



Footnotes

Council Debates ERA Issues and Convention Sites

After more than three hours of additional debate, ASA Council, during its March meeting, reaffirmed by a 9-8 vote its decision to keep its currently contracted Annual Meeting in Atlanta.

In making the decision, Council also reaffirmed its mandate prohibiting the scheduling of any future meetings or conventions in states which have not ratified the ERA Amendment, as long as ERA is an issue.

The debate, in which all Council members present made opening statements, centered on five gen-

eral points: (1) the impact an ASA boycott of Atlanta would have on the ERA vote in the Georgia legislature; (2) the moral and legal issues involved in the boycott; (3) the constitutionality of such action by the ASA; (4) the consequences of such action for the future of the Association; and (5) alternative courses of action.

IMPACT OF BOYCOTT

The debate on the impact of the boycott focused on the influence such a boycott would have on ERA votes by rural legislators who were

viewed as the primary opponents of ERA in Georgia. No one argued that such action would have a direct impact on rural legislators. Instead, it was asserted that a boycott would pressure the business interests of Atlanta to exert pressure on rural legislators. It was further argued that if the ASA joined the 122 associations and unions which have already decided not to meet in non-ratified states such action would add to the critical mass needed to exert influ-

ence. In addition, the symbolic importance of the boycott was emphasized and the decision by SWS not to officially participate in the Atlanta meeting was reported.

Counter-arguments made against these views held that rural legislators respond to their constituents and not to urban businessmen, especially when those businessmen are being pressured by "outsiders". It was further argued that withdrawal would strengthen the hand of rural legislators rather than support the Blacks who govern At-

lanta. In addition, it was pointed out that becoming the 123rd association to take such a position would have a minimal effect, and that only a small number of those associations are breaking contracts in order to switch meeting sites.

MORAL/LEGAL ISSUES

Arguments concerning the moral and legal issues involved in withdrawal dealt with (1) the use of coercion to achieve ends; (2) contractual obligations; and (3)

See Argument Page 8

Federal Budget Requests For Social Science Outlined

Several sources of funding for social science research are slated for increases in the budget submitted to Congress by President Carter for fiscal year 1979.

Some increases appear "whopping" when expressed in percentages because of the small base upon which the percentages are computed. These increases become less "real" when a 6 percent inflation rate is deducted from the request.

These increases become even less "real" when increments are examined in actual dollar amounts rather than percentages; for it is "dollars" and not "percentages" which are spent on research.

Nevertheless, substantial amounts of dollars will become

available for social science research if Congress approved the budget requests as submitted.

Consequently, this article will concentrate on budget requests that have been made by agencies that are potential sources of funds for basic and applied research in the social sciences. The figures cited are total requests, and therefore, include funds already committed to continuing contracts and grants as well as to new contracts and grants.

See Social Page 6

COFRAT: On Appointments

The ASA Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching has issued recommendations concerning "The Initial Appointment in Sociology: Guidelines for Candidates and Departments" in an effort to reduce academic freedom and promotion disputes in the profession.

The full text of the recommendations, a suggested letter of appointment, and background information are published elsewhere in this issue of FOOTNOTES.

Plenary & Thematic Sessions Emphasize Growth Phenomena

A comprehensive view of cumulative social change will be presented in 17 plenary and thematic sessions during the ASA Annual Meeting, September 4-8, in San Francisco in order to focus attention on "growth phenomena", a subject which has been largely ignored by scholars following the rejection of 19th century evolutionism.

The three plenary and 14 thematic sessions were organized by Amos Hawley, ASA President, to reflect the theme he has chosen for

the upcoming meeting: "Societal Growth: Processes and Implications".

"The history of human kind is a record of growth, convergence, conflict, and accommodation of social systems," Hawley said.

Hawley contends that "the modern era is no exception" to the record; for he asserts that growing systems now "impinge upon other growing systems, generating profound reverberations internally and externally in the community of nations" more frequently than ever before.

Consequently, Hawley intends for these sessions "to examine a variety of structural shifts in complex systems and their components as features of the growth

See Sessions, Page 8

First Spivack Fellowships Announced

Four ASA members received the 1977 Sydney Spivack Fellowships in recognition of their significant contributions to the area of intergroup relations.

The recipients are R.A. Schermerhorn, Claremont, California, Professor Emeritus, Case Western Reserve University, for "sustained scholarly contributions throughout his career"; William J. Wilson, University of Chicago, for "a significant sociological work in the previous five years"; Ernst Borinski, Tougaloo College, and James W. Loewen, University of Vermont, for "significant applications of sociological knowledge to actual prevailing social conditions."

The Fellowships established by a grant to the ASA from the Cornerhouse Fund are intended (1) to recognize major contributions to interracial, interethnic, and inter-religious relations, and (2) to support continuing research and action programs in intergroup relations.

The Fellowships carry a \$5,000 grant in each of the three categories. The grant is equally shared when more than one person is named in a category.

Formal presentation of the awards will be made during the ASA Annual Meeting, September 4-8, in San Francisco.

Nominations for the 1978 Spivack Fellowship are due June

1 in the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. See announcement elsewhere in this issue.

CAREER CONTRIBUTION

Schermerhorn has been publishing in the area of intergroup relations for almost 30 years. His first book, *These Our People: Minorities in American Culture*, appeared in 1949. His latest book, *Ethnic Plurality in India*, was published in 1977, five years after his official retirement.

In addition, Schermerhorn has produced two other books, *Comparative Ethnic Relations and Communal Violence in India*, plus

See Spivacks, Page 3

COINTELPRO Activities

The ASA Committee on the Profession is seeking information from ASA members who have knowledge concerning the violation of their academic freedom by COINTELPRO activities.

The Committee is seeking this information as part of an inquiry it has been instructed to undertake by ASA Council. The Committee is to report its findings to Council and make recommendations for action. The inquiry is in response to a Business Meeting resolution.

Submissions should be sufficiently detailed so that a reasonable grasp of the problem can be acquired without additional inquiries. The Committee meets again during the Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

The information should be sent by July 31 to: Russell R. Dynes, Executive Officer, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Non-Academic Settings:

Sociologists React to & Discuss Meaning of Labels

Sociologists in non-academic work settings do not agree on the label that should be used to differentiate them from sociologists in academic work settings and some question the need to make such a differentiation.

These sociologists, however, are much more in agreement concerning the current rate of interaction between themselves and sociologists in academic settings: the rate of interaction is too low;

increased interaction would benefit all parties concerned.

These statements summarize the range of responses received from 35 sociologists employed in non-academic settings who responded to an inquiry from FOOTNOTES last fall.

The responding sociologists are employed in federal and state government agencies, public and private research institutes, private foundations, religious organiza-

tions, corporate and government laboratories, and newspaper agencies as administrators, executive, directors, researchers, analysts, journalists, counselors, and consultants.

This article is limited to the range of responses that were received to the following two questions: How do you react to the labels—academic, non-academic, professional sociologist? What is

See Level Page 10

Problems With Publishers

The ASA Committee on the Profession is seeking information from sociologists who have been treated unethically or illegally by publishers with whom they have signed contracts.

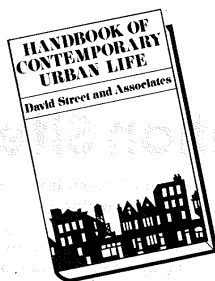
The Committee is seeking the information in an attempt to determine the types of problems authors have with their publishers as well as the frequency and conditions under which the problems occur.

Submissions should be sufficiently detailed so that a reasonable grasp of the problem can be acquired without additional inquiries. The Committee meets again during the Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

The information should be sent by July 31 to: Russell R. Dynes, Executive Officer, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.



THE JOSSEY-BASS SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES



David Street & Associates
HANDBOOK OF CONTEMPORARY URBAN LIFE
An Examination of Urbanization, Social Organization, and Metropolitan Politics

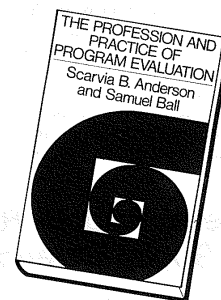
This new handbook is the first comprehensive assessment of the full urbanization of American society — a critical examination of both the broad fundamental processes of urbanization and the problems resulting from those processes. Disciplined theoretical analyses evaluate the wealth of often provocative data collected since 1960 about urban problems. Twenty-one authors — each an authority on some aspect of urban life — present different but related perspectives on how Americans and their social order have been affected by and have adapted to the pervasive growth of twentieth-century urbanization. The authors explore the tensions that exist in urban life between modernism and

traditionalism, between the central and peripheral sections of metropolitan areas, and between the rise of mass society and the persistence of such local ties as family and ethnicity. They also evaluate developments in patterns of crime, criminal justice, welfare, education, and social life; they analyze the effects of metropolitan growth on communication media, politics, and social planning; and they compare patterns of urbanization in the United States and other countries. Such scope provides a solid basis for making urban studies a more balanced and productive field of sociological inquiry. \$25.00

Scarvia B. Anderson & Samuel Ball
**THE PROFESSION AND PRACTICE
OF PROGRAM EVALUATION**

This new book is a precise and practical guide to program evaluation, as well as an expert discussion of the many issues still facing this rapidly expanding profession. In recent years, program evaluation has become a primary concern of educational institutions, government agencies, and many other organizations. Yet it is an intricate and difficult task, complicated by limitations of available information, technical and ethical restrictions, and institutional resistance to unfavorable evaluation. Scarvia Anderson and Samuel Ball provide evaluators with the orientation and strategies they need to overcome these difficulties and to establish a more systematic and effective approach to their profession.

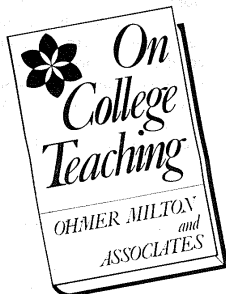
The authors avoid such theoretical debates as whether program evaluation is or is not "research" and instead focus on practical solutions to everyday problems in evaluation practice. They point out the most appropriate methods for the different purposes of evaluation; describe procedures to ensure productive communication during the evaluation process; analyze ethical responsibilities in evaluation; discuss the problems of training and assessing evaluators; and report the effects of evaluators' preferences and values on their investigations. Tables, charts, and checklists aid in the practical application of evaluation principles. \$12.95



Ohmer Milton & Associates
ON COLLEGE TEACHING
A Guide to Contemporary Practices

All college instructors concerned with improving the quality and effectiveness of their teaching will find expert advice in this new book. It is one of the first to provide clearly written explanations and critical evaluations of the major teaching practices now being used in undergraduate education; chapters consider both traditional approaches (lecturing, testing, leading discussions) and new approaches (using PSI, teaching with computers, developing learning contracts, adopting a competency-based approach, building on case studies, running simulation games, overseeing field experiences, and providing feedback). Successful teachers from a variety of disciplines — including psychology, physics,

education, philosophy, and urban studies — contribute detailed expositions of these various teaching methods. Each author reports research information about the effectiveness of a particular approach, analyzes both benefits and drawbacks, offers practical strategies for making the approach succeed, and includes numerous informal ideas and personal suggestions. The book also provides useful advice about three teaching-related concerns that warrant careful attention: clarifying course objectives, working with older students, and evaluating teaching. For all those dissatisfied with their present way of teaching, this book is an invaluable guide to more successful and stimulating instruction. \$13.95



Arthur Levine
HANDBOOK ON UNDERGRADUATE CURRICULUM
A Report for the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education

Many well-known colleges and universities are now giving major attention to undergraduate curriculum reform. Many other colleges will be rethinking their curriculums in the near future. This new handbook is a basic reference and sourcebook for everyone associated with the undergraduate curriculum, whether administrator, faculty member, or curriculum specialist. Divided into two parts, the handbook first presents essential information about the college curriculum and then puts this information into philosophical, chronological, educational, and cultural perspectives. Each chapter in the first section deals with a key element of the curriculum: general education, the major or concentration, basic and advanced skills and knowledge, tests and grades,

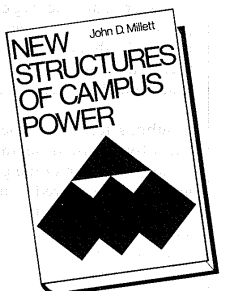
education and work, advising, credits and degrees, methods of instruction, and the structure of academic time. The second section describes the overall state of the curriculum today. It contrasts the curricular philosophies of such educators as Newman, Dewey, Whitehead, Veblen, Flexner, Hutchins, and Kerr; and it reviews more recent proposals of Skinner, Piaget, Illich, Chickering, Cross, and others. Part Two also examines major curriculum experiments over the past sixty years, analyzes methods of curriculum change, compares undergraduate curriculums around the world, and presents highlights in the development of the curriculum since 580 B.C. \$15.00



John D. Millett
NEW STRUCTURES OF CAMPUS POWER
Success and Failures of Emerging Forms of Institutional Governance

During the 1960s, the structure and practice of campus governance changed substantially. Although faculty senates and academic councils have long been a part of college and university governance, new forms of institutional decision-making bodies emerged that included students, administrators, and sometimes nonacademic staff as voting members. Yet these recent innovations in governance have not been systematically evaluated. *Have they succeeded? If not, what are the reasons for their failure?* This new book — the result of a major two-year national study — provides a full analysis and report on new structures of campus power. It is concerned with what has happened in decision making,

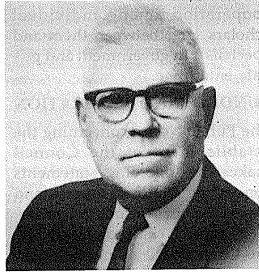
leadership, and management. John Millett describes in detail the governance patterns on thirty campuses, including state, comprehensive, and research universities; independent institutions; and general baccalaureate colleges. He shows the extent to which the new forms of governance have realized their objectives, points out their implications for other institutions, and offers recommendations for the future of campus governance. His proposals include restricted roles for college councils or university senates, separate faculty and student governance, and the continuation of major leadership roles for presidents. \$12.95



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

Spivacks Awarded to Schermerhorn, Wilson, Borinski, Loewen

continued from page 1



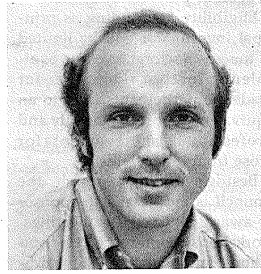
R. A. Schermerhorn



William J. Wilson



Ernst Borinski



James W. Loewen

28 Countries Request Fulbrights in Sociology

Twenty-eight countries have requested Fulbright-Hays awards in sociology for 1979-80, but quick action will be required to meet the June 1 application deadline established for the American Republics, Australia and New Zealand.

Sociologists seriously interested in applying for positions in the above mentioned countries should immediately communicate their intent to and request applications from Ann Carpenter (202-833-4955) or Alla Dombrovsky (202-833-4956).

The application deadline for Africa, Asia and Europe is July 1. Application forms are available from the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Eleven Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

REQUESTS RECEIVED

Countries requesting sociologists and the specialties specified by those countries are: Australia: 19th century immigrant demography, Australia, Great Britain, and America.

Austria: contemporary American sociology.

Bolivia: communications media and development. Spanish required.

Brazil: communications media and development. Portuguese essential.

Republic of China: social policy and organization.

France: research, methodology. French required.

Greece: research, methodology.

Hong Kong: research on joint economic ventures and development.

Iceland: social ethics.

India: urban studies; urbanization of minority groups.

Iran: urban studies; urbanization of minority groups.

Israel: urban studies; urbanization of minority groups.

Italy: social mobility and change.

Japan: demography, sociology, or rural development.

Korea: demography, sociology, or rural development.

Malaysia: demography and development.

Mexico: demography and development. Spanish required.

Netherlands: population growth and control.

New Zealand: multi-cultural management in New Zealand and South Pacific.

Norway: organization research and/or political sociology.

Paraguay: social communication. Spanish required.

Philippines: statistical research methods in behavioral sciences.

Scandinavia: social aspects of alcohol research.

Singapore: modernization in Southeast Asia.

Surinam: agricultural sociology.

Tanzania: medical sociology and health care policy.

United Kingdom: medical sociology and health care policy.

Uruguay: career choice, academic performance, marriage and divorce. Spanish required.

Zambia: unspecified.

numerous journal articles. He has also served as a special lecturer and workshop director in intergroup relations.

Since 1970, Schermerhorn has been vice president of the Research Committee on Ethnic, Race and Minority Relations, International Sociological Association.

In recent years, Schermerhorn has centered his attention on the relation between government and a multiple set of minority groups in developing countries, with special attention to India. This work has resulted in the two books mentioned above and several journal articles.

Schermerhorn will turn his attention in the future to an exploration of the macro-relations of intergroup transaction in global perspective, an area he considers vital to the further development of intergroup relations from both a theoretical and a practical standpoint.

SIGNIFICANT WORK

Wilson received his award for his book, *The Declining Significance of Race*, published by the University of Chicago Press.

In his book, Wilson calls attention to the growing division between the unemployed and the well-employed; between the illiterate and the educated; between the downtrodden and the upwardly mobile, and asserts that this country has yet to confront the challenge of elevating both poor whites and nonwhites from the ranks of the underclass.

The award also recognizes another major work Wilson has contributed to the study of race relations, *Power, Racism, and Privilege: Race Relations and Sociohistorical Perspectives*, published in hardback by MacMillan Company and reprinted in paperback by The Free Press.

SIGNIFICANT APPLICATIONS

Borinski has been actively involved for 30 years in race and ethnic relations on all levels of community life in Mississippi. He engaged in these applied sociological actions when they were not popular in Mississippi or the South.

Borinski exercised his influence by relating the activities of the Tougaloo College sociology department, its Social Science Laboratory and Social Advancement Institute to many of the public and private social agencies in the state by having these units serve as centers of social planning and social action. Staff members and students in these units were trained in survey and research skills for application to community work.

Through the Laboratory and Institute, Borinski has organized and directed a symposia that brings together leaders from various community agencies to discuss common problems.

Since he considers teaching an important part of applied sociology, Borinski has turned out graduates who have received their doctorates in sociology and other fields from leading institutions. He has also helped many sociol-

ogy majors develop successful careers in social work and several areas of public service administration. He has also been instrumental in promoting the teaching of sociology in high schools.

LEGAL ACTIVISM

Loewen has been active in race and ethnic relations for the last 10 years; the first seven at Tougaloo College.

