died in 1958. Eileen continued to live in Champaign-Urbana until 1969, when she moved to Chicago. She died on July 10, 1976, in that city. She is survived by her daughter, Helena Znaniecki Lopata, her son-in-law Richard S. Lopata, and a granddaughter and grandson.

Although Eileen submerged her own career almost completely in Florian's, she was nevertheless an intellectual force in her own right. She wrote the chapter on Polish Sociology in *Twentieth Century Sociology* (1945), edited by Georges Gurwitsch and Wilbert E. Moore, and papers on the same subject in the first three volumes of the *American Sociological Review*. For the most part, however, she was content to be companion to Florian. Their marriage was a most felicitous one, and there is a beatific sense in which every word that Florian published after he met her was also a word of hers.

Robert Bierstedt
University of Virginia

HARRY BRAVERMAN (1920-1976)

Harry Braverman, a Director of Monthly Review Press, died at the age of 55 on August 2, 1976, fifteen months after an operation for cancer.

Braverman's *Labor and Monopoly Capital: The Degradation of Work in the Twentieth Century*, won the 1975 C. Wright Mills Award of the Society for the Study of Social Problems and has been hailed as a milestone study of the labor process under contemporary capitalism. A review in *Contemporary Sociology* wrote of it, "It is built with hammer blows of fact and analysis, and we see with great clarity what is meant by the 'degradation' of work.... In all its richness, people with different interests and responsibilities will have reason to stress their gratitude to Braverman for diverse reasons; in my case, the solidity and lucidity of his discussion of productive and unproductive labor, of the ever-changing composition and growth of the working class, and what he calls the 'middle layers of employment'...."

Harry Braverman was more qualified than most to understand and analyze the labor process. Born in Brooklyn of working class parents, he was apprenticed as a coppersmith and spent seven years working in a variety of metal trades. Politically active, he joined the Socialist Workers' Party during his 'teens and remained in the party until the early 1950's. By then he had developed other substantial skills to complement his training and experience as a metal worker. Under a variety of names, he wrote on the radical tradition in American history, especially labor history. His writings and political work eventually led to the founding, with others, of the *American Socialist* in 1954. In 1960, he became an editor of Grove Press and was responsible for that company's publishing, among other things, *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*. He

See Braverman, p. 12

EILEEN MARKLEY ZNANIECKI (1886-1976)

Eileen Markley Znaniecki was born in New Britain, Connecticut, the daughter of an attorney. She graduated from Smith College in 1909 and went on to Columbia University where she took a master's degree in history with James Harvey Robinson. Her efforts to enroll in the Columbia Law School were defeated by the fact that women were then excluded, and accordingly she went to the University of Chicago Law School where she became one of two women students in a class of 63. She graduated in 1915, winning election to the Order of the Coif as, previously at Smith, she had been elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Eileen began to practice law with the Chicago Legal Aid Society, but it was a career that was destined to be brief. She terminated it when she married Florian Znaniecki in 1916, and thereupon devoted herself to him and to his career. Florian had arrived in this country a year earlier and was working with W.I. Thomas on *The Polish Peasant in Europe and America*. Her contributions to that enterprise were substantial. She typed the entire manuscript—the Methodological Note no fewer than three times—and applied her stylistic talents to the rough drafts of both Thomas and Znaniecki.

In 1920 Eileen accompanied Florian to Poland, where he had been offered the chair of philosophy at the University of Poznan (changed to sociology at his request). They were back in the States in the years 1932-34, during which Florian held a visiting professorship at Columbia University. In the summer of 1939 Florian came alone to this country, to deliver the Julius Beer Foundation lectures, also at Columbia. His ship was on the high seas when the Nazis invaded

Competitions

Berl J. Roberts Memorial Award. August 1, 1977 is the deadline to submit entries for this year's award. \$500 will be presented for the best research paper in health education or theory related to health education submitted by a public health practitioner, research worker, teacher or student.

The paper may take one of two forms: Report of independent research that deals with a theoretical or practical problem relevant to health education practice; or a new theoretical examination of problems relevant to health education practice.

For further information, write: Berl J. Roberts Memorial Award Committee, University of California, School of Public Health, Berkeley, CA 94720.

The Joint Committee on Eastern Europe of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, wishing to give special encouragement to disciplines which are underdeveloped in its field of interest, announces a prize, partly in the form of a publication subvention, for the best doctoral dis-

sertation in *Sociology* (dealing with EASTERN EUROPE, including modern Greece but excluding Finland and the USSR).

Application must be made on behalf of the full faculty dissertation committee by its chairperson and should speak to the quality of the recommended dissertation vis-a-vis others written in the United States and Canada in recent years. Recommendations and a copy of the dissertation should be sent by July 1 to the Chairperson, Joint Committee on Eastern Europe, American Council of Learned Societies, 345 East 46 Street, New York, NY 10017.

In order to be eligible for a prize, the dissertation must have been accepted in partial fulfillment of the degree requirements within one year of making application.

The 1977 Douglas McGregor Memorial Award. *The Journal of Applied Behavioral Science* announces the 1977 Douglas McGregor Memorial Award of \$1,000 for an article best exemplifying the interplay among theory,

practice, and values in any domain of planned change. Articles should be sent to: Perla Sanz, Assistant to the McGregor Award Committee, NTL Institute of Applied Behavioral Science, Box 9155, Arlington, VA 22209. Articles should be 3,000 to 6,000 words in length and should be submitted in quadruplicate no later than September 1, 1977, following the usual format for *JABS*. They will be judged by an award committee chaired by Herbert A. Shepard.

AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize. Submission of entries in the 1977 competition for the AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize of \$1,000 is invited. The prize is awarded for a meritorious paper that furthers understanding of human psychological-social-cultural behavior and is intended to encourage in social inquiry the development and application of the kind of dependable methodology that has proved so fruitful in the natural sciences. Entries should present a completed analysis of a problem, the relevant data, and interpretation of the data in terms of the postulates with which the study began. Purely empirical studies, no matter how important, and purely theoretical information, no matter how thoughtful, are not eligible. Unpublished manuscripts and manuscripts published after January 1, 1976 are eligible. The number of pages (including tables, references, notes, and appendices) may not exceed 120. Identification of author(s) must be removed. Entries and brief abstracts should be submitted in quintuplicate to the AAAS Executive Office, 8th Floor, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, for receipt not later than September 1, 1977. For complete instructions, write to that office.

Professor Kay Richards Broschart of the Department of Sociology at Hollins College in Roanoke, Virginia, was presented the 1976 Emory S. Bogardus Award with a stipend of \$100 at the Seventh Annual AKD Sociological Symposium sponsored by Delta Chapter of Virginia Commonwealth University for her paper entitled "Life and Career Patterns of Professional Women."

Renee Fox, Chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. A past member of ASA Council, Dr. Fox is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Institute of Medicine and serves on the executive committee, Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences, National Research Council. As a member of AAAS, she has served on the Committee of Judges for the AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize and on the AAAS Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare. Her areas of specialization—the sociology of medicine, medical research, and medical education—have involved her in studies in Europe and Central Africa, as well as in the United States, and have led to a number of articles and books. Her teaching and research have received recognition in several awards: a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellowship, a Gifted Teaching Award from the Danforth Foundation, and a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholarship.

Meeting Calendar

Braverman, from p. 11

stayed at Grove until 1967, when he left to become a Director of Monthly Review Press, an off-shoot of the journal *Monthly Review*. During his nearly ten years at Monthly Review—which he helped build into one of the leading Marxist publishers in the English-speaking world—he witnessed the transformation of publishing and other office work into another form of routinized labor. It was this rich and varied work experience, joined with his deep commitment to both scholarship and socialism, which led him to produce what many believe is already a social science classic.

Braverman lived to see his work become one of the chief focal points of a renewed interest in work and workers. What was previously called industrial sociology had fallen on hard times, perhaps because it had closely allied itself with the point of view of managers. With few notable exceptions, the sociology of work and occupations had become willing, even eager, to equate technical rationality with efficiency and to identify both with corporate profitability. A sociology of work and workers which began with the assumption that worker satisfaction was something to be shaped and moulded as the requirements of employers demanded was bound to encounter resistance from many social scientists.

Braverman's book avoided these traps. It reminds the reader, forcefully and often eloquently, that technology is a human invention, applied by people for their own purposes. Technological changes in work and workplace do not come about as a consequence of some inevitable imperative of their own, but because some people want them and think them useful or desirable or necessary. In a society divided by social class, technological change is often brought about because it helps extend and reinforce social control as much as it increases production efficiency.

Harry Braverman was an activist and a scholar; he was also a supportive friend and invariably helpful, especially towards younger colleagues. His optimism—which was, ultimately, a belief in the possibility of a rational and humane world—as well as the books that were planned but will not now be written, have been taken from us before their time.

Phillip Kraft
SLINY, Binghamton

May 12-14, 1977. North Central Sociological Association Annual Meeting, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, PA. Aida K. Tomeh, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403.

June 14-17, 1977. Smithsonian Institution Sixth International Symposium, "Kin and Communities: The Peopling of America," Washington, D.C. Chair: Margaret Mead. Further information: Wilton S. Dillon, Director of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars, SI 507, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

July 18-23, 1977. Exploring Human Relations Through Photography, with Paul Byers. Further information: Joe Emery, Coordinator, Visual Studies Workshop, 4 Elton Street, Rochester, NY 14607.

July 25-30, 1977. Exploring Society Photographically with Howard Becker. Further information: Joe Emery, Coordinator, Visual Studies Workshop, 4 Elton Street, Rochester, NY 14607.

August 9-11, 1977. The International Sociological Association Seminar on Sex Roles, Deviance, and the Agencies of Social Control, Dublin, Ireland. Information on local accommodations: David B. Rottman, The Economic and Social Research Institute, 4 Burlington Road, Dublin 4, Ireland.

September 1-3, 1977. National Conference on Military Family Research. Royal Inn at the Wharf, 1355 Harbor Drive, San Diego, CA 92101. E.J. Hunter, Head, Family Studies Branch, Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, CA 92152; (714) 225-7393.

October 1, 1977. Social Science Symposium, sponsored by the Doctoral Association of New York Educators and the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Wagner College, 613 Howard Avenue, Staten Island, NY 10301. Theme: Staten Island: Its Past, Present, and Future. Application forms: Dr. Joan Holmberg, Department of Sociology, Wagner College. Phone: (212) 390-3257.

October 27-30, 1977. Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, Bismark Hotel, Chicago, IL. James T. Richardson, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507. Theme: Religion and Science: 1977—Detente? Total Divergence? Mutual Indifference? Accommodation? or Possible Convergence?

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