



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

Footnotes

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Permit No. 43089
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Washington D C

Sociology for Whom?

President-Elect Lee States Theme for 1976 Program

Events ever more clearly politicize our professional, national, and international affairs. This tendency exacerbates the strained relationships between the idealistic ethics of sociology as a science and the practical mores of sociology as a profession. It makes difficult questions more obvious and more pressing. The most complex and perplexing of these questions is: Sociology for whom? It is therefore taken to be an appropriate theme for next year's convention. It echoes the question implicit in the struggle of two centuries ago: Government for whom?

Scientists as such presumably serve only their own curiosity, and they contend that in doing so they will best serve the interests of humanity. Society supports them in the hope that their findings will prove useful. On the other hand, professionals as such have obligations to students, to political and business establishments that operate educational and research organizations, to book publishers, and to those who provide subsidies for special projects of research and writing. We are all also creatures of our time, place, sex, social class, and ethnic group.

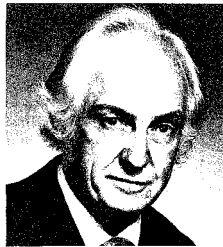
Scientists as such try to avoid being influenced by liaisons with special interests, but professionals as such openly organize to maximize their channels of support and acceptance, all of which are tinged with politico-economic influences.

Can sociologists—as so many claim—have it both ways? Can we be dependable sources of unbiased social data and theories at the same time that we are profes-

sionals organizing to raise our statuses and incomes within society as it exists?

The basic issue is not unique to sociologists. It pervades all intellectual and professional life, and it immediately raises a host of related questions such as: How freely can dissident and critical

See LEE page 3



ALFRED McCLUNG LEE

Conflict and Dissensus:

President Coser Underscores Program Theme For San Francisco in 1975 Annual Report

As is customary, much of my attention was focused on the preparation for the program at our San Francisco meetings. I was assisted by a responsive and hard-working Program Committee. The program we have established, as the membership already knows, was deliberately framed in order to allow for a maximum of discussion, controversy, and debate among the various orientations, fields of specialization, and angles of vision now co-existing within our Association. I thought that it would be of some value to bring these into the open so that whatever divergencies now exist could be discussed in the open court of our meetings. I have received numerous encouraging comments from members about this program, and I do hope that the meetings will indeed contribute to the hoped-for result of bringing us closer together by way of airing our reasoned diver-

gencies.

The National Office, under the firm guidance of Otto N. Larsen, Executive Officer, and Alice F. Myers, Administrative Officer, has been run with admirable effectiveness and efficiency so that the burdens of the President have been relatively light. The Report of our Executive Officer and our

Secretary will spell out in some detail the various problems that the National Office has been dealing with during the last year and the solutions that have been arrived at by the staff under the guidance of Council, the Secretary, and the President.

The President's burdens were lightened still further because he had the able assistance of our Secretary, William Form, who assumed many burdens that might otherwise have fallen to the President. I was also fortunate to be able to work with a Council which at all times was willing to consider the issues brought before it with deliberate care and attention and with a high regard for the responsibilities that are vested in it.

When Otto Larsen decided to leave the office in which he has served with so much distinction, the Secretary, Council, and the See REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT page 9



LEWIS A. COSER

AMNESTY STATEMENT ENDORSED; MEMBERS SPLIT ON ASA ACTION

Voting members are split exactly in half over whether the ASA should take an "official position" on the amnesty question, but non-voting members favor such action by slightly more than a 2-1 margin.

Both groups, however, overwhelmingly approved the amnesty statement in the opinion survey recently conducted by the ASA.

Ballots were sent to 8,385 voting members of which 3,859 were returned. Ballots were also sent to 482 non-voting members (a 10 percent sample) of which 200 were returned.