Loewen has made an important contribution to the application of sociological knowledge by serving as an expert witness in major civil rights cases dealing with the substantial exclusion of blacks from juries; the racial composition of the Democratic Party of Mississippi; racial gerrymandering; the unconstitutionality of at-large elections; statewide reapportionment, and multimember districts in the state legislature.

In addition, he has testified in cases dealing with unequal distribution of municipal services, community bias toward the Republic of New Africa, defendants, unequal tax assessments, and prisoners' rights.

A significant portion of Loewen's contribution to the application of sociological knowledge stems from his teaching innovations and supervision as well as from his own research. A research seminar he originated at Tougaloo College resulted in the

desegregation of physicians' waiting rooms in Jackson and the establishment of a halfway house for former mental patients. By sending 20 freshmen back to the high schools from which they graduated as part of an intercession course aimed at constructive changes in race relations, Loewen and his students were able to merge a black and a white prom and to integrate a newspaper staff and a student government.

Loewen also organized an interdisciplinary group of teachers and students in order to write an unbiased Mississippi history text for use in high schools. Although the book, *Mississippi: Conflict and Change*, has won awards, a federal court suit filed by the authors and two school districts will determine if it is to be used in Mississippi schools.

Since his move to Vermont in 1975, Loewen has been working on spreading revisionist work in history and civics to other states. In addition, he is making a film, *The Spirit of Kakewalk*, which documents the 1885 rise, 1969 official demise, and the continued local popularity of a minstrel-show spinoff at Vermont.

Loewen is also working on a book, *School Desegregation in Mississippi*, for which he received an NSF Postdoctoral Fellowship in Science Applied to Societal Issues in 1975.

Spivack Fellowship Application Deadline Set for June 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forward Bulk Mail

Please arrange to have your bulk mail forwarded to you if you are changing locations this summer for less than four months.

Otherwise, you will not receive your copy of the Preliminary Program for the ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco or copies of your journals.

The ASA Executive Office only accepts change of address notices for relocations that will last four months or longer.

Careers, Minorities, Women

Occupation Outlook Quarterly (Winter issue), published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, gives tips on filling out job applications, explains how the federal hiring system works, tells how people are selected for positions, and lists most of the professional entry jobs in the federal Civil Service system. The publication is \$1.30 per issue or \$4.00 for a one year subscription. Order from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Nonsexist Education for Young Children: A Practical Guide is a curriculum resource with the aim of countering stereotyping. The classroom materials can be ordered from the guide, by writing: Women's Action Alliance, 370 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

Nonsexist Curricular Materials for Elementary Schools, compiled by Laurie Olsen, is available from The Feminist Press, Box 334, Old Westbury, NY 11568. The publication includes a bibliography of nonsexist fiction concerned with educational equity, model curricular units, a student workbook, and suggestions for eliminating sexism and providing nonsexist education in elementary school.

Guidelines for Special Emphasis Programs, issued by the Department of Transportation, outlines major duties and qualifications necessary for Spanish-speaking and Federal Women's Program Coordinators. For a copy, write: Wanda Reyna, FWPC, Office of the Secretary of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590.

A two-year, non-governmental National Commission on Working Women has been formed to improve the conditions of women workers in low-status, low-paying jobs in service industries, clerical occupations, plants, factories, and retail stores. This is the first attempt to focus nationally on the status of blue-collar women workers. For those sociologists doing research in this area, additional information may be obtained from: National Commission on Working Women, Center for Women and Work, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Research about the mental health of minority groups is a focus of the Division of Extramural Research of the National Institute of Mental Health. Application deadlines are: July 1, November 1. Proposals from minority researchers are encouraged. Areas of special interest include: basic behavioral sciences research, clinical research, psychopharmacology research, small grants program, applied research, and a research scientist development program for investigators working on mental health problems. Application kits are available in research offices at most universities. A booklet showing full range of programs supported may be secured from: Division of Extramural Research Programs, National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Professional Women and Minorities—a Manpower Data Resource Service is a comprehensive collection of data and other information on human resources in the U.S., delineating the proportions of minorities and women at all educational levels in the arts, education, engineering, the humanities and the natural and social sciences. For additional information about this resource contact your college or university library or write: Scientific Manpower Commission, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

The International Center for Research on Women is devoted to study of the role of women in the development of Third World countries. For additional information about the ICRW and its newsletter write: ICRW, 2000 P Street, NW, #403, Washington, D.C. 20036.

The National Association of Black Women Attorneys will hold its fifth annual convention at the Capital Hilton in Washington, D.C., May 18-21. The theme of the convention will be: "The Role of the Black Woman Attorney in Economic Development". For further information on the convention, contact: Charlotte Lewis, Convention Coordinator, NABWA, Suite 602, 1343 H Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

According to the *Status of Women Interest Group Newsletter*, edited by Carolyn Dexter at Pennsylvania State University, the 1978 program of the Academy of Management will have several sessions devoted to concerns of women. Sessions include: The Working Woman—Her Attitudes, Aspirations, and Performance; The Female Manager; and Relevant Issues About Women in Business and Academia. The annual meeting of the Academy of Management will be held August 9-13 in San Francisco. For further information, contact: Professor William Glueck, Department of Management, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Women's Educational Equity Communications Network is soliciting materials from persons conducting research, developing curriculum materials, organizing programs, or undertaking other activities related to women's educational equity. Send materials, reports, etc., to: WEECN Documentation Facility, ORI/Information Systems Division, Suite 205, 4833 Rugby Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20014.

Ten Quick Ways to Analyze Children's Books for Racism and Sexism is a brochure which provides explanations of ways to analyze children's trade or text materials. Write: The Council on Interracial Books for Children, 1841 Broadway, New York, NY 10023 for a free copy.

Conference to Examine Research Regulations

Social scientists from eleven countries will report on the regulation of social science research in their countries during the First International Conference on Emerging Data Protection and the Social Sciences' Need for Access to Data, August 9-11, in Cologne, West Germany.

R.F. Boruch and J.S. Cecil, both of Northwestern University, will give the report on the United States. Reports will also be given on Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Italy, Great Britain, Germany, France, Denmark, Canada, and Belgium.

The conference is sponsored by the Committee of European Social Science Data Archives and the International Federation of Data Organizations.

For registration and local arrangements, contact: Ekkehard Mochmann, Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, Bachemerstr. 40, 5000 Köln 41, West Germany.

New National Council Soliciting Research Proposals on Soviet Union & East Europe

The newly created National Council for Soviet and East European Research is soliciting proposals for unclassified fundamental research that deal with major policy issues and questions of Soviet and East European social, political, economic, and historical development.

Vladimir I. Toumanoff, Executive Director, said the Council is still in the preliminary stages of organization, but expects to fund a modest number of research projects from an initial pool of \$500,000 received from the Department of Defense.

One of the areas to be focused on in this year's competition is long-term trends in Soviet and East European Societies. Topics to be examined in this area include bureaucratic behavior and group interest articulation; nationalist issues; implications of changing population patterns; the evolving domestic role of the military in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe; repercussions of cultural, religious, and social diversity; and changing patterns of regime-society relations.

Other major areas of interest are Soviet and East European intentions, objectives, and policy options; long-term developments in

Soviet and East European foreign policies, especially as they affect the U.S.; and the operation of, and long-term prospects for, the Soviet and East European economies, including the burden of defense.

DEADLINE

Proposal deadline is July 31; however, five-page preliminary statements which include the substance of the research project and the first estimate of direct costs, should be submitted by June 1 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Eligibility for funding as principal investigator will be limited to the postdoctoral level (or equivalent foreign degree) for academic participants, and to an equivalent degree of maturity and professional achievement for those from other fields.

Besides funding research, the Council is authorized to sponsor or award contracts for meetings, workshops, conferences, consultations, and pilot studies. In addition, it may encourage provisions for research assistants, the acquisition and processing of basic research materials, travel for research purposes, the development of bibliographic and other aids, and training for special skills. It may also facilitate contact and

cooperation among individual scholars, and between them and specialists in government and private enterprise.

FUNDING AND PUBLICATION

The Public Notice concerning the establishment of the Council makes the following statements concerning funding sources and disposition of research findings:

1. Research contracts funded by the Council will be public documents.

2. The Council will not provide funds for classified projects nor will it accept or impose stipulations that would preclude open publication of research results.

3. The Council will seek to attract funds from a variety of federal departments for the purposes it has declared, especially from sources not otherwise available for academic and scholarly institutions in the field of Soviet and East European Studies.

4. The Council's relationships with all federal sources of funds will be public and such sources shall be identified as the Council's funding agencies.

5. The Council will deliver to its funding agencies the written products of research undertaken under its auspices, but investigators will retain the right to publish any results obtained.

Under contract from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Harvard University is providing administrative support to the Council pending establishment of its own offices and funding, at which time the association with Harvard will be terminated. The formation of the Council as a not-for-profit association was assisted by Harvard and several other major universities and scholarly associations.

For more information contact: The National Council for Soviet and East European Research, c/o Harvard University Mail Service, 1 Oxford Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Section on Aging Seeking Members

Sponsors of the proposed ASA Section on the Sociology of Aging are seeking the 200 members required to give the Section full status.

The Section was initiated by 60 members during the ASA Annual Meeting in Chicago. The group rose out of the efforts of the late Leonard Z. Breen of Purdue University and other members of the Midwest Council for Social Research in Aging.

Harold L. Orbach, Kansas State University, is serving as organizer for the group along with Edward A. Powers, Iowa State University, and Nicholas Babchuk, University of Nebraska.

ASA members can join the Section by sending \$3 dues to the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. For further information contact: Harold L. Orbach, Department of Sociology, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506.

ANNOUNCING THE 1978 ASA AWARDS

SOROKIN AWARD

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

DUBOIS-JOHNSON-FRAZIER AWARD

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

BERNARD AWARD

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

Academic Advising: Full-Time Position Termed "Rewarding"

A different approach to the perennial problem of undergraduate academic advising has been taken by some sociology departments through the creation of a new departmental role—full-time undergraduate adviser.

Among the sociology departments which have added this role to their structures is the University of Wisconsin-Madison where Joann F. Elder, an MA sociologist, has held the position for the past eleven years.

Elder is quite enthusiastic about the new role, for she considers it a "useful structural adaptation" that has produced more accurate records, less duplication of effort, more effective communication, better service to students, and more meaningful contact between faculty and students.

One measure of success of the adaptation is the fact that 90 percent of the sociology majors at Wisconsin voluntarily visit the adviser's office, at least, once each semester. It is now required that majors must "declare", therefore, Elder meets all majors at least once during their careers on campus.

REWARDING JOB

"Being an undergraduate adviser is a very rewarding job," Elder said, "especially when you are able to see the fruits of your efforts...Sometimes students just need a little reinforcement, a little push toward a direction they are

leaning, in order to get started, and this is one role of an adviser."

Although the role description outlined by Elder is quite complex, smaller departments (Wisconsin has 300-400 majors) might create a part-time undergraduate adviser role.

"It is important to stress the advantage of employing one person as a coordinator of information," Elder said. "A person who knows the department, its resources, the faculty research interests, as well as the workings and resources of the larger university."

Other functions of the adviser may include editing the department's entries in the catalog and other campus and national publications, acting as liaison between other departments and programs, and serving as a resource for all manner of calls from outside the university such as publishers and book salespersons, community inquiries for speakers and consultants, and social agencies wanting volunteers.

STUDENT-FACULTY RELATIONS

Elder questions the assumption that a full-time adviser takes away a valuable contact students have with faculty. "The opposite can be true," she said. "A non-teaching professional, concerned full-time with educational commitments which fall outside the range of actual teaching and research and

knowledgeable about the research of the faculty, can direct students to appropriate professions with shared interests, to do directed study, a thesis or research. This kind of contact is most meaningful to both student and faculty member."

Teaching

Elder further points out that it is useful to have one person who knows all the majors for "in cooperation with the faculty, the adviser can recommend persons for awards" because the recordkeeping function of the position allows the adviser to spot students with outstanding achievements or specific needs.

"From the students' point of view having an adviser who is glad to see them seems to be very important," Elder said. "They want a place where they can count on receiving accurate information. They frequently need someone to intervene on their behalf with the university bureaucracy. They need letters of reference for jobs and graduate schools and an adviser can write such letters with a resume from the student, and an overview of the student's record."

In addition, Elder reports that "the adviser hears praise and criticism of courses, professors, departmental policies" and suggests that the adviser may act as "an agent of communication between groups and encourage student participation in departmental affairs."

EMPLOYMENT COUNSELING

A function of growing importance is employment counseling. "The average sociology major has no firm idea about what he/she can do with the major after graduation. One of the important areas of expertise an adviser should develop is knowledge about sociology-related careers and the way into these careers."

Elder has already prepared a handout for majors which contains course selections for different career options. She is planning another follow-up study of 500 sociology BA's to find out what they are doing, and if employed, how they got their jobs, and what (if anything) was helpful to them in their sociology majors. Her first study of graduates covered 1970-74. For undergraduates seeking entry into graduate training, her office contains catalogs and brochures on advance training in a number of areas.

Besides the information on graduate training, her office also contains brochures on careers in sociology, urban planning, public policy, criminal justice, social work, health services, administration, etc. Students can also browse through past syllabi, senior theses and summer program materials. In addition, the office has a CPT typewriter with visual memory which records letters on tape and can send multiple copies of letters of reference to different schools and employers.

ASA Annual Meeting to Serve As Lab; New Sponsor Named

Sociology students will use the ASA Annual Meeting, September 4-8 in San Francisco, as a field laboratory for the fourth consecutive year as the Sociology and the ASA course continues under a new sponsor.

The new sponsor is the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Virginia Commonwealth University, one of three university departments that sought the program after it completed its three-year experimental phase at Salisbury State College.

John H. Shope, Salisbury State College, who launched the program in 1975, will continue to direct the program for VCU during a transitional period.

"This program is a mark of distinction for VCU," David D. Franks, Department Chair, said, "and we are happy to appoint Dr. Shope adjunct professor of our department to continue the program." Shope has emeritus status at Salisbury.

Students enrolled in the course begin reading prior to the meeting in a major area of study selected by the student in consultation with a local faculty sponsor or in correspondence with the instructor. In addition, they select sessions at the Annual Meeting that support the development of their chosen interest.

During the meeting the students attend sessions, meet with ASA officials, interview professors, and explore the sociological dimensions of the meeting by sharing their findings and interpretations with other students enrolled in the course.

After the meeting, students submit a paper which synthesizes what they learned from the experience. Students also report their views of the Annual Meeting by responding to questionnaires prior, during, and after the meeting.

In the three years of the experimental program, 54 students enrolled from 19 colleges and universities located in 14 states and the

Population Policy Proposals Sought

Proposals aimed at closing the gap between research and policy planning will be emphasized this year by the Ford/Rockefeller Foundations program on population policy and social and economic development.

Consequently, special efforts should be made to involve in the projects persons concerned with planning, administration, or implementation of policy. In addition, the proposals must identify methods for disseminating the research findings to the appropriate policy-making bodies.

Finally, research topics should be relevant to current population and development policy issues in the proposed country of study.

Deadline for proposals is July 1. For more information, contact: The Ford and Rockefeller Foundations' Research Program on Population and Development Policy, The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017.

District of Columbia. Some institutions assisted the students with travel and tuition costs in recognition of scholarly achievement.

For further information or applications, contact: David D. Franks, Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Virginia Commonwealth University, 820 West Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23284.

AAAS Competition Wants Entries

The 1978 AAAS Sociological Prize competition is seeking manuscripts that further the understanding of human psychological-social-cultural behavior.

The \$1,000 prize, established by funds donated by Arthur F. Bentley, is intended to encourage in social inquiry the development and application of the methodology that has proved so fruitful in the natural sciences.

Entries must 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 or purely theoretical papers are not eligible.

Entry deadline is July 1. Unpublished manuscripts and manuscripts published after January 1, 1977 are eligible. The prize will be presented at the 1979 AAAS Annual Meeting in Chicago, January 3-8.

For more information contact AAAS Executive Office, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Eighth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20036.

EDITOR

Journal of Applied Behavioral Science

The Board of the NTL Institute announces a search for the editor of the leading journal in applied behavioral science. Candidates should be mature scholars in applied behavioral science who wish to devote a major portion of their professional work over the next three years to leadership and management of the *Journal*. As an affirmative action employer, the NTL Board especially encourages minorities and women to apply for this position.

Candidates should send resumes and a detailed letter describing their interest in the position to: Professor Clayton P. Alderfer, Yale School of Organization and Management, 56 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven, CT 06520, by August 1, 1978. Salary is negotiable.

Newsletter Provides Information, Contact with Teaching Colleagues

The ASA Teaching Undergraduate Sociology Newsletter is a bimonthly 16-page publication that is issued in February, April, June, August, October, and December.

Over the past two years, the Teaching Newsletter has carried articles on...

...course design, the use of questions in the classroom, and a typology of learning objectives.

...proposed revision of the teaching role, preparation of graduate students for teaching, tips on increasing collegial interaction based on teaching.

...NEH Summer Seminars for College Teachers, NIE funding, Danforth Fellowships.

...progress, products, workshops and activities of the ASA Projects.

...teaching related activities at state, regional and national meeting.

...articles in the literature on teaching.

...the ASA constitutional mandate on teaching, the recommendations on teaching made by the Sociology Panel, BASS Study.

...course materials available in publications or from study groups and seminars.

Use the form below to send in your subscription today.

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

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

Check one and enclose remittance:

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

_____ \$4.00—All others

Name _____

Address _____

Social Science Funding Available from Many Sources

continued from page 1

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The National Science Foundation has submitted a request for \$940.9 million, an increase of \$76 million or 8.8 percent over FY 1978. This request reflects a slightly lower growth rate for NSF than it has experienced in the last two years. (See Table 1)

NSF officials have pointed to the considerable increases for behavioral and social sciences in the new budget. The Behavioral and Neural Division is slated for a \$4.8 million increase of 17 percent. The Social Sciences Division is scheduled for a \$5.4 million increase or 22 percent.

Although these two divisions will get \$10.2 million of the \$15.8 million slated for the Biological, Behavioral, and Social Science Program next year, these divisions remain the smallest in the program and even with the increases account for about 40 percent of the \$158 million requested for the program. In addition, the Biological, Behavioral and Social Science Program is by far the smallest of the three major basic research programs in the Foundation.

These increases are attributable to the efforts of the National Sci-

ence Board, NSF's policymaking arm, to increase behavioral and social science funding, especially in the social sciences, within NSF as well as mission agencies.

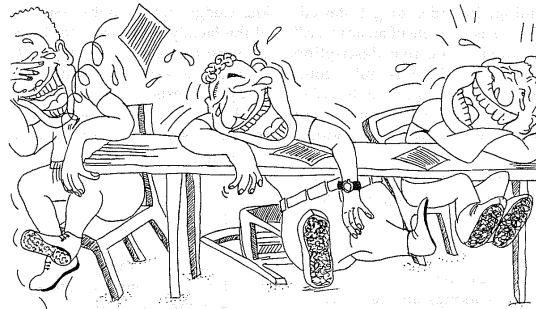
The Social Science Division expects to receive 1460 proposals next fiscal year and fund 430 proposals, average grant being \$68,400. The Sociology Program will have a \$4.4 million budget, up 19 percent.

The largest increase in the Foundation is allocated to the newly reorganized Applied Science and Research Applications Program (see April issue of FOOTNOTES). The \$16 million increase includes \$6.9 million deferred from this fiscal year. The Applied Social and Behavioral Sciences Division of ASRA expects to have a \$6.4 million budget.

The Science Education Activities Program will get a \$2.6 million increase to \$77.6 million. The Scientific, Technological, International Affairs Program is the only one scheduled for reduced funding.

ADAMHA FUNDING

Major increases in funding have been proposed for the three con-



WE HAVE READ YOUR PROPOSAL
 AND ARE GIVING IT SERIOUS CONSIDERATION

Adapted by Judith W. Arnold, Bradley University. Original artist unknown.

stituent institutes of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration because of the impact of the Mental Health Commission. Mrs. Carter serves as its active honorary chairperson. (See Table 2.)

Increases proposed for the extramural research budgets of the three institutes are: National Institute of Mental Health, \$21.7 million or 26 percent; National Institute on Drug Abuse, \$11.7 million or 38 percent; and the National Institute of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, \$3.9 million or 29 percent.

NIMH intends to emphasize studies on the impact of social and cultural processes on mental health; mental disorders and maladaptive behavior; and mental health services. Funds will also be available to increase research training at the predoctoral level and to train minorities. The present level of postdoctoral support will be maintained. See program breakdown in Table 2.

NIDA has identified several priority areas including the behavior sequence in drug misuse, evaluation of the media in combating drug misuse, the relationship between drugs and crime, the social aspects of teenage marijuana use, and the interaction of the individual and society as it effects drug use. Postdoctoral fellowships will be emphasized but predoctoral fellowships will be available.

NIAA will focus on youth, women, and the fetal alcohol syndrome. It is particularly interested in the effects of alcohol on learning and memory. There will also be some support for social epidemiology. Postdoctoral training also will be emphasized at NIAA while predoctoral training will be maintained.

ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Funding for basic and applied social research is also included in the budget requests of numerous other offices, agencies, institutes and departments.

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, NIH: A \$32 million increase would bring its extramural research budget to \$168.7 million. Interested in unwanted teenage pregnancy, mother-infant interaction, habit and attitude formation, social competence, role modeling,

peer and family influence, media effects and socialization. See article on reproductive behavior in the April issue of FOOTNOTES.

National Institute of Education: Expects an increase from \$89 million to \$100 to finance five new initiatives and expansion of existing programs. (See March issue of FOOTNOTES.)

National Institute of Dental Research, NIH: Pain Control and Behavioral Branch expects to have a \$2.3 million budget. Interested in the social factors related to oral health. (See April issue of FOOTNOTES.)

Administration of Children, Youth, and Families, HEW: \$19 million. Studies on foster care and adoption, prevention of family separation, family styles, childrearing styles of young mothers, child and family interaction with institutions, demonstrations in service delivery for battered children and runaway teenagers.

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education: \$14.5 million. Priorities will include extending effective educational opportunity to groups not now adequately served; strengthening curriculum programs; improving forms of internships and work experience; enhancing the importance of teaching in hiring and promoting faculty; making better use of non-collegiate educational resources, and improving counseling.

Health Resources Administration/Health Services Administration: \$43.5 million

primarily for health statistics, but also for initiating research on cost containment and quality assurance, urban and child health, and national health insurance. \$22 million for grants and contracts covering the entire scope of health services delivery. See article on

See Still Page 7

R & D Budget: Mostly Development

Funding for basic and applied research constitutes a little more than two percent of the total federal budget submitted to Congress by President Carter for fiscal year 1979 and slightly less than 37 percent of the total request for research and development.

The budget for FY79 is just over \$500 billion with \$3.6 billion for basic research, \$6.6 billion for applied research, and \$17.6 billion for development. The total R&D request of \$27.9 billion is a little more than 5.5 percent of the total budget.

Funding for basic research constitutes less than three-fourths of one percent of the total budget and slightly less than 13 percent of the total R&D request.

Applied research accounts for slightly more than 1.3 percent of the total budget and a little less than 24 percent of the R&D request.

Development constitutes slightly more than 3.5 percent of the total budget and more than 63 percent of the R&D funds.

Basic research was given the largest percentage increase, 9.1 percent vs. 6.5 percent for applied vs. 6 percent for development, but ended up with the smallest increase in actual dollars: .3 billion vs. .4 billion for applied vs. 1 billion for development. Total additional funding for basic and applied research remains \$3 billion below the increased funds requested for development.

These calculations are based on requested budget authority figures for FY79 and estimated actual budget authority figures for FY78.

TABLE 1: National Science Foundation Budget Requests: 1978 and 1979

Programs	Current Plan	Budget Request
	FY1978	FY1979
<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>		
Mathematical, Physical Sciences, Engineering	246.0	268.3
Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth, Ocean Sciences	210.1	227.3
U.S. Antarctic Program	48.2	50.7
Biological, Behavioral, Social Sciences	142.2	158.0
Applied Science & Research Applications	57.9	73.9
Scientific, Technological, International Affairs	24.6	24.3
Program Development & Management	52.0	54.8
Science Education	74.0	77.6
Special Foreign Currency Appropriations	5.4	6.0
Total for NSF Programs	864.9	940.9
Biological, Behavioral, Social Sciences		
Physiology, Cellular & Molecular Biology	57.3	61.3
Behavioral & Neural Sciences	28.3	33.1
Environmental Biology	32.6	34.2
Social Sciences	24.0	29.4
Behavioral & Neural Sciences		
Anthropology	5.60	6.60
Linguistics	2.00	2.35
Memory & Cognitive Processes	2.00	2.25
Neurobiology	7.25	8.65
Psychobiology	3.60	3.85
Sensory Physiology & Perception	4.60	5.60
Social & Development Psychology	3.25	3.80
Social Sciences		
Economics	9.00	10.40
Geography	1.60	1.90
Sociology	3.70	4.40
Social Indicators	2.10	2.60
Political Science	2.90	3.60
Law & Social Science	.90	.90
Special Projects	2.20	3.70
History & Philosophy of Science	1.60	1.90
Applied Science and Research Applications		
Problem Analysis	1.5	2.0
Integrated Basic Research	1.9	7.0
Applied Research	18.6	19.4
Problem-Focused Research Applications	28.1	39.5
Intergovernmental Science & R&D Activities	7.8	6.0
Scientific, Technological, International Affairs		
International Cooperative Scientific Affairs	10.4	10.6
Policy Research & Analysis	5.7	5.8
Science Resources Studies	2.7	2.9
Information Science	5.3	4.5
NSF Planning & Evaluation	0.5	0.5
Science Education Activities		
Scientific Personnel Improvement	32.2	29.8
Science Education Resources Improvement	28.2	29.7
Science Education Development & Research	8.2	11.7
Science & Society	5.4	6.4

TABLE 2: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, & Mental Health Administration Estimated Budget Authority, 1978 & 1979: Extramural Research

Component Institutes	FY1978	FY1979
<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>		
National Inst. on Alcoholism & Alcohol Abuse	13.38	17.30
National Inst. on Drug Abuse	30.68	42.39
National Inst. of Mental Health	84.78	106.51
National Inst. on Mental Health Programs		
Behavioral Science	15.95	18.73
Clinical Research	10.96	13.92
Applied Research	6.67	7.32
Psychopharmacology	13.57	16.33
Epidemiology	3.12	4.72
Service Development	9.86	11.41
Crime & Delinquency	3.81	5.56
Metropolitan Problems	2.89	4.44
Minority Mental Health Problems	4.52	6.42
Rape	4.44	6.00
Research Scientists	4.22	5.30
Research Centers	4.01	4.31
Other Contracts	1.75	2.05

Still More Funding Sources For Social Science Research

continued from page 6

cost containment research elsewhere in this issue.

National Institute on Aging: \$26.5 million. Mostly for studies of intellectual and cognitive changes in aging, psychological competency criteria for retirement, and differences in life expectancy across race and culture.

Office of Secretary, HEW: \$27 million. Primarily for research on poverty problems. The office supports the University of Wisconsin's Institute for Research on Poverty.

Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences: \$7.9 million. Interested in productivity and performance, career development, organizational effectiveness, and decision making.

National Institute of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, LEAA: Funding level uncertain. Interested in learning disabilities and delinquency; prevention; restitution; school crime; and interstate placement of children.

National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, LEAA: \$25 million. Interested in prevention, enforcement, adjudication, corrections, and criminal justice systems.

Employment and Training Administration, DOL: \$13 million. Social research on topics related to jobs and the workforce including special populations—women, ex-offenders and prisoners; labor force, labor market and labor demand. Has a small grants and a doctoral dissertation program.

STILL MORE SOURCES

Administration on Aging, HEW: \$8.5 million. Service delivery research on alternatives to institutional care; policy implications of future demographic patterns; needs of the very old, social isolated, low income and minority; obstacles to improving the quality of life for the elderly including research on the impact of violent crime and American attitudes toward old people.

Department of Housing and Urban Development: \$17 million. Consumer and equal opportunity research including the housing needs of special users (i.e., physically and mentally handicapped); community conservation research—including the process of neighborhood change, neighborhood preservations and the factors leading to spontaneous reinvestment.

Science and Education Administration, DOA: Some support for behavioral factors affecting food preference; the social and institutional influences in shaping nutritional behavior; methodological and demographic research.

University Research Program, DOT: \$4 million. Predicting public response to transportation policies; the impact of transportation projects; citizen participation in planning; social aspects of environmental design.

Office of Driver and Pedestrian, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration: \$4 million. Drug and alcohol research, driver-

pedestrian factors, compliance with safety measures.

For more information on these and other programs, contact your research office on campus or the relevant government agency. Addresses are available in the research office or in the U.S. Government Manual in the government document or reference section of your campus library.

New Members Named To NSF Advisory Group

Four new members have been appointed to the NSF Sociology Advisory Subcommittee this year.

New members are Joan Huber, University of Illinois; Peter Rossi, University of Massachusetts; Herman Turk, University of Southern California; and James Zuiches, Michigan State University.

Continuing members are Anne McMahon, University of Rochester; Anthony Oberschall, Vanderbilt University; and Frank Sampson, University of Vermont.

The advisory subcommittee has 41 proposals to evaluate this fall.

Proposals to NSF may be submitted at any time, but in order to allow for the 6-9 months processing time, the following approximate submission dates are recommended:

Doctoral dissertation research proposals are reviewed continuously with relatively short turnaround time.

ASA Problem of Discipline Grants Supporting Three Groups

Awards made by the ASA Problems of the Discipline Grants Program during calendar year 1977 are facilitating the work of three groups concerned with social behavior, the relocation of corporations and Vietnam veterans.

A group headed by Richard O'Toole, Kent State University, held a conference April 27-29 at Kent State University on "Interdisciplinary Approaches to Social Behavior". The group expects to produce a book that contains the papers presented at the conference as well as at two of their meetings.

Another group headed by Henry Etkowitz, SUNY-Purchase, is exploring the implications movement of corporations to suburbs have for the suburb, the corporation, and previous host city. The group is preparing a proposal for submission to a federal agency so that it can continue the work that has been facilitated by the ASA grant.

The third group headed by Seymour Leventman, Boston College, is concerned with the sociology of Vietnam veterans. It is looking into the social, political and economics consequences of having served in that war. It is particu-

Citizens Willing to Fund Research

Private citizens are willing to provide financial support for the field work associated with your research project if you are willing to constructively utilize them in the field work.

If that proposition interests you, contact the Center for Field Research, 10 Juniper Road, Box 127, Belmont, MA 02178.

The Center arranges financial support for research investigators whose projects can constructively utilize non-specialists in the field work.

The Center considers proposals for field research in any recognized academic discipline and invites scholars of all nationalities to apply for support. It favors research directed by PhD's, and en-

courages those whose staffs include graduate students of the discipline. Dissertation projects and undergraduate research are not currently funded.

Both basic and applied research projects are considered. The size of grants is limited by the number of non-specialists participating, since they are the source of funds. Per capita contributions range from \$200 to \$650.

Although the Center solicits, reviews, and evaluates the proposals, it is not the source of funding. The Center assigns accepted proposals to another non-profit organization, EARTHWATCH, which in turn raises the funds from carefully selected non-specialists who collectively fi-

nance the projects, in return for the opportunity to work as assistants to research scholars in the field.

Since it began in 1971, EARTHWATCH has raised over \$1 million to support 300 research scholars working in 19 states and 44 countries.

The Center expects its efforts to organize private sponsorship of field research and to encourage citizen participation in the process of research to improve the public understanding of science.

NCSA Session Focuses on Futures For Sociologists

A plenary session on "Three Perspectives on the Future for Sociologists" is scheduled for the Annual Meeting of the North Central Sociological Association, May 18-20, Netherlands Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati.

In addition, the ASA Committee on World Sociology is to meet in conjunction with the NCSA. A session on "Graduate Education of Students from Third World Countries", chaired by David Chaplin, Western Michigan University, is also slated.

The plenary session, chaired by J. Milton Yinger, Oberlin College, includes Roland Liebert, NSF, on the research perspective; Ernest Campbell, Vanderbilt University, on graduate programs; and Russell R. Dynes, ASA Executive Officer, on jobs and employment.

Seeks Research on Health Costs

A \$600,000 applied research program directed toward cost containment issues in health planning has been announced jointly by the National Center for Health Services Research and the Bureau of Health Planning and Resources Development.

Proposals submitted in response to this solicitation are limited to a maximum of \$35,000 in direct costs. Completed applications are due on or before June 28. Awards will be announced by October 1.

A pamphlet describing the solicitation "Grants for Cost Containment Research for Health Planning", (PHS) 78-3206, plus application materials can be obtained from: Director, Review and Advisory Services (Small Grants), NCHSR, Room 7-50A, Center Building, 3700 East-West High-

way, Hyattsville, MD 20782. Phone: (301) 436-6198.

Suggested research areas include issues which are important to state and local health planning agencies in formulating and implementing local cost containment strategies: Studies may relate to needs to develop better techniques for monitoring, forecasting, and setting standards for health expenditures; to identify cost-saving strategies for delivering health services; or to evaluate the implications of regulation and control imposed by cost containment measures.

Proposals should review and synthesize available basic research in the area covered by the proposal in order to make the research more directly usable by state and local health planning agencies.

larly interested in the treatment of these veterans as deviants.

Application for 1978 grants are being solicited by the Committee on the Problems of the Discipline. Guidelines and further details on the program are presented below.

PURPOSE AND GUIDELINES

The purpose of the Program is to make grants to small groups of social scientists to facilitate intellectual exchange and to move their efforts into a more productive future. 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, 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 stocktaking, integrative, synthesizing, and/or evaluative nature, with respect to a given area of sociological knowledge.

(4) Groups of scholars who have established effective communication and have a shared focus on the problems they wish to address.

(5) Groups that can specify mechanisms for preparing for the proposed conferences by the exchange of materials prior to their meetings.

(6) Groups that can describe procedures to follow-up their meetings and present their results and conclusions to appropriate audiences.

(7) Groups that can find ways to economize on travel and other expenses.

Grants will generally not exceed \$1,500. Grants will not be given for travel to or related expenses involved in attending the ASA Annual Meeting or for travel outside of North America.

Applicants must send five copies of their proposals to the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. Applications should come from small groups of social scientists at least three of whom must be ASA members.

Submission deadlines are February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1. Proposals will be reviewed four times per year, and under normal conditions, decisions will be announced within three months following receipt of the application.

Under unusual circumstances, grants will be made to previous recipients and previous grants will be awarded additional support; however, priority will be given to new proposals from those who have not received support under the Program. All groups receiving support will be required to submit a report of progress one year following the date of their award.

Members of the Committee on Problems of the Discipline are Richard J. Hill, Chair; Herbert L. Costner, National Science Foundation; and David Mechanic, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

COFRAT: Guidelines for Initial Appointments in Sociology

The Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching was established by Council of the American Sociological Association in 1969. Experiences over the past nine years have suggested that many academic freedom and promotion grievances stem from faculty communications about the rights and obligations of faculty. New faculty in particular often are confused about "what the department and university expect of me." All sociologists will find these guidelines helpful, but they are addressed primarily to entry-level PhDs searching for full-time academic positions and to the Departments of Sociology for whom they hope to work. Individuals should know basic privileges, obligations and rights before accepting an appointment; departments should provide this information in clear and precise terms. These guidelines cover the most important issues and suggest procedures for avoiding an information gap. Of course no catalog of issues can guarantee a trouble-free career. But we hope these guidelines can forestall many problems and misunderstandings before they arise.

I. Preliminary Considerations.

During job search, candidates should keep records of who has written recommendations on his or her behalf, and from whom recommendations have been solicited. Letters of recommendation normally should be submitted only on request of the hiring university. The candidate and the recruitment person or committee at the hiring university should see to it that an adequate number of recommendations is received prior to making the decision to offer or not to offer an appointment. Each referee whose name is submitted should know and approve of this action by the candidate. Each referee should have a current curriculum vita and be aware of the most recent work the candidate has done.