On whether the ASA, as a scientific and professional body, should take an official position on amnesty, the poll results were:

	Voting (N = 3859)	Non-Voting (N = 200)
Should	49%	68%
Should not	49	32
No response	2	0
Total	100%	100%

On the amnesty question which urges President Ford to grant "a total, general, non-punitive, non-restrictive amnesty", the results were:

	Voting (N = 3859)	Non-Voting (N = 200)
Agree	77%	82%
Disagree	17	17
No response	6	1
Total	100%	100%

70TH ANNUAL MEETING SETS RECORDS FOR PARTICIPATION

The first five-day Annual Meeting in the history of the ASA will be held in San Francisco, August 25-29, 1975. The 70th convention of the Association will also present a program establishing a new record for the number of sessions and the number of sociologists who will participate in the variety of formats organized by the Program Committee headed by President Lewis A. Coser under the theme: "Conflict and Dissensus—Contemporary and Historical Perspectives."

The ASA will be returning to San Francisco, a city of superlatives, for the third time. The following comparison of the pattern of participation in the three meetings by the Golden Gate tells something of the growth of

American sociology and the ASA over a short span of eight years and also indicates changes in the structure of the program with participation outspeeding membership growth.

Three additional statistics reveal other aspects of interest about the participants in the 1975 program. Of the 1,293 persons participating in the program, 80.2% are members of the ASA (compared to 79.9% of the 1,023 on the See ANNUAL MEETING page 24

Special Phone Number For S. F. Meeting

A special telephone message service will be set up in the San Francisco Hilton Hotel during the Annual Meeting. Attendants will be on duty from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., California time, Sunday, August 24 through Friday, August 29. In addition to leaving the name and phone number of the hotel in which they are staying, members planning to attend the Annual Meeting should also leave the phone number listed below with their home and office: (415) 441-5845. If you cannot be reached in your hotel messages to return the call may be left at this number.

Study in Contrasts:

Portrait of Our New President

Al Lee is a study in contrasts. Tall, white-haired, handsome, patrician-looking, distinguished name and family—the very model of the Establishment. That is the skin. Inside is a doughty fighter of 69, combatively anti-elitist, fiercely democratic, assertively moral and moralistic, outspoken, disdainful of smoothness, attracted and helpful to the young and spirited, friendly and approachable. If I had to sum him

up in a single phrase—the sociological Norman Thomas: the radical of good upbringing, scornful of radical chic and establishment pretensions, never giving up the fight for a better world, disappointed in those who have. These characteristics do not always endear him to others but our consciences seldom do.

"Alfred McClung Lee" is a name like that of Ellery Queen, where two write the scripts. For a

good part of Al's work (as well as that under her own name) is the product of his wife, Elizabeth Briant Lee. They married while in college (University of Pittsburgh), went off to Yale Graduate School where they both received Ph.D.'s in sociology, raised two sons and lots of flowers, and built together many books and organizations. It is a partnership in which Al would be the first to say that

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Available: Registry of Retired Sociologists

A Registry of Retired Sociologists that contains about 25 registrants interested in short-term academic and non-academic employment has been established in the ASA Executive Office.

Information on each registrant includes name, mailing address, phone number, teaching specialties, and research interests.

Inquiries concerning the registrants should be directed to the Employment Bulletin Department. Retired sociologists who wish to be registered should send the above information to the same department. No charge is made for this service.

ASA Editors Not Paradigm Enforcers; Mirror Work of Profession

Lee Freese
Washington State University

In the April issue of FOOTNOTES Charles P. Flynn reiterated the laudable concept that quantification is no substitute for sociological insight. However, he also charged that trends toward mindless quantification are furthered by power-broking, gatekeeping editors of ASA journals. The notion is frequently expressed that journal editors are paradigm enforcers. Having served on editorial boards for two different ASA journals, once as a deputy editor and once as a referee, I would like to comment on this suspicion.

To appreciate the process by which papers submitted to ASA journals are reviewed, it is important to distinguish editors and what they do from referees and what they do. It is also important to consider what kinds of papers and how many of them are submitted to a journal before accusing its editors and referees of enforcing some methodological or theoretical paradigm.

Any editor is no better than the papers that are submitted to him and the referees on which he relies to evaluate them. In many ways an editor's hands are tied. No editor can publish a paper his referees denounce or he runs the risk of exposing himself to ridicule for publishing an inferior paper. Likewise, if an editor refuses to publish a paper strongly recommended by referees, he runs the opposite risk. Since editors have neither the time nor the expertise to read every paper submitted to their journal, they must perforce rely heavily on referees whose judgment they trust to find the pearls and filter out the dross.