II. Offer of Appointment. The candidate who receives a job offer should have a written letter of offer of appointment from the chairperson of the department, or from a dean or other university official. A model letter of appointment is appended to these guidelines. The letter should contain information on:

A. The level of appointment, title (instructor, assistant professor), whether it is full or part-time, and whether the appointment is tenure track, or not, or conditional on completion of the PhD. If it is conditional, there should be a statement of the appointment level and title if the PhD is not completed by a specific date, and any adjustments for completion during the first year should be specified. Any restrictions on the appointment, such as preclusion of appointment to the graduate faculty, or limits related to joint-appointments, should be specified. (See VII.) B. The salary, with PhD and the salary without it, and whether the salary and appointment are for the academic year (9 months) or the calendar

Recommendations Aimed at Reducing Disputes

Recommendations directed at reducing academic freedom and promotion disputes in the profession by improving communication concerning the rights and obligations of faculty have been made by the ASA Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching.

These recommendations, "The Initial Appointment in Sociology: Guidelines for Candidates and Departments", are based on the experience the Committee has gained through its nine years of deliberations. Although addressed to new sociologists, the recommendations should be useful to all sociologists engaged in the process of appointment.

In requesting publication of its recommendations, the Committee said: "It has become clear to us that in many of the disputes that have been filed, departments had not worked out clear standards and procedures for reaching important decisions within the department, or if they had standards and procedures, they failed to adequately communicate them to new faculty."

The Committee continued, "For their part, new faculty did not

know what to ask about, or feared asking about certain issues prior to accepting employment, only to become aware of practices which they found unacceptable when it was, so to speak, too late."

DEVELOPMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Work on the recommendations has been underway for almost two years. The first draft of the recommendations was mailed to 217 departments in summer 1977 for reactions. Only 20 departments responded.

In general, chairpersons welcomed the recommendations for new faculty; they were particularly positive about the suggested letter of appointment. Several ideas from the chairpersons were incorporated into the revised draft.

Negative responses were also received. Some respondents were uneasy about the detailed and prescriptive nature of the brochure. They felt it covered too much, and could tie the chairperson's hands by forcing him or her to speak to issues over which there was no departmental control. They urged simplification and less inclusive coverage.

year (12 months). The letter should specify from what source salary will come (general university funds or some other source), and whether salary is guaranteed for the entire period of the appointment.

C. The length of the initial appointment—usually one, two, or three years.

D. The teaching responsibilities to be carried each term, the specific courses to be taught (if they have been agreed upon) and the procedure for altering courses taught after the first year. It is preferable that specific courses for the first year be agreed to and entered in the offer of appointment. If this cannot be done there should be an understanding of assignment by a specified date well in advance of employment. The number of new course preparations expected during the initial appointment period should be discussed.

E. The committee responsibilities expected in the department, including service on preliminary and dissertation committees for graduate students. (See V. B.)

F. Who has approved the appointment in the department and for the university (usually the executive committee or the hiring committee, and the dean of arts and sciences), and whether approval is complete or tentative pending approval (usually routine) by the board of regents.

G. The department and university policy regarding summer teaching, and the candidate's obligation, if any. (See V. F.)

H. When and how renewal of appointment will take place. If the candidate has had academic ser-

vice elsewhere the appointment letter should specify whether or not that time will count in the probationary period for tenure, and who made this determination. (See V. D.)

I. Whether moving and other expenses will be covered, and the dollar amount if there is a limit.

III. University Rules and Regulations. The candidate should receive a copy of university rules and regulations regarding academic appointments, renewals, promotions, tenure, dismissal, reduction in force, affirmative action, grievance procedures and appeals. These should be read carefully for an understanding of the processes, timing, rights and obligations.

IV. University Benefit Programs. The candidate should receive a copy of university fringe benefit programs, including retirement, medical and insurance plans. These should be read carefully, paying particular attention to which are required, which are optional, and when each commences.

V. Departmental Policies and Practices. Every department should have a written statement for new faculty which supplements the letter of appointment. The statement should provide information on:

A. The general character of the department—size of staff, size of undergraduate and graduate enrollment, substantive emphasis (courses) in the department, and a brief history of the department.

B. The organization of the department—the committees, how they are selected and faculty responsibilities to serve on them, the role of the chairperson and of

Last fall, the Committee sent the draft of the recommendations to 32 PhDs who had taken jobs during the past five years or less in a variety of institutions teaching sociology. Twelve responded. The respondents wanted more, not less, detail, and they made many suggestions on issues about which they were ignorant when they accepted appointment.

The third draft, which is published in this issue of *FOOTNOTES*, tries to address the concerns of new PhDs and chairpersons. There are some simplifications and some added details.

The Committee said, "We try to make it clear to chairpersons and candidates alike that communication of knowledge on a wide set of professional and administrative issues is in everyone's interest, that it is not necessary to promise a candidate what cannot be promised, but it is necessary to say that it cannot be promised and why."

The Committee continued, "The recommendations stress the desirability of open communication and sensitivity to accountability as the bases for professional relations that will minimize or eliminate disputes."

the executive committee, the size and distribution of nonacademic staff.

C. Departmental recruitment policies and practices—the committee structure and how faculty participate in the selection process.

D. Departmental renewal, tenure and promotion policies and practices. The candidate should receive a formal departmental statement setting forth in detail the evaluation criteria used for (1) renewal of appointment, (2) promotion, and (3) annual salary adjustments (merit increases). Procedures followed in each instance should be specified. The statement should discuss the relative importance of teaching, research publications and service. It should specify how teaching and research are evaluated. There should be a clear and precise description of standards—what are considered acceptable publications, research activity, and teaching for evaluation purposes. Examples should be given. For example, new faculty need information on how the various journals are ranked, how the department evaluates co-authored works, whether the department expects faculty to secure outside research grants. This statement should specify when and how the evaluation review takes place and what communication about it can be expected. The candidate should be told the terms of the second (renewal) appointment, when the "up or out" date falls, and when the evaluation for renewal will take place. The Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching feels that the department has an obligation to communicate to an assistant professor or instruc-

tor, orally and in writing, and in clear and precise detail the outcome of evaluation of scholarship and/or teaching—whether he or she is adequate or inadequate and why, what the weaknesses are, and how they might be corrected. If the evaluation finds the person inadequate, sufficient time must be allowed for improvement to be demonstrated before reevaluation and any formal decision about renewal or termination is made.

E. The duties and privileges of a department member—committee service, meeting attendance, office hours, availability of supplies and resources, office, telephone, secretarial services, travel funds, etc. If new faculty are not expected to serve on committees right away, they should be told this, and also told when they will be expected to serve; if travel funds or secretarial services are not routinely available, or available contingent upon provision of funds by university trustees or the legislature, this should be stated. Departments should "tell it like it is", and leave no room for confusion or misunderstanding.

F. Departmental teaching policies and practices—class size, grading guidelines, text selection and course content, availability of summer teaching, teaching and grading assistance, how to request teaching a course and how to make application to add a new course. If certain courses are controlled by departmental rules on content and coverage, new faculty should be informed.

G. Research resources in the department or university—especially any policy on summer research support, availability of funds for research assistants, and computer funds. If resources are not routinely available this should be noted; criteria for rationing resources should be spelled out.

VI. Part-time and Joint-appointments. When a person accepts a part-time appointment, the full conditions of the appointment should be specified: the precise time obligation, whether it is a tenure-track appointment and how time will be calculated for "up or out" purposes, what rights (voting) and obligations (teaching, committees) the person has, how one will be evaluated and by whom, whether the appointment will become full-time and when, whether one can teach and serve on committees in the graduate program, whether travel funds and other resources come with the appointment. When a position involves a joint-appointment between two departments or between a department and a program or institute, the letter of appointment should specify the full conditions of the joint-appointment: where tenure will be located, who determines salary, merit increases and promotion, what rights (voting) and obligations (teaching, committees) one has in each location, how one will be evaluated and by whom, whether one can teach and serve on committees in the graduate program, and from where travel funds and other resources (secretary) will come.

Guidelines Cover Departments, Candidates, Letter

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VII. Some Helpful Hints.

A. Candidates should keep a file in which is placed the appointment letter and all statements, rules, regulations and communications regarding employment.

B. Transplanting oneself from a student work situation in one location, to a faculty work situation somewhere else, requires adjustments in expectations. If the college or university is smaller, more rural, or in other ways different

from one in which a candidate was educated, he or she should expect differences in the style of institutional life.

C. Grievances about academic freedom issues, nonrenewal and termination of appointment rarely arise overnight. They usually have a history of episodes that span a year or more—small events, perhaps, that one day "snowball". Sensitivity to these problems in early stages and genuine, open

communication between faculty member and the chairperson often can prevent "showdowns". The Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching has found that dispute resolution that is mutually satisfactory to all parties is already difficult to achieve when conflict escalates to the point that charges are brought. The Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching stands ready to assist individual faculty members and departments with regard

to academic freedom and renewal and promotion grievances. However, the earlier in the grievance process the Committee hears about it the better are the chances of providing assistance.

D. Faculty with grievances should be thoroughly acquainted with their university's appeals procedures, and they should consult the local American Association of University Professors (AAUP) branch or their union before acting.

Suggested Letter of Initial Appointment Offer

Dear _____:

On behalf of the Department of Sociology I am pleased to offer you a [full-time, tenure-track] appointment as Assistant Professor of Sociology for a _____ year period commencing with the first semester of the 19____ academic year. The salary for the academic year will be \$____. Appointment at this rank and salary are contingent on our receiving official notification that you have completed all requirements for the PhD. Should you not complete the degree before the first semester begins on _____, the appointment would be as Instructor at a salary of \$____ for the academic year. [Adjustments in rank and salary if the degree is completed during the year should be specified.] [Whether the University will or will not pay relocation expenses, and if it will the dollar amount, should be specified here.]

The offer of appointment has been approved by the Dean of the College of _____. No appointment is definite until approved by the Board of Regents. Such approval is acted upon after the candidate has indicated acceptance.

Details of the terms of appointment and of available fringe benefits are reviewed in the "Policies and Practices of the Department of Sociology", and the brochure on "University Benefit Programs". Copies of these documents are enclosed with this letter.

Your appointment begins on _____, the first day of registration for the academic year, which ends on _____. Faculty are expected to work [rules regarding working days, legal holidays, and paid vacation should be specified here.] [Any mandatory payroll deductions for health, life insurance and other benefits should be specified here. Physical examination and photograph ID requirements, if any, should be specified here.]

Your first term of appointment, if you have received the PhD before arriving, will be for _____ years ending with the _____ academic year. The department's procedures for reviewing the contractual status of Assistant Professors are described in "Policies and Practices". Briefly, the Executive Committee (tenured faculty of the department) annually reviews the contractual status and performance of each Assistant Professor, and communicates with him/her through the department's Review Committee and the Chairperson. Notification of contract renewal or termination is given more than one year prior to the expiration of the current contract. Contract renewals after the first _____ year term are for _____ year(s). A recommendation for promotion is possible at any time and a final decision on "up or out" must be made no later than the end of the sixth year. As the "Policies and Practices" indicate, we have no fixed number of tenured slots; every Assistant Professor is eligible for promotion, subject to the rules and regulations, and all of our initial appointments are made in the expectation that the candidate will deserve promotion to tenure. Since you have not had any previous full-time service in college teaching, the full seven-year maximum probationary service in a nontenured rank applies.

Summer employment at the University, whether from teaching or research funds, is normally limited to two months, at 2/9ths of the preceding academic year salary. I will be happy to consult with you about how we might obtain research support for your salary for next summer. Employment in summer session is not guaranteed by the University, but members of our department who have

requested such funds in recent years have received some kind of teaching or research support.

You are familiar in general terms with the teaching, service and research duties of a faculty member in Sociology. The normal teaching obligation is _____ courses each term. Our Department tries to hold new preparations down to _____ per year for new faculty during the first _____ years. Faculty are also expected to serve on departmental committees [including preliminary and dissertation committees]. I will consult with you about committee assignments before the [fall] term begins. Details about teaching, service and research are specified in "Policies and Practices". So are the standards and criteria used in evaluating your teaching, research, and service accomplishments. We are aware of your teaching interests and areas of competence. [If arrangements for specific courses to be taught have been agreed upon, they should be specified here. Otherwise, the procedure for agreeing upon course responsibilities should be specified.]

Faculty are permitted to seek salary support for a portion of their academic and summer time from outside research funds. To the extent that such funds are received, a corresponding reduction in teaching assignments can be made. Many of our faculty regularly obtain up to one-half time support during the academic year and full (2/9ths) support during the summer from research grants. [Any policy on limits to research support time should be specified here.] I and others on the faculty will be happy to assist you in locating and applying for appropriate funds.

In addition to research support, faculty are allowed to consult for remuneration outside of the University at the average rate of _____ day(s) per month. [Sabbatical policy of the University should be specified here. Rules on leave of absence also should be specified here.]

The University annually reviews the salary of each member of the faculty, offering increments under a merit raise system. The funds available vary from one year to another according to the level of funding provided by the [state legislature or college board]. [How department decisions on merit increases are made should be specified here.]

Enclosed with this letter you will find a copy of the relevant laws and regulations of the University with regard to appointment, tenure, dismissal, reduction of force, affirmative action, grievance and appeals procedures.

This offer will remain in effect until _____. Please let me know if you will require more time to make a decision. If you have questions on any aspect of the offer or of the laws, regulations, and customs of the University and our department; or if you wish any changes in the offer; or if you wish help on personal matters, such as housing, please write or call me collect.

Finally, let me emphasize the enthusiasm with which the Dean, my colleagues, our students, and I make this offer. I am sure you would find this a stimulating and challenging department in which to pursue an active career. We would very much enjoy having you here.

Sincerely,
Chairperson [Dean or other
University official]

Insurance Programs

ASA Council has been considering the advisability of offering certain types of group insurance programs to members. Group plans can be custom designed and generally provided at a lower cost to members. Possibilities include group term life insurance, disability, income insurance and a hospital money plan.

If you have interest in or wish to comment on the utility of instituting such a plan for members of the Association, please communicate these comments to the Executive Officer, ASA, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Lazarsfeld Lectures Begin in October; Zeisel to Give 1st

The first of five biennial Paul F Lazarsfeld lectures will be delivered by Hans Zeisel, University of Chicago Law School, October 29 in Philadelphia.

Zeisel will speak on "Socialism 1928 and 1978." Invitations to the lecture and a dinner to follow are available from the Center for Research on the Acts of Man, 4025 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

The lecture series is supported by the Paul F. Lazarsfeld Fund which was created by the Center to honor Lazarsfeld, a charter member of the Board of Directors of the Center until his death in 1976.

Succeeding lectures will be held at other research institutes identified with Lazarsfeld. The last lecture in the series will be held at Columbia University where Lazarsfeld established the Bureau of Applied Social Research. The lectures will be published individually.

Contributions in support of the lecture series are tax deductible. They should be made payable to the Paul F. Lazarsfeld Fund and sent to the Center in Philadelphia.

ASA FOOTNOTES

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Western Massachusetts Consortium Holds First Meeting

Four workshops were held at the first meeting of the Students, Teachers, and Sociology in Western Massachusetts Consortium, April 15, at Western New England College in Springfield.

Alfred A. Clarke, Jr., Western New England College, said the workshops featured roundtable discussions that focused on the

uses of sociology in (1) further education planning, (2) occupational career planning, (3) personal life planning, and (4) social impact planning.

Clarke said the Consortium was formed last December "to enhance communication networks between students and teachers at the high school, com-

munity college, four-year college and graduate levels in the local area."

Besides Clarke, the organizational meeting was attended by Robert Bohke, American International College; Patricia Campbell, Western New England Placement Office; Jean Murray, college student; Polly Pi-Sunyer, Springfield

Technical Community College; Marcus S. Sutra, East Windsor High School; and Stan Szlachetka, Springfield Job Opportunities Office.

Clarke and Pi-Sunyer are members of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology.

Level of Interaction Low; More Interaction Desired

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your assessment of current interaction between academic and non-academic sociologists?

The range of responses concerning the appropriate "label" clustered around the following factors: (1) academic vs. non-academic; (2) the term "professional sociologist"; (3) additional titles; and (4) the need to differentiate.

The range of responses concerning the level of interaction between sociologists working in academic and non-academic settings centered around the following factors: (1) positive impact of interaction; (2) nature of the interaction; (3) reasons for the low level of interaction; and (4) the need for more interaction.

APPROPRIATE LABEL

A number of respondents replied that they were "indifferent" to the labels or that the labels were "irrelevant."

Several other sociologists, however, expressed their opinions concerning the traditional academic-non-academic classification:

A former executive in marketing research: The terms 'academic', 'non-academic', and 'professional sociologist' are quite descriptive of reality. The academic sociologist is primarily interested in the development of sociological theory as an end in itself (and, sometimes, in teaching). Non-academic sociologists, on the other hand, however interested they may be in theory, must be primarily concerned with satisfying their clients' informational needs.

Senior researcher at a public institute: As long as things were flush in the universities, these labels served to further isolate sociologists not in academic settings and to get scornful responses from many academics. Now the universities are in some difficulty and they are warming up to the alternative—non-academic employment. I think they will continue to believe that they do superior research (which is sometimes true—but not always).

Director of a research unit in a state agency: These labels make almost no difference to me. I am comfortable with the academic/non-academic distinction. I am not sure what professional sociologist is or isn't. I think that it is useful to distinguish the work setting in which a sociologist is and the academic/non-academic does that to some extent.

A basic researcher in the federal government, however, points out that the work setting does not always differentiate accurately the work being done: In my work I am not at all aware of distinctions between academic and non-academic sociology, largely because I am doing essentially academic work in a non-academic setting. In fact I think that there may be many university people engaged in non-academic pursuits, just as many non-academic sociologists may be engaged in academic pursuits. The distinctions, therefore, depend not only on the setting in which one hap-

pens to be located, but also the nature of the activities in which he is engaged.

Professional Sociologist

The term "professional sociologist" drew comments which pinpointed some of its problems:

President of a private institute: I like them all. They are descriptive and I have long wanted to have something to make me feel like a competent professional. 'Sociologist' is dull and unexciting. Academic sociologists are college professors; non-academic sociologists are the rest of us, as a descriptive term; professional sociologist sounds like a gunslinger term (have methodology, will research). Since sociologists have not developed the consultative experience that ties into their substantive expertise and methodological skills (as do, say, clinical psychologists), there is no 'clinical sociologist' term that fits except 'professional sociologist'. Like being referred to as a professional sociologist, but I would like it even better if we were licensed or otherwise certified as elite. Sorry about that.

Head of a research program at a federal center: I find the labels, academic, non-academic, and professional sociologist repulsive. These are the very concepts which hinder the sociologist's ability to move into various settings. However, forced to adopt labels, the latter would most certainly be the best, assuming that such is taught, fostered and cultivated in the professional schools.

Examiner in a testing service: One can be a professional sociologist in either setting. The real question is how you come to identify yourself. In work settings, outside of academic, the label of sociologist is not as meaningful as the work you do and the particular job title you have.

Basic researcher in the federal government: Although I'm not keen on 'non-academic' (which seems to characterize the sociologist rather than the locale of his employ), 'professional' strikes me as inappropriate. Does it imply that academic sociologists are amateurs?

Additional Titles

Besides the term "clinical sociologist" referred to above, respondents offered some additional titles:

Analyst in a federal center: I prefer 'practicing sociologist'. Is a teaching sociologist a non-professional? Are those non-teaching sociologists in survey research centers 'non-academic'? I am not sensitive about the label 'non-academic'. I am sensitive about the enormous academic prejudices which underlie many aspects of ASA's functioning.

Researcher at a private institute: They are not very satisfactory. A circumlocution such as 'sociologist in an academic (or non-academic) setting' is more satisfactory. As an adjective 'academic' bears a lot of other freight. Perhaps 'research

sociologist', 'applied' sociologist, 'teaching' sociologist, etc., would capture more of the reality of the distinctions without the negative connotations.

Need to Differentiate

The need to differentiate sociologists on one basis or another was questioned by several respondents:

Administrator in a national center: Like most individuals I feel 'labeling' and compartmentalization counter-productive in any area of endeavor.

Division chief in the federal government: I am more interested in the person's perception of the subject matter he is discussing and if he is just giving me a coating of sociological jargon. It would appear to me that if one is working as a sociologist (academic or non-academic) he is a professional in his vocation.

Administrator in a national institute: Labels do not bother me. I am first oriented toward the task at hand—the applied problem. Secondly, and only then, do I think about the set of skills I bring to bear on that problem. In fact, sometimes I forget that I am a sociologist at all. My current 'bag of skills' probably has as much health and other technology in it as sociological skills.

A policy and financial consultant: I tend not to put labels on people in terms of professional training but rather in terms of the types of things they do well, which may not agree with their professional background anyway.

Senior research scientist at a private institute: I would like to see the distinction between academic and non-academic sociologists discarded, for it tends to place those outside the academy in a second-class status. We are all simply professional sociologists. Economists have largely overcome this distinction—an economist is an economist regardless of where employed—and I think we can too. I would also erase the distinction between 'basic' and 'applied' sociology, even though the terms are convenient. Good sociology, in my view, is aimed at real-world problems but at the same time also contributes to our accumulation of general knowledge concerning human behavior and social organization.

A senior fellow at a public institute: A sociologist is a sociologist is a sociologist.

Level of Interaction

Although respondents were generally negative about the level of interaction that existed between them and sociologists in academic settings (or as one respondent put it "what interaction?"), some positive experiences were reported:

Head of a research program in a federal center: It was through interaction with academia that we were able to maintain quality and credibility within the research laboratory.

President of a private institute: Some of my best friends are academic sociologists. I hire them

as consultants, toss data over to them for their grad students to work on, encourage them to moonlight and make them project directors of new projects I propose from time to time. They also are a lot of fun keeping us in line, since they ask the kind of sociological questions that remind us what our reference group is supposed to be.

Nature of Interaction

For other respondents, the nature of their interaction with sociologists in academic settings was not quite as satisfying:

Senior administrator in a national foundation: Very low rate other than the grantor-would-be-grantee relationship.

Division chief in the federal government: For myself, reading the journals is about my only interaction.

Director of a research unit in a state agency: My feeling is that the current interaction is improving dramatically...However, I find many contacts between the academic and non-academic sociologist may be half-hearted contacts precipitated by pressure being put on a department by a dean and that academic sociologists are not really committed to changing some of the basic tenets of graduate training.

Low Level

Several explanations were given for the perceived low level of interaction between sociologists in academic and non-academic settings:

Senior research scientist in private institute: Virtually nonexistent, despite the efforts of those outside the academy to keep contact with the profession. I am sadly convinced that many academic sociologists are professional snobs, without intending to be or even realizing the fact. They are simply unaware of and uninterested in applied sociology.

Researcher in a national laboratory: As non-academic sociologists become more involved in their jobs they are more likely to orient their professional development around meetings, conferences, workshops, etc., outside the national and regional associations. They also tend to develop a network of individual contacts with other non-academic sociologists without facilitation by the professional association.

A former executive in marketing research: Over the years I have found myself becoming less and less interested in attending our annual conferences. This is not because I have lost my sense of identity as a sociologist. On the contrary, I maintain a sociological library of sorts and try to keep up with the periodical literature. It is just that I find that, intellectually, my standards have become quite different from what is manifested at recent ASA conferences.

Examiner in a testing service: Current interaction seems poor in part because of our being defined as second class citizens. Academics define one's worth on the basis of publications. For many non-academic sociologists,

it is an inappropriate criteria. Academics are using universalistic standards but non-academic sociologists work in particularistic settings.

Researcher in a corporate laboratory: My current interaction with academic sociologists is satisfactory to me. But I see others who have been here longer having almost no contact. Part of this is due to their own lack of interest, I'm sure, but there's another aspect. Any work done here must be relevant to the corporation's interests, however remotely. Thus, it may not provide much new information to the field but only be a new application or synthesis of ideas. Such work is not very publishable, so the more of it done, the less visibility of the sociologist to academic sociologists and thus the less interaction.

More Interaction

A desire for more interaction with sociologists in academic settings was reported by a number of respondents:

A reporter on a metropolitan newspaper: I miss the interaction with sociologists. I miss doing sociology as much as I would like. I do not feel an intellectual kinship with the people at work. But I like this kind of writing, it's important to me.

Analyst in a federal bureau: In some cases we are worlds apart. I have better luck dealing with rural sociologists or cultural-social anthropologists. I feel that the 'pure' academics could be a lot of help if they would take the time to understand our role.

Director of evaluation research in a state agency: Based on my limited range of experience, I find the extent and depth of interaction between academic and non-academic sociologists to leave much to be desired. There is a great need for two parties to learn better the issues each faces in their respective work environments, and to incorporate these concerns into some educational experience before the professional sociologist leaves graduate school.

Minister serving a church: I need the academic person, but I would like to see him accept me as a co-worker in the same area he is concerned about. I would like to work together with the professors at our local institutions of higher learning and put into practice those observations they have made in their research. I would be happy to facilitate such research in my church.

Administrator in a national center: In most areas interaction is grossly limited. This is detrimental to all types of sociologists concerned.

And finally, a senior fellow in a public institute: I think it's fair to say that most academics I know seem to think that non-academics are another and possibly inferior breed. On the other hand, non-academics tend to think that academics don't work very hard and satisfy themselves with rather trivial projects. I guess all this means that there isn't nearly enough interaction.

Meeting Calendar

June 5-7. Seventeenth National Meeting of the Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics. Hyatt Regency Hotel, Washington. Sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics. Theme: "The People's Health: Facts, Figures, and the Future". Contact: Conference Management Branch, NCHS, Room 2-12, Center Building, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, MD 20782. Phone: (301) 436-7122.

July 27-29. Fourth North American Symposium on Long-Term Care Administration. Del Monte Hyatt House, Monterey, CA. Sponsored by the American College of Nursing Home Administrators.

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

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

September 4-8. Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, Annual Meeting. San Francisco.

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

September 22-24. Lifestyles '78. Pacifica Hotel, Los Angeles. The conference will explore all aspects of alternative or emerging lifestyles through the presentation of research and experimental papers, seminars, workshops, and by social interaction with those who live in and are defining new lifestyles. Contact: Edgar W. Butler, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521.

October 19-21. Fourth Annual Conference of the Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research. Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Chicago. Theme: "Opinion Research and the Social Sciences: Theories and Applications". Arrangements contact: Doris Graber, Department of Political Science, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680. Phone: (312) 996-3105.

October 20-22. Third Annual Conference of the Association for Humanist Sociology. Quality Inn, South Bend, IN. Program committee chair is: Elizabeth Briant Lee, 100 Hemlock Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078.

October 22-24. First General Conference on Social Graphics. Xerox Conference Center, Leesburg, VA. Sponsored by the Council on Social Graphics. Theme: "Graphics for Data Analysis and Social Reporting".

October 25-28. Third International Congress of Sexology. Rome, Italy. Theme: "Current Issues in Sexuality". Contact: Tina Wheeler, Turtle Bay Towers, Apt. 12-H, 310 East 46th Street, New York, NY 10017.

ATTEND 9th World Congress of Sociology August 14-19

Uppsala University
Uppsala, Sweden

For information about program, contact the ISA Secretariat, P.O. Box 719, Station A, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3C 2V2 (Phone: 514-282-4634).

For information about travel, contact Group Travel Unlimited, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (Phone: 202-659-9555).

Call for Papers

PUBLICATIONS

Journal of Consumer Research invites authors to submit abstracts for its special issue on consumer decision making scheduled for early 1979. This issue will contain two major sections: (1) review articles which discuss theoretical and empirical studies on decision making in a particular discipline; and (2) recent theoretical and empirical studies on different forms of consumer decision making, such as, information processing, relevance of theories of exchange, family roles in decision making, etc. All articles should be interdisciplinary in scope and be presented in a manner understandable to people in other disciplines. Encouragement to prepare an article based on an abstract will not replace the review process. Interested authors should send two copies of a 100-300 word abstract, plus two copies of a topical outline by June 30 to: The Editor, JCR, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, P.O. Box 6905, Chicago, IL 60680.

California Sociologist, a forum for sociologists and social workers wants original research and theoretical articles (maximum 20 pages) for its Summer 1978 issue. Send manuscripts in ASR format in triplicate to: Delos H. Kelly, Editor, *California Sociologist*, Department of Sociology, California State University, Los Angeles, CA 90032. Return of manuscript requires stamped self-addressed envelope. This journal is published twice a year.

Human Development: A Multidisciplinary Journal, wants research, theoretical and review papers on all aspects of human development from conception to death. The journal is published by the Society for Personality Research, Inc., New Zealand. Write: Robert A.C. Stewart, Editor, *Human Development*, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada P3E 2C6.

Human Sexuality: A Multidisciplinary Journal, invites submission of research, theoretical and review papers on all aspects of human sexuality. The journal is published by the Society for Personality Research, Inc., New Zealand. Write: Robert A.C. Stewart, Editor, *Human Sexuality*, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada P3E 2C6.

CONFERENCES

National Conference on the Sociology of the Arts, Spring 1979. William Paterson College, Wayne, New Jersey. The Director would like to receive any suggestions, topics of interests, performance-lecture ideas, etc., from colleagues. The conference is in its sixth year, and attempts to bring together sociologists interested in theory, research, and teaching in the area. The forthcoming conference will place emphasis upon a theoretical survey paper, with related empirically-oriented papers on the literary, visual, and performing arts. Contact: Rosanne Martorella, Department of Sociology, William Paterson College, Wayne, NJ 07470. Phone: (201) 595-2274.

Fourth Annual Conference of the Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research, October 19-21. Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Chicago. Seeks papers on recent development in public opinion and survey research in journalism, communication, social psychology, sociology, political science, public relations and consumer fields. Conference theme: "Opinion Research and the Social Sciences: Theories and Applications". Deadline: June 15. Contact: Sidney Kraus, Chair, Department of Communication, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH 44115. Phone: (216) 687-4631.

First General Conference on Social Graphics, October 22-24. Xerox Conference Center, Leesburg, Virginia. Desires contributions that illuminate the use, the non-use, and the misuse of graphics for analyzing and reporting social data. Theme: "Graphics for Data Analysis and Social Reporting". Contact: Allan Schmidt, Chair, Council on Social Graphics, 1990 M Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Lifestyles '78, Pacifica Hotel, Los Angeles. Proposals for presentations should deal with new and present lifestyles, human sexuality, social-sexual behavior or society at large. Abstracts should be submitted by June 30 to: Lifestyles Advisory Committee, P.O. Box 5466, Buena Park, CA 90622.

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Annual Meeting, February 12-17, 1979. Hyatt Regency Hotel, Atlanta. The Psychiatry Section is interested in having papers presented on the following topics: Methodology and mental health research; the special problems of psychiatrists in multidisciplinary governmental settings; women in crime, both as perpetrators and as victims; and sex and the law. Papers should be limited to 20 minutes and use the format of the *American Journal of Psychiatry*. A 200-500 word abstract and curriculum vitae should be sent by August 1 to: Lawrence B. Erlich, MD, 65 Haddon Avenue, Haddonfield, NJ 08033.

Contact

We would like to find out what research has been done on the sociological effects of gambling, the effects of legalization of gambling, the effects of big winnings on the winners, etc. Contact: Beth Paschall, Chair, Task Force on Gambling, Northern Illinois Conference, United Methodist Church, 7640 West 123rd Place, Palsio Heights, IL.

We are attempting to quantify the extent to which the many disciplines have reacted to Thomas Kuhn's paradigm concept in his book, *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. We would like to measure its impact on the established sciences and what, if any, changes are to be made to accommodate this new concept. We are looking for possible curriculum and department changes, research grants and the like. Contact: Tom Cramer, Christopher Newport College, P.O. Box 6070, Newport News, VA 23606.

I am currently engaged in a study to determine the effects Committees for the protection of human subjects are having on survey research. I would be interested in corresponding with survey researchers who have had positive or negative experiences. Could you please write me explaining what the issues were and how they were resolved. Lauren H. Seiler, Department of Sociology, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, NY 11367.

Personals

Ward, Vebleñ, Giddings, Small, Sumner, Ross, Park, Thomas, Odum, and many others are represented in our forthcoming catalogue of old and rare books in sociology. It's free. Write: The Epistemologist, Scholarly Books, 1010 S.E. 4th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

Funding Opportunities

GRANTS

The U.S.-Israel Binational Science Foundation has announced the addition of social sciences to the areas of research that it already supports. Emphasis in sociology will be placed on studies of social stratification and mobility, ethnic groups and ethnic relations, rural and urban sociology, sociology or organizations, sociology of culture, and social theory. Emphasis on social and developmental psychology will be on human social behavior; and child development, emphasizing social development. BSF normally finances cooperative research performed substantially in Israel. Awards are made in Israeli currency. For more information write for the 1978 edition of the BSF brochure, "Applications for Grants and Guidelines for Recipients" to: R. Ronkin, Division of International Programs—BSR, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550. Phone: (202) 632-4178. Proposals are due in Jerusalem by July 1. Awards will be made in March 1979. These programs are not those of NSF, and NSF guidelines do not apply.

The deadline for research proposals under the National Science Foundation's Law and Social Sciences Program is August 1. For details, contact: Program Director, Law and Social Science Program, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20500; (202) 632-5816.

September 1 is the deadline for applying for grants under the National Endowment for the Humanities General Research Program. For details, contact: Philip Marcus, Assistant Director, General Research Program, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20506; (202) 724-0276.

The National Institute of Education deadline for receipt of research proposals on the organizational processes of elementary and secondary schools and school districts is August 15. Contact: Research Staff, Group on School Capacity for Problem Solving, National Institute of Education, 1200 19th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20208; (202) 245-6090.

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice announces a competitive research grant to analyze the rate of and reasons for dismissals of criminal cases in a national sample of jurisdictions. Full proposals must be submitted by May 31, 1978. The project is scheduled to run for 17 months with a funding level of approximately \$250,000. Contact: Robert R. Duncan, Adjudication Division, NILECJ, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20531; (202) 376-3860.

POSTDOCTORAL

NIA Postdoctoral Fellowships for training in basic and clinical research on aging and the problems of the aging and the aged are available from the National Institute on Aging. Support may be requested for up to three years. First year awards range from \$10,000 to \$13,200, depending on previous postdoctoral experience at the time of the award. For details and application kits, contact: Shirley Bagley, Training Office, National Institute on Aging, NIH, Room 5C33, Building 31, Bethesda, MD 20014. Applications must be received by June 1 for February announcements and October 1 for May announcements.

University of Missouri, Columbia. Fellowships in gerontology that are residential and multidisciplinary. Contact: Ellen Horgan Biddle, 628 Clark Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65201. Deadline is July 1.

New Publications

Soziologische Revue: Review of Current Literature—a new quarterly journal of reviews of books in sociology published in (West) Germany. The journal is published in German. It carries review essays, survey reviews, symposia, as well as conventional book reviews and abbreviated reviews. Managing editor is Heinz Hartmann, University of Muenster. Co-editors are Friedhelm Neidhardt, University of Cologne; Claus Offe, University of Bielefeld; and Wolfgang Schluchter, University of Heidelberg. Annual subscription rate is \$36.00. Send orders to: Oldenbourg Verlag, Rosenheimer Strasse 145, D-8 Munchen 80, Germany.

1977 Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association. Contains the papers and discussions given under the sponsorship of the Section at the 137th ASA Annual Meeting. Price of the 1067-page publication is \$16.00 to American Statistical Association members and \$22.00 to nonmembers. Send to: American Statistical Association, 806 15th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Red Feather Institute for Advanced Studies in Sociology. New papers on "Conflict Theory and Functionalism: Orwell on Lenski" by Michael Messner, which deals with the attempt by Lenski to synthesize the two perspectives, and "Crime and Capitalism" by T.R. Young which examines the linkage between capitalism and four forms of crime: corporate crime, white collar crime, street crime, and organized crime. A fifth form, political crime, is discussed as opposition to capitalism rather than as the ordinary operation of capitalist/elitist societies. Contact: Red Feather Institute, Livermore, CO 80536.

Selected Publications—a listing of articles and reports in the criminal justice field. Authors contributed their services. Charges only apply toward reproduction and handling costs. Contact: Lawrence A. Bennett, Director, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

The Master of Mental Health Evaluation Degree Program. The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia. The program educates individuals in the evaluation of mental health services. It consists of coursework, practical experience, and supervised independent work. Candidates must present a thesis representing original findings based upon a service evaluation project in an actual service setting. The Comprehensive Examination and Thesis Defense are required in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree. For more information contact: Jonathan A. Morell, Associate Director, Masters in Mental Health Evaluation Program, Department of Mental Health Sciences, The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 314 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. Phone: (215) 568-0860.

Official Reports and Proceedings

MINUTES OF THE 1978 COUNCIL MEETING

The third meeting of the 1978 ASA Council convened at 9:05 a.m., Saturday, March 11, 1978 at the Dupont Plaza Hotel in Washington, D.C. President Amos Hawley presided.

Present were: Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., Elise Bostinger, Ernest Q. Campbell, Herbert L. Costner, Charles Y. Glock, Amos H. Hawley, Richard J. Hill, John Huber, Lewis M. Killian, Joan Moore, Pamela A. Roby, Alice S. Rossi, James F. Short, Jr., Immanuel Wallerstein, William Foote Whyte, J. Milton Yinger, and Maurice Zeitlin. Present from the Executive Office were: Russell R. Dynes, Alice F. Myers, Lawrence J. Rhoades, Doris Y. Wilkinson, Paul R. Williams, and Janet L. Astner.

1. Approval of the Agenda. After adding two items and rewording one, the agenda was approved.

2. Approval of Minutes from the Last Meeting. With the addition of a line dropped from a business meeting resolution due to typographical error, the amended minutes were approved.

3. Report of the President. President Hawley briefly reported that after further correspondence with SSSP, Pamela A. Roby has been appointed as co-alternate ISA delegate.

4. Report of the Secretary. Secretary Short indicated he had recommendations on several agenda items which would be given at appropriate times.

5. Report of the Executive Officer. After introducing the Minority Fellowship Program Director, Paul Williams, Dynes noted that since his January report several government decisions which would have affected the program adversely had been temporarily reversed. Efforts have been made to point out that there is still justification for predoctoral training support for minorities. Testimony has been made before a NAS committee on research needs and there have also been discussions with ADAMHA and White House staff personnel. There seem to be better prospects for continuing the program and a five-year extension totalling \$2.1 million is being sought, along with several other proposals. In addition, efforts will be made at the upcoming ADAMHA appropriations committee meeting.

Proposals regarding the Undergraduate Teaching Projects appear later in the agenda, but Dynes emphasized the value of this project to the Association. The NSF grant for travel support to the ISA meetings has been received and many applications have already arrived in the Executive Office. Distinction must be made between those traveling from the East and West Coasts.

A statement was presented about a project being developed by the Office on Educational Credit of the American Council on Education to improve descriptions of existing courses and majors and assess the utility of these descriptions for the respective disciplines. Previously there has not been much involvement of sociology or general social sciences with ACE. While noting positive aspects in clarifying what a course means in the transfer process or to a prospective employer or graduate school, concern was expressed about the possibility of any standardization efforts.

MOTION: That Council "bless" this project with the understanding that its intent is not to standardize courses. Carried.

Other Executive Office activities include Doris Wilkinson's workshop for sociologists in the Washington areas on non-academic employment and compilation of a roster of sociologists in non-academic settings. Larry Rhoades has been involved with articles for FOOTNOTES on non-academic sociologists and implications of the new Federal budget for social science research.

6. Committee Reports. a. Committee on the Profession—Meetings of this committee and its three constituent committees—Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching, Committee on Professional Ethics, and Committee on Regulation of Research—were held in the two days prior to Council meeting. Their deliberations, as reported by Richard Hill as chair, generated seven motions intended to clarify the procedures of the Committee on the Profession, especially in view of a prior directive to the Committee on Professional Ethics.

MOTION: Constituent committees of the Committee on the Profession must bring cases in which actions are being recommended in the name of the Association to Council; policy and procedural matters must be brought to the Committee on the Profession. Carried.

COFRAT's caseload has been increasing, largely due to cases on tenure and promotion matters. As a result, they have developed guidelines for applicants and department heads and deans to clarify issues and help prevent these problems from occurring. These guidelines were reviewed later in the agenda. It was recommended that all committees develop positive measures in addition to acting as review committees.

MOTION: Constituent committees of the Committee on the Profession are instructed to develop and recommend actions to the Committee on the Profession which speak to the general and preventive aspects of their charge as well as to specific problem solving. Carried.

In view of the function of the newly-formed Committee on the Profession, revision of the charges to the Committee on Professional Ethics as contained in the Code of Ethics was discussed. Further clarification of the first motion was made.

MOTION: Recommendations by the Committee on Professional Ethics which require disciplinary actions must be made to Council. Carried.

The current Code of Ethics addresses research in academic settings only. Other areas where complex problems arise need to be covered also.

MOTION: That the Committee on Professional Ethics be instructed to form a comprehensive code of ethics and professional responsibilities. It is suggested that the Committee on Professional Ethics coordinate such deliberations with the Committee on World Sociology and other relevant committees. Carried.

There had not been a specific charge given to the Committee on Regulation of Research.

MOTION: The Committee on Regulation of Research with the aid of the Executive Office will examine laws, rules, regulations, and administrative procedures related to the regulation of research; impart relevant information to the members of the discipline; and make recommendations for the role of ASA in responding to them. Carried.

Further information was needed to respond to a business meeting resolution regarding an investigation of alleged operations of COINTELPRO. The Freedom of Information Act has opened many files that have been previously inaccessible, but many individuals are unaware of how to avail themselves of this opportunity. While support was evident for those who feel their academic freedom had been violated as a result of action by COINTELPRO and who wish their cases reversed, concern was expressed on behalf of individuals who do not wish to have these matters reheated. The original motion was amended to include a mechanism for obtaining input from ASA members.

MOTION: The Committee on the Profession requests the Executive Office to provide it with information about the nature of COINTELPRO, its current status, and the Federal rules and regulations developed in relation to this type of activity so that the Committee can make recommendations to Council concerning this matter; and it is requested that the Committee on the Profession make available publicly information concerning procedures available to ASA members to secure information pertaining to them from the files of the Federal government; and that members of the ASA who have information concerning the violation of their academic freedom as a result of COINTELPRO be asked to communicate this to the Committee on the Profession; and that the Committee be instructed to report to Council the results of this inquiry with recommendations for action. Carried.

In addition to several complaints from ASA members regarding contract difficulties with publishers, the Committee on the Profession recommended obtaining information on unethical treatment of sociologists by publishers and also problems publishers have experienced with sociologists fulfilling contracts. Discussion split on the necessity of dealing with the issue of sociologists fulfilling contracts. It was agreed that publishers have sufficient legal resources to deal with conflicts that occur, while ASA members as authors are not protected and have no recourse. There can be many complex reasons for contract default. Action to protect colleagues and the question of what constitutes ethical conduct was seen as two separate issues.

MOTION: The Committee on the Profession requests the Executive Office to provide it with information on sociologists who have been treated unethically or illegally by publishers with whom they have signed contracts. Carried.

MOTION: That the Executive Office be instructed to obtain relevant information from publishers about the general problems of fulfillment of contracts by sociologists—authors as an aid to the Committee on Professional Ethics in drafting its code; that publishers be asked to provide such information without mentioning specific persons by name. Carried.

Concern had been expressed to Council regarding the creation of a committee that intercedes between three prior committees and has influence over their deliberations. The constitutional issue was examined by Council and found to be non-existent. The intent of the first motion was reaffirmed.

MOTION: That it be understood that action resulting from the three committees—Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching, Committee on Professional Ethics, and Committee on Research

Regulation—in relation to individual or institutional complaints be referred directly to Council. Carried.

b. Committee on Publications—The Secretary reported on the February meeting, noting that the Committee had expressed approval of the direction TAS is taking. The current editor has agreed to stay on an additional year as requested by the Committee and approved by Council. Now that the decision has been made to continue TAS, the process of selecting a new editor will begin in September. Reports from editors on the processing fee do not show a great deal of trouble, but there will be a fuller report in the fall. The Committee approved Glenn's request for publication in CS of delinquent reviewers' names after due process of several notices, the last by certified mail. Review of the Episodes and Readers from SRSS materials brought recommendations that the Episodes be turned over to the Undergraduate Teaching Projects and the Readers possibly revised for promotion at the Junior/community college level. As recommended by Council and Editor, separate meetings of editors and voting members took place at the February meeting. This was felt to be successful and will be continued. Recommendations for JHSB and SOE editors were presented to Council for approval. A description of a proposed three-journal project for occasionally publishing books based on material drawn from ASR, AJS, and SF had been presented to the Committee and relayed to Council. Council discussed the project and acted on the request.

MOTION: That a letter be written to the effect that Council does not feel it should approve this project as it would establish a policy of official sanction of some private journals over others; therefore Council recommends that normal procedures be followed in securing reprint permissions and payment of fees. Carried.

c. Committee to Implement the Cornerhouse Fund Grant—Recipients of the 1977 Sydney Spivack Awards have been selected and are awaiting clearance from the Cornerhouse Fund. The 1978 recipients and the 1978 competition will be announced in FOOTNOTES shortly. The awards for both 1977 and 1978 will be given at the Annual Meeting.

d. Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Government Statistics—The principal recommendation from the Committee was establishment of a Committee of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics. Four specific requests were relayed: (1) that ASA join in establishing the Committee of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics; (2) that it name a representative to that committee; (3) that in light of the centrality of the proposed activity to ASA members, ASA pledge \$3,000 per year for three years to the committee; and its Office of Professional Statistics be an official of Federal Statistics; and (4) that during the interim period while arrangements for these new activities are being completed, ASA authorize continued representation to the Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Government Statistics.

Questions were raised regarding the relationship of the proposed committee to the Federal Statistical Users Conference, of which ASA is already a member, and clarification requested on what happens to pledges if foundation support is not forthcoming. A motion to accept the recommendations was tabled until later in the day when Robert Parke, Chair of the ASA Committee on Government Statistics, could be present to answer further questions.

7. Recommendation from the American Studies Association. In reference to bicentennial projects which draw together foreign scholars with American scholars in a common pursuit of the study of America, a proposal to establish an international committee of learned societies was presented. The draft resolution called for the learned societies in the U.S. to appoint a member to such an international committee along with a \$500 donation. Council desired further information before taking action.

MOTION: That the chair be requested to appoint an ad hoc committee consisting of the Executive Officer, a Council member, and a specialist in American Studies to study this issue and report back to Council. Carried.

8. Recommendations from the Teaching Projects' Administrative Committee. The committee recommended the establishment of a directory of sociology programs which include two and four-year institutions. It was noted that such a directory has recently been published by the ASA.) Enthusiastic committee endorsement of the proposed journal was also conveyed. Several requests for authorization to submit new and additional proposals for funding of the Teaching Projects were presented.

MOTION: That Council authorize submission of a proposal to Lilly Endowment, Inc. to continue the Teacher Development Project. Carried.

MOTION: That Council give authorization for the Projects to seek a small grant of approximately \$12,000 to provide funds for needed data analysis. Carried.

Two other requests for authorization to pursue the development of grant proposals to the National Institute of Education and the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges were approved. Council expressed appreciation of the undergraduate project activities in general, and wished to encourage these to continue.

MOTION: That the President communicate to the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology specific encouragement from Council to proceed on grant proposals and convey general appreciation and encouragement for their work. Carried.

The final request concerned the transfer of the Teaching Resources Center from Oberlin College to the ASA headquarters. The grant which currently supports this activity is coming to an end. It was noted that the original grant proposal implied that this component would become an ASA-supported function housed in the Executive Office.

MOTION: That Council approve the transfer of this important project to the Washington office. Carried.

Robert Considine of JAHCOGS Recommendation, Robert Parke, Chair of the ASA Committee on Government Statistics, responded to queries concerning how monies would be spent, what activities personnel would be involved in, and the proposed functions of the Committee of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics. The majority of participants in the Federal Statistical Users Conference are businesses, while non-profit associations make up only 10% of the membership and have little voice. The initial objective behind the proposal was to establish a relationship of professional associations to the Federal government through the proposed committee. More direct and pertinent information could be fed back to the associations. It is impossible to have decent indicators over a broad period of time until there is more effort devoted to the quality of the statistics. The committee could deal with questions posed by the disciplines and become an avenue for articulating the kinds of statistics needed by the social sciences. The Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Government Statistics could be much more effective within this type of forum. The current solicitation for money is as a pledge contingent upon obtaining foundation support.

MOTION: That in support of the Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Government Statistics, the ASA pledge \$3,000 each year for three years as of the date the project goes into effect and subject to the advice of the Committee on Executive Office and Budget. Carried.

EOB was requested to bring advice to Council at the June meeting. Discussion of the ad hoc status of the Committee on Government Statistics was deferred to the June meeting.

10. Recommendation from the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology. The Committee recommended that Council adopt the "Guidelines for Nonsexist Language in APA Journals" (published in the *American Psychologist*, June 1977, pp. 487-494) for the official journals and publications of the American Sociological Association, and also that the guidelines be published in such a way that they will reach ASA members and be readily accessible to potential authors.

MOTION: That this be referred to the Publications Committee and input requested from the Committee via informal ballot for the June meeting. Carried.

11. Review of Task Group Experience. Task groups arose from a need to set aside a block of time to look at the Association as a whole and the Profession of Sociology. Crowded agendas leave little time for consideration of long range objectives. Both positive and negative encounters with various Task Group assignments were expressed. Discussion brought out suggestions that future task groups be appointed in response to particular issues and problems, setting aside a block of time (e.g., 1 1/2 hours) at every other Council meeting for task group deliberation, making space in each agenda to deal with issues members wish to introduce, keeping a running list of issues that Council should consider. It was also pointed out that ASA members often bring up long range issues at the business meeting. However, sometimes specific issues are necessary to bring these larger areas into focus.

MOTION: That the agenda for June 1978 include an item titled "Issues of the Discipline." Consideration are to be submitted for consideration are to be submitted in writing in advance to the President or Executive Office for circulation to other Council members.

12. Paul Roman Letter. Objections had been raised to the use of photographs in identifying candidates in elections and including year of terminal degree of graduate faculty in the *Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology*. (The observation was made that it is obvious that pictures are biasing as "the best-looking people are elected to Council.") No action has ever been taken by Council concerning the inclusion or barring of photographs. It is currently at the option

of the candidate and gray spaces have not been eliminated when pictures have not been submitted. Further input was requested on the prejudicial element involved.

MOTION: That this be referred to CSREMS for advice. Carried.

While listing the year of highest degree can be construed as embarrassing to some, it is also seen as an aid to students, which is the purpose of the *Guide*.

MOTION: That ASA continue to publish year of highest degree in the directory. Carried.

13. ACLU Coalition. In response to a request from ASA and several other learned societies, ACLU has developed an Information and Referral Clearinghouse to aid researchers, scholars and teachers who are, or are about to become, involved in some difficulty relating to academic freedom. This activity by the ACLU Academic Freedom Committee is intended to supplement ongoing endeavors of existing organizations. A request had been received from ACLU to notify the membership of the availability of this service. No monies have yet been requested, although a \$500 donation had been made by SSSP. Reservations were expressed concerning the relationship of this activity to COFRAT and possible budgetary implications.

MOTION: That William D'Antonio, as Chair of COFRAT, meet with ACLU as the ASA representative to the Coalition of Learned Societies on Academic Freedom, and if necessary \$500 be appropriated from the Executive Officer's Emergency Fund. Carried.

MOTION: That the membership be notified of the availability of this service operating out of the national office of the ACLU at the request of the Coalition of Learned Societies on Academic Freedom, of which we are a part. Carried.

Information and advice on coping with violations, or impending violations, will be freely given. Pamphlet materials relating to academic freedom, tenure and due process are readily available from David Cohen at ACLU, 22 E. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10016, phone (212) 725-1222.

14. Reconsideration of Meeting Location. In the January Council meeting, two motions formed the basis of reconsideration. **MOTION:** That ASA not hold its 1980 meetings in Atlanta. Defeated.

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

With this background, a new motion was introduced and additional information offered by Council members. The discussion centered on five general points: (1) the impact and effectiveness that an ASA boycott of Atlanta would have on the ERA vote in the Georgia legislature; (2) the moral and legal issues involved in such a boycott; (3) the constitutionality of such action by the ASA; (4) the consequences of such action for the future of the Association; and (5) alternative courses of action.

MOTION: That ASA not hold its 1980 meetings in Atlanta. Defeated. (8-yes; 8-no; Presidential tie-breaking vote-no; Rossi, Roby and Wallerstein requested that their positive votes be recorded.)

Subsequent discussion centered on possible alternative actions. **MOTION:** That a subcommittee be named to design a constructive program to be presented in Atlanta on ERA and a report brought back to Council at the June meeting. Carried.

15. Recommendations from COFRAT. a. The Initial Appointment in Sociology: Guidelines for Candidates and Departments—Guidelines have been drawn up for entry level PhDs searching for full-time academic positions and the departments of sociology for whom they hope to work. Many favorable responses have already been received. The request was made that these be sent to departments and published in the various organs of the ASA so that people entering the market for the first time become aware of legitimate questions they should ask. The guidelines will also help to legitimize such queries by job applicants as they seek employment. **MOTION:** That ASA adopt and publish the guidelines in the ways COFRAT has suggested. Carried.

b. Illinois Institute of Technology Case—A summary and relevant documents on the COFRAT investigation of a termination by the Illinois Institute of Technology were presented to Council, accompanied by COFRAT's recommendation that IIT be censured for failing to follow due process. After careful consideration of the documents on the case and thorough evaluation of the censure recommendation from COFRAT, Council took action.

MOTION: That Council endorse the recommendation of the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching and record in FOOTNOTES that the Council of the ASA has voted to censure the Illinois Institute of Technology for the capricious and arbitrary manner in which it terminated the appointment of Dr. Taveggia, in clear violation of due process and procedures as expressed in its own rules and regulations as contained

in the document "IIT Regulations on Academic Freedom and Tenure" of March 1975. This censure shall be communicated to all parties concerned, and shall continue in force until such time as the violation is rectified, as, for example, by the implementation of adequate due process procedures in the Institute's regulations. Carried.

16. Insurance for Membership. A proposal to offer insurance coverage to members was presented to Council. Members who are unemployed or not covered by institutional plans would mainly benefit. It was suggested that a notice appear in FOOTNOTES asking members to indicate interest by contacting the Executive Office. Proposals from additional companies would also be solicited.

MOTION: That the President appoint a subcommittee to work with the Executive Office on such a proposition and come to Council at the appropriate time. Carried.

17. New Business. a. Committee/Council Meeting Locations—A policy had been adopted previously for Council meetings to be held in various parts of the country in order to facilitate participation and observation by the membership. Involvement has so far been minimal. Suggestions made concerning future plans pointed to the increased accessibility of Executive Office staff and materials if meetings are held in Washington, D.C. This would, however, place a heavier burden on West Coast participants.

MOTION: That unless the geographic concentration of members minimizes the costs involved by meeting elsewhere, or committee meetings are held in connection with the meetings of other associations (e.g. regional meetings), meetings of the Council and all ASA Committees will ordinarily be held in Washington, D.C. Carried.

b. Travel Programs to the World Congress—A request was transmitted to the Executive Office to check into the possibility of flying one-way at the group rates listed in the travel brochure.

c. Participation in the Annual Meeting—Clarification was made that while any U.S. sociologists who want to formally participate in the Annual Meeting has to be a member of the Association, membership is not required if persons are non-sociologists or from outside the U.S. Organizers should have informed the Executive Office if scheduled participants are non-sociologists.

Having concluded the business before it, Council adjourned at 2:55 p.m. on March 12, 1978.

Respectfully submitted,
James F. Shorr, Jr., Secretary

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Minority Fellowship Program, designed to increase the number of minority sociologists with PhDs, confronted difficult issues but had a productive fourth year of operation: with the aid of supplementary funds from the National Institute of Mental Health it was possible to select the fourth cohort of Fellows for graduate training; the monitoring of Fellows enrolled in departments of sociology continued; many of the Fellows participated in an open meeting at the Annual Meeting of the ASA and attended a reception; the National Institute of Mental Health approved an application to support a fellowship program for minority graduate students in applied sociology; and, policy was developed for the administration of the Applied Sociology Fellowship Program. The Program also continues to fulfill a purpose not originally seen, of serving as a clearinghouse for talented minority persons seeking admission to graduate programs.

To select the fourth cohort of Fellows, the MFC processed a total of 162 applications. This number is a reduction from the 223 applications received last year. The Committee members believe, however, that the overall quality of applications has improved. Before convening at ASA headquarters for a two-day meeting to select the Fellows, the 162 applications were read by the Committee members. Twenty-eight Fellows were selected to receive full or partial funding. This number exceeds what was originally planned because somewhat more than one-half of the

universities the Fellows attend are providing help through tuition remission. In fact, the universities' annual contribution amounts to about \$104,000. This figure is indicative of the Program Director's skillful negotiations with the universities.

An additional 10 applicants were designated as unfunded Fellows. In the Committee's judgment the 10 applicants are qualified to do graduate work but the Program's funds are not sufficient to provide them with aid. Departments interested in the recruitment of minority students are being provided with the names and addresses of the unfunded Fellows. As the Program matures and some Fellows approach the completion of their PhDs, the names of the Fellows will be made available to departments seeking to employ as professors minority group sociologists. The Program, therefore, is becoming a clearinghouse for talented minority sociologists.

FUNDED STUDENTS

One hundred and twenty students have been funded either fully or partially since the Program's inception. Sixty-six are Black; 34 Spanish-speaking; 13 Asian; and 7 Native Americans. Sixty-six are men, 54 are women. The 41 universities they attend represent the major geographical regions of the country.

A year ago the Chair offered explanations of the Fellows' exceptionally good academic standing: the pool of talented minority group members who before the Program's inception were not receiving the opportunities now being provided; the Committee's extremely careful selection procedure; the responsibility felt by the Fellows and the professors with whom they work; and the socially supportive role of the Program's Director in his contact with Fellows. This year it is a pleasure, again, to report that most of the Fellows are rated by their professors as above average or outstanding. The explanations presented in last year's report, we believe, still are applicable. Now it has become even more evident that a fellowship program, in the service of a worthy cause, administered through the central office of the American Sociological Association is itself deeply symbolic of support. One tangible indicator of such support is the fact that this year 41 Fellows located at 18 universities were visited as part of the Program's monitoring procedure. Problems were discussed, as were the Fellows' academic standing and progress.

Forty-nine Fellows attended the annual ASA convention, this year held in Chicago. At the convention, the MF Committee's Open Meeting was devoted to the objectives, policies, and procedures of the MFP, and to the emergent research interests of six Fellows who made brief presentations. The conference room was filled to overcapacity, as it was at the open meeting the year before, but time was not sufficient to do all that we wanted to do. (Next year at the Annual Meeting we plan to have an informal session devoted to the Fellows' research interests.) After the open meeting, a reception was held for the Fellows. It was attended by ASA Council members, the President and President-Elect of the Association, the staff of the Executive Office, and professors in the departments where the Fellows are enrolled.

APPLIED PROGRAM

The MFP is funded by the Minority Group Center of the National Institute of Mental Health, in addition to funds from the National Institute of Education and the Cornerhouse Fund. An additional fellowship program funded by the Minority Group Center of the NIMH, will commence in 1978, the

Doctoral Fellowship in Applied Sociology. Hans O. Mauksch, the ASA's former Executive Officer, assumed the central responsibility for drafting and submitting the application in support of this new fellowship program. Its objectives will be to support Fellows receiving training in the application of sociology to mental health programs; establish procedures to coordinate between universities a curriculum which combines basic and applied sociology focusing upon the reduction of problems associated with minority group status; assist universities to develop appropriate training facilities to enhance the learning opportunities of the Fellows; and, assist trainees to identify career opportunities in which they can apply the special skills acquired in the program. Thirty Fellows are scheduled to be supported over the next five years, but if the pattern of tuition remission from universities is repeated, many more Fellows will receive the benefits of the program. The MFC members convened at ASA headquarters late in October to develop policy and establish procedures for the implementation of the program. The discussion was heated but productive. Time and again it reflected the need for the profession of sociology to develop a more cogent and systematic formulation of what is meant by applied sociology. As author of the grant application, Hans O. Mauksch is to be thanked for the contribution the program will make in the education of minority sociologists and for focusing our attention upon the intricate issues of an applied sociology.

PROBLEMS/ISSUES

In a well-constructed annual report to the Association, Program Director Paul Williams has called attention to the problem which has been and should be of serious concern to all persons involved in the graduate training of minority sociologists. The Alcohol Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, of which the NIMH is a part, has adopted a policy of restricting the support of graduate training to third and fourth year trainees and to the post-doctoral level. The policy is a reaction to the nationwide surplus of PhDs. Little sociological imagination is required to see the deleterious effect of such a policy upon the graduate training of minorities. Should the policy be consistently applied it would, for all practical purposes, destroy the MFP and analogous training programs in the other academic and professional programs being supported by ADAMHA. Minority group students are in need of support early in their graduate careers, at the very point of entry into the profession. This then is an invitation to all persons concerned with this issue to seek from ADAMHA a modification of policy in the interest of minority group graduate and professional education.

Reports such as this one customarily end with an expression of gratitude to all persons who have cooperated with the program. Because it is customary, it may give the appearance of being perfunctory. The fact is that the MFP survives and grows not just because of its organizational structure and funding sources, but because what the persons associated with the Program give to the Program exceeds formal expectations. It is for this extra effort that we wish to express our thanks. The MFC wants to commend Paul Williams for exceptional work during his first year as the MFP Director. Beyond daily routines, the tasks of the Director are many: from negotiating with university officials for tuition remission, to the organizing of meetings with complex agendas, to the giving of social support to Fellows. All this Paul has done with thoughtful and quiet efficiency. Janet Astner and Lillie Gaskins should be praised for their good work as staff members in the Program. The

Committee members, too, are worthy of praise for upholding professional standards while formulating policy on difficult issues and in the actual selection of the Fellows. Congratulations to

the Fellows and a word of thanks to all persons who have contributed to the Program.

Lloyd H. Rogler, Chair

Time, Space Allocation Guidelines Announced for Annual Meetings

ASA Council has struggled over the past few years with the increased demands for meeting time during the Annual Meeting. It has found temporary solutions at various times only to discover within a year or two that the needs of the membership have, once again, outgrown the time and space available.

To give some idea of the magnitude of the problem, here are a few facts, covering the years 1964 to 1977, the time period for which data are available. The number of sessions on the program has increased from 72 to 234; the number of papers presented from 211 to 796; and the number of participants on the program from 329 to 1,672. During this same time period (1964-77), the number of time slots (the two-hour periods during which sessions can be held) available during the course of the Annual Meeting have been increased from 9 in the years 1964-1970, to 25 in 1977.

ASA Sections first appeared on the Program in 1958, with two Sections in existence, each holding two sessions. For the forthcoming Annual Meeting, there are 19 Sections each utilizing four session times and two new Sections holding organizational meetings, with a total of 78 session times, or 37% of the total Program time planned for 1978. This is down from a high figure of 81 sessions in 1977 as a result of Council's decision that each Section would be limited to three program sessions.

Another increase in the demand for time and space comes from non-affiliated groups who wish to meet formally or informally during the ASA meetings. In 1964, there were only three such groups asking for meeting time. In 1976, there were three caucuses using three rooms full-time as headquarters and 120 other time slots allocated to additional groups. Beginning in 1977, each of these other groups was limited by Council action to one two-hour meeting time on Wednesday evening of the Annual Meeting, which decreased the number of time slots used to 64.

In addition to the needs of Sections and other groups who wish to meet during the Annual Meeting, Council has had to consider the needs of the general membership and their desires to participate in the Program, as evidenced by the increase in the number of actual participants on the Program from 329 to 1,672 as noted above. Attendance at the Annual Meeting has increased from 1,725 in 1964 to a high of 3,808 in 1973, indicative of the growth of the membership from 7,000 to 14,000 for those same years. In order to meet these various needs over the years, the Annual Meeting has grown from a three-day meeting with three session times each day and about six sessions running simultaneously,

to five days of solid sessions from 8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. in 1978. It has been necessary to schedule twelve sessions concurrently in addition to five or six committee meetings for this year. The Program in recent years has been described positively as a "supermarket where everyone can make choices" and negatively as "a disaster of conflicting ideologies and sociological perspectives, all competing with the real functions of the meetings, which are social."

After a study by a subcommittee of Council, and following many hours of deliberation with consideration of many alternatives, Council has adopted a series of guidelines which we hope will be equitable for all members.

SECTIONS

Section dues have remained at \$3.00 for a number of years despite the increase of postage, computer costs, and staff time. The Executive Office was directed to determine the true administrative costs to the ASA of Section activities and to propose dues adjustments to more nearly recover such costs through Section dues. That review is under way.

Wednesday was designated as Section Day, during which all activities of all Sections will be scheduled. The Executive Office was instructed to hold all other official activities to an absolute minimum on Section Day. This will become effective in 1979. Section Day was clarified to mean from 8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., separated into five distinct time periods of two hours each. Wednesday evening is reserved for activities of other groups.

The number of sessions allocated to each Section will remain the same; four two-hour time slots, one of which must be devoted to a combined Council/Business Meeting, leaving three time slots devoted to Program Sessions or whatever other activities each Section desires. The time allocated for the combined Council/Business meeting must not be utilized for a program session.

In order to fit all Section activities on one day, it will be necessary to schedule some Section programs sequentially and others with a gap between sessions. Such scheduling will remain the prerogative of the Executive Office.

Many Association members have voiced concern over the proliferation of Sections. Council shares this concern. In 1958, there were only two Sections; from 1964 through 1967, there were eight; in 1978, there are 19 Sections. Yet, over 60% of the membership belong to no Sections.

Many of us share a strong sense of the importance of maintaining a balance between the central integ-

Guidelines Cover Sections, Groups

continued from page 13

rative functions of the Association and the specialized scholarly interests represented in Sections and elsewhere. Past and current Program Committees have been sensitive to new interests and have tried to make positive contributions to this balance. Emergent special interests are encouraged to request Program Committee consideration of their needs before seeking recognition as a Section.

OTHER GROUPS

Any organized group of Association members is eligible, without charge, for one two-hour session in a public meeting room on Wednesday evening as hotel space permits. Groups requesting additional space are charged at the rate of \$1.00 per person based on the room-capacity requested and subject to the availability of space.

Because all public space in the convention hotels is assigned to the ASA, groups needing additional space (for headquarters usage, etc.) may either rent a sleeping room/suite in the convention hotel, or make arrangements in nearby facilities. These arrangements must be made directly with the hotel or other facilities by the groups, and the ASA does not assume responsibility for any costs incurred.

Council recognizes the validity of organized special interest groups. However, its major concern remains with the membership of the ASA as a whole. Because available facilities are never adequate to satisfy all needs of all groups, some may wish to consider holding meetings apart from the Annual Meetings of the Association.

Award Winning Student Films; Free Showing

Five films which won the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences 1977 Student Film Awards are available free of charge for campus showings under the sponsorship of student organizations.

The award-winning films are "Sixteen Down" by Carol Dysinger, New York University, which is concerned with the growing pains of a young girl coming to grips with a broken home; "The Last of the Little Breweries" by Frank H. Binney, University of Texas, Austin, a documentary: "TRANSCENDANCE" by Phillip W. Pura, Boston University, an experimental film: "The Muse" by Paul Demeyer, California Institute of the Arts, an animated film; and "Guitar Craft" by Rob Williams, Western States Film Institute/Metropolitan College.

The films and more details are available from Student Film Awards, England Strohl Associates, Room 507, 133 East 58th Street, New York, NY 10022. The award program is co-sponsored by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Auditor's Report American Sociological Association December 31, 1977

The Council
 American Sociological Association

We have examined the balance sheets of the American Sociological Association (a District of Columbia corporation, not-for-profit) as of December 31, 1977 and 1976, and the related statements of revenue and expenditures and Association equity for the years ended December 31, 1977 and 1976. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of the American Sociological Association at December 31, 1977 and 1976, and the results of operations for the years ended December 31, 1977 and 1976 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Alexander Grant & Company

Washington, D.C.
 February 16, 1978

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

	Unrestricted	Restricted (note B)
Cash	\$76,265	\$258,601
Certificates of deposit plus accrued interest	649,859	167,329
	726,124	425,930
Accounts receivable		
Advertising and mailing lists	\$26,741	
Restricted funds (note B)	56,370	89
Other	83,111	
Less allowance for doubtful receivables	(5,000)	78,111
Inventories—at nominal cost		5,000
Prepaid expenses		31,601
Property, plant, and equipment—at cost (note A2)		
Building and improvements	162,506	
Office furniture and equipment	48,386	
	210,892	
Less accumulated depreciation	(78,493)	
	132,399	
Land	39,000	171,399
	\$1,012,235	\$426,019

LIABILITIES

Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		
Trade	\$66,313	\$ —
Restricted funds (note B)	89	56,370
Accrued liabilities	37,804	
Deferred income (note A3)	506,347	
Income taxes payable (note A4)	3,000	
Total liabilities	613,553	56,370
Unexpended grants and restricted funds	—	369,649
Association equity		
Unrestricted	370,682	—
Restricted for building fund and 1978 Directory (note D)	28,000	—
	\$1,012,235	\$426,019

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES AND ASSOCIATION EQUITY Year ended December 31, 1977

Revenue		
Member dues	\$ 341,005	
Section dues	24,688	
Subscriptions	303,314	
Advertising	70,495	
Sales—back issues	9,997	
Sales—other	30,379	
Annual Meeting	96,447	
Reimbursement of administrative expenses (note B)	60,288	
Mailing list rentals	26,508	
Royalties		
Interest	31,633	
Reprint permissions	6,690	

Contributions	1,536
Miscellaneous	4,344
Professional Information	1,037
Total revenue	\$1,008,361
Expenditures	
Publications	
Printing and mailing	247,655
Editorial and clerical	74,009
Back issues	1,096
Other	53,737
Total publications	376,497
Annual meeting	60,737
General and administrative (note C)	517,003
Total expenditures	954,237
Excess of revenue over expenditures before income taxes	54,124
Income taxes (note A4)	3,321
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES (NET INCREASE IN ASSOCIATION EQUITY)	50,803
Less restriction for building fund and 1978 directory (note D)	(28,000)
Net increase in unrestricted equity	22,803
Unrestricted equity—beginning of year	347,879
Unrestricted equity—end of year	\$370,682

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the Association's significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows.

1. Statement of changes in financial position

As the Association is a not-for-profit organization, it is not subject to the provisions of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 19 requiring a statement of changes in financial position.

2. Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided for in amounts sufficient to relate the cost of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated useful lives, principally on a straight-line basis without regard to salvage values.

3. Deferred income

Deferred income represents amounts received in advance for the following:

- (a) Member dues which are applicable to subsequent periods.
- (b) Subscriptions to periodicals which are to be issued subsequently.

4. Income taxes

The Association is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, except for mailing list rentals and other unrelated business income that resulted in Federal and District of Columbia income tax due of approximately \$3,000 and \$1,500 at December 31, 1977 and 1976, respectively.

NOTE B—RESTRICTED ASSETS

These funds are held by the American Sociological Association, as custodian, to be used for specific purposes and are therefore restricted. At December 31, 1977, the following amounts remained in unexpended Grants or Restricted Funds.

Restricted fund	Less amounts due (to) from American Sociological Association		Unexpended restricted fund balances
	Cash and investments	Sociological Association	
National Science Foundation Grant	\$1,013	\$ —	\$1,013
National Science Foundation Royalties	19,630	89	19,719
National Institute of Mental Health (HEW)	55,707	(45,169)	10,538
Pitirim Sorokin Award	10,433	(500)	9,933
Asia Foundation	1,016	—	1,016
Carnegie Corporation	3,470	—	3,470
Special Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline	20,681	—	20,681
Cornerhouse MFP Grant	7,542	—	7,542
Cornerhouse Awards	30,000	—	30,000
Allyn and Bacon Editorial Fund	—	(4,525)	(4,525)
Abt Associates	1,000	—	1,000
Lilly Foundation	36,186	—	36,186
Condition of Research	—	(1,928)	(1,928)
	186,678	(52,033)	134,645
Rose Monograph	220,336	(4,248)	216,088
	407,014	(56,281)	350,733

Sections			
Medical Sociology	4,399	—	4,399
Organizations and Occupations	4,629	—	4,629
Sociology of Education	3,660	—	3,660
Undergraduate Education	2,194	—	2,194
Methodology	1,794	—	1,794
Environmental Sociology	1,010	—	1,010
Sex Roles	738	—	738
Sociological Practice	492	—	492
	<u>\$425,930</u>	<u>\$(56,281)</u>	<u>\$369,649</u>

Certain grants and cost reimbursable contracts provide for the allowance of costs by budget categories as set forth in the grants or contracts including reimbursement of administrative expenses which amount to \$60,288 and \$52,681 for the periods ending December 31, 1977 and 1976, respectively. The expenditures made by the Association under the terms of these grants and contracts are subject to audit. To date, the Association has not been notified of any unallowable costs relating to grants or contracts in force. In the opinion of the Association, all expenditures are properly allowable costs and it is not necessary to establish a provision for unallowable costs.

A summary of the restricted fund activity is:		Unexpended restricted fund balances
at beginning of period		\$340,857
Receipts of grants, supporting contributions and revenue on investments		738,184
Expenditures		(709,392)
Unexpended restricted fund balances at December 31, 1977		\$369,649

NOTE C—RETIREMENT PLAN

The Association has a voluntary retirement plan for its eligible employees. Under the program, employees can purchase retirement plan participation from Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association (T.I.A.A.) in varying amounts, which are matched by the Association. The amounts matched by the Association are limited to 5% of the employees' social security wage base and 10% of salary in excess. Contributions by the Association on behalf of the employees amounted to \$19,485 and \$14,691 for the years ending December 31, 1977 and 1976.

NOTED—ASSOCIATION EQUITY

The Association has provided \$20,000 for the repairs and maintenance to their present office building and \$8,000 for publication of the 1978 directory. These amounts are reflected as a restriction of the Association equity.

Letters

The purpose of this letter is to provide insight into the difficulties encountered in selecting among job applicants and better enable those seeking jobs to be fairly evaluated.

I was one of a five member committee which recently completed the task of selecting candidates to fill vacant positions in our department. During the screening, sorting and selection process it became obvious that the nature of the job market (with many applicants and few positions) has altered the dynamics of successfully applying.

Our two vacant positions were made known through both advertisements and word of mouth. As expected we received a large number of applications—approximately 200. Most applicants sent a cover letter and a vitae, some sent copies of publications and drafts of papers, some enclosed one or several references, and some references were sent under separate cover. In addition we received several departmental letters listing all of the department's job seekers.

With the wealth of candidates and an approaching deadline we did not use the departmental letters believing that those who were seriously interested in our department would individually apply. We attempted to cull candidates who were of the highest quality. However, those who did not provide reference letters (instead only listing references whom we could contact) were at a serious disadvantage because we solicited very few. And, excellent references greatly enhanced the apparent quality of the applicant. Those sending published work of good quality were also at an advantage. Those who responded early maintained an advantage because they had the first opportunities to be contacted for an interview and once a sufficient number of acceptable candidates had been seen, there was less reason to see others.

If applicants would like their applications acknowledged, I suggest including a self-addressed post card. In the same vein I would suggest applicants enclose another post card to be sent when the job has been filled. Unfortunately, the large number of job seekers and the limited resources of many departments has made even courtesy the responsibility of the seeker.

Lauren H. Seiler
Queens College, CUNY

D.C. Society Holds Job Conference For Undergrads

The 11th annual undergraduate conference for sociology majors was held recently at the University of the District of Columbia, this year's host institution. Coordinators for the conference were June Parrott and Shirley Hune, Assistant Professors in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at U.D.C. The conference is sponsored annually by the D.C. Sociological Society. It serves to guide undergraduate majors in Sociology and allied fields toward preparing for job opportunities and careers and attracts students from surrounding states. This year representatives from twenty government agencies and research organizations participated in the conference. The American Sociological Association was represented by Doris Wilkinson, Executive Associate, who discussed "Career Opportunities for College Graduates with Degrees in the Social Sciences." Approximately 225 students attended the conference.

Obituaries

D. MEHDI AZIMI (1936-1978)

D. Mehdi Azimi was born on December 29, 1936 in Tehran, Iran. He died on January 27, 1978 at Mercy Hospital in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, from complications that arose when his body rejected the kidney which had been transplanted the previous summer. He is survived by his wife Beatrice and their daughter Sharene.

Mehdi came to this country in 1962 with a law degree from Tehran University. Because he had graduated first in his class at Tehran University, Mehdi received a fellowship from the Iranian government which permitted him to study at any university in this country. He chose to study sociology at New York University. When I first met him in a graduate class in the summer of 1962, I asked him why he had decided to come to N.Y.U. His answer was that he liked people and there were more people in New York City than anywhere in the United States.

From his first days at N.Y.U. it was clear to those of us who were in his cohort that Mehdi was a rare human being. He was open, warm, loving to everyone. Personally, I can literally count on the fingers of one hand those people who have influenced me and changed my life, and Mehdi is at the top of that list. I am a different person, a better person, for having known him, for having him consider me his friend.

Mehdi was an inspiration to all of us in the Sociology department at N.Y.U. in the sixties. He helped us keep a perspective, showed us what was important in life and what was not. Sociology, to him, was not solely an intellectual discipline but a way of living. To paraphrase Alvin Gouldner, the quality of Mehdi's sociology was tied to the quality of his humanity, and Mehdi never let us forget this connection in ourselves. He served both as a model and a check, providing those of us who knew him with something we cannot measure but which we are all aware we share because of him.

Service Provides Quick Access To Federal Stats

A new Statistical Data Reference Service is being sponsored by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) to help data users access federal statistics quickly and at low costs.

The service is available through Data Use and Access Laboratories (DUALabs), a nonprofit organization which specializes in helping people use publicly available data.

For each item of information requested, DUALabs makes a thorough search of all available references. A written report provides the requestor with precise descriptive information about the data source which contains the desired statistics. Name of individuals to be contacted for additional information and instructions for acquiring the data are also included. No charge is made if at least one data source cannot be identified.

For more information contact: NTIS Statistical Data Reference Service, c/o DUALabs, Suite 900, 1601 North Kent Street, Arlington, VA 22209. Phone: (703) 525-1480, ext. 95.

Like so many of us, Mehdi left N.Y.U. before receiving his PhD and took a teaching job. His first full-time teaching position began in 1967 at the College of Mount St. Vincent where he eventually became Chair of the Department. He left Mount St. Vincent in 1971 and taught at Herbert H. Lehman College from 1971 to 1972. In 1972 he took his last teaching job as Chair of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, starting as an Associate Professor and becoming a Full Professor after receiving his PhD from N.Y.U. in February 1973. His dissertation, a comparison of political crime in Iran and the United States, was one of the first tests of Richard Quinney's thesis concerning the political nature of crime. Although Mehdi never published his dissertation, a number of articles and papers came from it. These were "Formulation of Criminal Law," published in 1972, which was one of the first pieces to argue against the then widely held consensus view of the American legal system; "The Political Nature of Law, Deviance and Criminality," presented to the Inter-American Congress of Criminology and the American Society of Criminology in 1972, and "Political Crime Under Two Different Systems of Government: Offenses Directed Against the Internal Security," presented to the American Society of Criminology in 1975. Other articles and papers of Mehdi's were "Alienation and Technocracy: A Crisis of Our Time," (1973); "Social Disorganization and the Economic System," (1974); "Social Order, Social Control and Legality: Some Current Implications," (1974);

"The Legal Dilemma of Mental Illness: Persecution in the Name of Mental Health," (1974); "Treason, Espionage and Communication in Giving Aid to a Foreign State: Crimes Directed at External Security—A Comparative Study," (1976); and "Personal Construct Theory and the Sociology of Knowledge," (1977).

It is obvious from the above that Mehdi's publication record was impressive, that he was well on his way to being recognized as a leading scholar in the field of the Sociology of Law. Yet it is not for his scholarship alone that he will be remembered. Mehdi lives on in the lives and works of those of us who knew and loved him. There is no way I can do justice, in the words allotted me, to this rare human being. It is a cliché to say that Mehdi lived more in his forty-one years than most people do in twice that amount of time, or that, as he always stressed, it is the quality of one's years not the quantity that counts, but in Mehdi's case, these statements are true. To say that I and everyone who knew him will miss him is an understatement of the greatest magnitude. His death has numbed me; tears still come to my eyes everytime I realize I can no longer seek his advice. The only thing that comes near to giving me solace is something I read a long time ago which stated: "The world should be a better place for one's having lived in it, or one should be ashamed to die." Although I have not been able to make any sense of Mehdi's death, I at least know that there was no shame in his dying.

Joseph A. Scimecca,
George Mason University

Inter-Organizational Cooperation Produces Workshop on Intro

A concern for improving the teaching of the introductory sociology course drew about 60 sociologists from throughout the state of Minnesota to a workshop held in mid-January at Hamline University.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Associated Colleges of the Twin Cities (ACTC), the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, Hamline University, the Sociologists of Minnesota (SOM), the University of Minnesota Sociology Department, and the West Publishing Company. There were no registration fees of any kind.

Everett K. Wilson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, was the keynote speaker. Twenty-two sociologists from seven institutions were directly involved in organizing the all-day session under the general direction of Arthur L. Johnson, University of Minnesota.

Workshop Participants

Discussion group coordinators and their topics were: The Bottom Line: Is There a Common Core?, Judith Erickson, Macalester College; Unorthodox Approaches to Teaching Introductory Sociology, Barbara Helling, St. Olaf College, G. C. Sponaule, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities; Handling Student Heterogeneity, Marian Deiningner, St. Cloud State University, Wendell Wessman, Mankato State University; Exercises in Methodology, Herbert Goodrich, St. Cloud State University; Large Classes: Problems and Strategies,

Paul Vaughan, Mankato State University; Introductory Sociology as a Prerequisite, Theodore Anderson, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, Richard Stanville and Nancy Stein, both of Normandale Community College; Texts for Introductory Sociology, Joseph Galaskiewicz and Allan Malkis, both of University of Minnesota-Twin Cities; ASA Introductory Teaching Package, Robert E. Kennedy, Jr., University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, Mohammad Tavakoli, Hamline University; The City as Resource and Laboratory, David Cooperman, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities.

Three student sociology majors were featured in a panel discussion on their reactions to their own experiences in the introductory class. They were Mary Asmus, University of Minnesota; Peggy Bedore, Hamline University; and Scott Magnuson-Martinson, graduate student at the University of Minnesota whose undergraduate work was at Normandale Community College and at Augsburg College.

The conference is being evaluated by a questionnaire returned by participants to the Minnesota Center for Social Research. A report of the evaluation will be submitted to the Teaching Section of the ASA in the near future.

Robert E. Kennedy, Jr.,
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities
Mohammad Tavakoli,
Hamline University

Arguments Made during Debate on Atlanta Decision Cited

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the extent of liability involved in the decision.

It was asserted that persuasion rather than coercion was an appropriate tactic for a scientific society; that the ASA should honor contractual obligations it freely assumes; and that the potential costs of the decision would be borne by all members of the Association whether they favor the boycott or not.

Counter-arguments pointed out that women have already been subject to coercion; that it was too late for persuasion; that the consequences of breaking the contract would be minimal; and that there was no way to limit the financial costs of a decision to specific persons; that the cost to the Association would have to be shared by all members.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ACTION

Views expressed concerning the constitutionality of the action centered on the politicization of the

Association. It was argued that boycott action does not fall within the constitutionally mandated purposes of the ASA; that sociologists are not experts in social policy; that actions taken on behalf of the ERA by sociologists should be done in their role as citizens and not as scientists; that the membership of the Association is widely split on the issue; and that the ASA membership voted against taking action on other public issues, e.g., the Vietnam War.

Counter-arguments held that there is no way that an academic association can ever be fundamentally non-political; that tacit acceptance of noxious principles by major institutions are a major support of those principles; that no action is in itself action; and that Council already took a stand by voting to meet only in ERA states in the future.

FUTURE OF ASA

The consequences of a boycott for the future of the ASA were de-

bated with reference to the (1) financial costs of possible legal action and (2) reactions of members living in the South.

It was argued that the probability of a lawsuit was minimal because of the negative publicity involved for the plaintiff, because of the loss of future business, and because other associations would support the ASA if a suit were filed.

Counter-arguments took the position that the probability of a suit was not minimal because

hotel chains and associations, municipalities, and tourist associations had had enough; that the support of other associations could not be taken for granted; and that a successful suit could bankrupt the Association.

ALTERNATIVE ACTION

Supporters of alternative action suggested that an approach be taken which emphasizes what a scientific society can contribute to the ERA question. Such an approach was to be persuasive and educative in nature. It was argued that an alternative of this type would be effective if adequate media coverage could be arranged.

Counter-arguments held that such an effort should have been started six years ago. It was further argued that such an approach would not be politically effective even if the effort could be organized in the time still available.

After the critical decision had been made, Council voted the formation of a subcommittee to design alternative ASA efforts on the ERA question. The subcommittee is to report to Council during its June meeting in Washington.

Sessions Examine Cumulative Social Change

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phenomenon" while identifying the ways "in which structural alterations in turn influence the growth process".

Hawley believes that "the society" must be adopted as the unit of analysis in such an inquiry "because of its inclusive nature and because it focuses attention on the space-time context in which cumulative change occurs".

PLENARY SESSIONS

The first plenary session will be the Presidential Address by Hawley.

The authors of principal papers in the other two plenary sessions and session titles are: (All titles are preceded by Societal Growth...)

Immanuel Wallerstein. World Networks and International Politics.

Kenneth Boulding. The Limits to System Growth.

THEMATIC SESSIONS

The authors of principal papers in the thematic sessions and session titles are: (All titles are preceded by Societal Growth...)

Judah Matras. Mechanisms and Processes.

Stanley Udy. Technology and Organizational Change.

Nathan Keyfitz. Causes and Consequences of Population Change.

J. John Palen. Urbanization as Growth Nucleus.

Morris Janowitz and Gerald Suttles. The Locality Group in Expanding Systems.

Joseph Gusfield. The Emergence of Civil Institutions.

Robert W. Hodge. The Prevalence of Hierarchy.

Judith Blake. Family, Kinship System and Formal Organization.

Harold Wilensky. Redefinition of Roles.

Irving Horowitz. Ideological Adaptations.

Philip E. Converse. The Quality of Life.

Gerhard Lenski. Directions and Continuities.

Scott Greer. Discontinuities and Fragmentations.

James Coleman. Problems of Measurement.

announcing...

A NATIONAL COMPETITION

ABT PRIZE on the Conditions of Social Research

The American Sociological Association announces a national competition for work on the conditions affecting privacy, accountability and the continuity of social research. The prize of \$1000 has been contributed by Clark Abt of Abt Associates, Inc. Specific details of the competition will be announced in the November FOOTNOTES.

NIMH Wants More Research on Minority Groups

The Division of Extramural Research of the National Institute of Mental Health is seeking to increase research about the mental health of minority groups as well as attempting to increase the number of research grants to minority researchers.

Areas of emphasis of interest to sociologists fall under the Basic Research and the Applied Research programs. The basic program is headed by David Pearl (301-443-3942). The applied program is headed by Edward Flynn (301-443-3566).

The basic program is interested in (1) factors related to the coping capabilities of minority families; (2) the psychosocial development of children in various minority groups; and (3) identification of ethnically relevant definitions of giftedness and techniques of location and support of gifted children.

The applied program is interested in (1) the correlates of social and educational mobility for minority adolescents; (2) the role of the media in perpetuating or changing stereotypes of children's attitudes towards themselves and each other; (3) interracial relationships in communities, schools, friendships, and marriages; and (4) mental health aspects of the aging process among various minorities.

Application deadlines are July 1, November 1, and March 1.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Two other NIMH programs of interest are the Research Scientist Development Program and the Small Grants Program. The development program is headed by Leonard Lash (301-443-4347). The grants program is headed by Ellen Simon Stover (301-443-4337).

The development program provides salary support for research investigators working on mental health problems. Awards are made for five-year periods and may be renewed.

The small grants program provides research support for projects under \$6000 for one year in all mental health program areas as well as alcohol and drug abuse. There are no deadline dates for

this program and reviews are conducted five times a year.

Application kits are available in the research office at most universities. The kits and further information on the full range of programs supported can be obtained by requesting the booklet on Program Supports from Division of Extramural Research Programs, NIMH, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

New Publications Available from ASA...

1978 Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology
Members & Students: \$4.00
Non-members & Institutions: \$10.00

1978 ASA Directory of Members
Members: \$5.00
Non-members & Institutions: \$10.00

1978 Directory of Departments of Sociology
Members: \$5.00
Non-members & Institutions: \$10.00

Journal of Health & Social Behavior Index
(Volumes 1-17, 1960-1976)
Members: \$5.00
Non-Members & Institutions: \$7.50

To order any of the above, check publication(s) desired and send coupon, enclosing payment, to: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

(All orders must be prepaid)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Inter Nos

Elsewhere in this issue is a story on the culmination of a lengthy and long standing discussion of the Association's position relative to joining the ERA boycott. Unlike many organizations which have joined the boycott, ASA had existing contractual commitments to meet in Atlanta in 1980. The discussion which consumed major portions of Council meetings since September was resolved by affirming that future scheduling of any meetings will not occur in states which have not ratified the ERA amendment, as long as ERA remains an issue, but to honor ASA's existing commitment to meet in Atlanta in 1980. This solution was achieved in the January Council meeting and was reaffirmed at the March meeting.

Council members often felt they were in a "no-win" situation; no matter what decision was made, some members would feel aggrieved. It evolved a middle position not entirely acceptable to those who held most strongly to other alternatives, but which was accepted in the belief that it would help bridge differences in the Council (and doubtless in the membership).

Most Council members individually support the ideals expressed in ERA but the major disagreement was in the specific organizational action which some felt violated current ASA obligations. The issue was thoroughly discussed. The discussion was heated but civil. It recognized the value of diversity but the dangers of divisiveness. It honored the validity of individual sentiments but recognized the necessity of a collective decision. Council members also had to act in what each considered the best interests of the ASA, of which they were elected representatives and in whose behalf they were acting.

Probably no individual Council member was completely satisfied with the results but seldom are important decisions easy or unanimous. The resolution does suggest the ability of the ASA structure not only to represent the variety of viewpoints among its members but also to assure the emergence of a position for future directions for the activities of the Association. Organizationally, it was a long and troublesome debate. Fortunately there are many other things on which we can agree *inter nos*.—RRD