It is not elitist or unkind to say, candidly, there is much dross to be filtered out. Standards for scholarship provide the most frequent reasons for rejecting a paper, and often authors have no one to blame but themselves. Many authors submit papers which they know are not ready for publication but for which they simply desire critical feedback. Some submit papers they know are too long for the journal. Still others, in spite of sound critiques, continue to run the same paper up different flagpoles hoping some editor salutes it. And some authors submit papers just so they can list on their vita a paper under submission. Given the reward structures of the profession such behavior is not remarkable; but for referees and editors to "gatekeep" against that sort of thing should not be remarkable either. Those who are unhappy with what gets published in ASA journals should see what doesn't get published. Those who are unhappy about what doesn't get published—which includes all of us at one time or another—at least have the protection that editors and referees of other journals can correct genuine mistakes of false rejection made from submission to previous journals.

No editor who can perceive his own best interests conceives his appointment as a license to impose his personal stamp on an ASA journal. It is, as he well knows, not his journal but the profession's, and he has no wish to be damned by his colleagues. To the contrary. Any editor desires that his colleagues do not whisper that bummers got into the journal, hopes that good papers do not escape his opportunity, and hopes he is lucky enough to publish a few papers that, in subsequent years, are regarded as important or seminal enough that people will notice they were published during his tenure. The parochial research interests and paradigm

matic commitments of an editor become subordinated to the concern that he publish the best papers he can get his hands on because it is in his manifest self-interest to do that: Most of all an editor wants the members of his profession to think he was a good editor.

To be sure, editors are not faultless and neither are referees. But their faults are not those normally suspected of them. The paramount problem for any editor is to get good reviews. Yet no editor can have perfect information that would eliminate error from the review process. To minimize error editors do not assign papers to referees whom they know to be antagonistic to or unacquainted with a given subject matter, theoretical style, or mode of analysis. Except in unusual cases they do not assign papers to former students, mentors, or colleagues of authors insofar as these matters are known to them. They do not select reviewers because they are personal cronies; usually they are personal strangers. Their appointments to editorial boards reflect in close proportions the kinds of papers that are submitted to the journal and the quantity thereof. (Journals that receive few papers on the sociology of leisure, for example, do not need associate editors to cover such an area when a few ad hoc referees will suffice.) Because the review process does not admit of solutions by algorithms, editors must not only judge who is appropriate to review a given paper but they must also judge these judges.

How does an editor decide whom to trust for sound reviews? Consider whose judgment he is in a position to trust. An

editor can only utilize as reviewers those individuals whose professional accomplishments he knows about, either from direct knowledge of their work or from indirect knowledge conveyed by others. De facto his range of choices becomes restricted to individuals who have published and whose publications have come to his attention, or to those who have sponsors. Should he trust these? Ignoring the question of who else can he trust, a compelling argument can be made, from the point of view of an author, that reviewers of his paper shall have proven their competence in an area through publishing in the area. From the point of view of an editor a compelling argument can be made for utilizing any source of information that reduces the random or arbitrary element in the review process. Hence recommendations for reviewers made to an editor through sponsors are a vital source of information that narrows his search for sound reviews.

Such sponsorship is not a formula for the formation of closed elites, or cliques which discriminate against outsiders, or conspiracies to promote paradigm supremacy by editors and their editorial boards. Sociologists who have not been personally involved in the editorial process may doubt that. But the facts are that members of ASA editorial boards often don't know each other personally and they rarely communicate on editorial matters. They are anything but a primary group. They are anything but uniform in their paradigmatic commitments; sometimes they denounce each other's reviews to the editor. Their identities are not revealed to each other when they review the same paper. Some journals do not reveal to them the identities of the authors whose

papers they review and those which do, do so after the fact. The referees on an ASA editorial board cannot choose which specific papers they will review. They can choose to review or not review only those papers that the editor sends them. They are in complete ignorance of what the editor does not send them, and that amounts to at least ninety percent or more of the papers submitted to the journal.

Such circumstances take the punch out of "the theory of cliques and conspiracies" because they vitiate the formation of cliques and conspiracies. The perception that cliques may be dominating official journals is an illusion created by collecting names together on an editorial masthead. That some names appear more frequently than others is more an indicator that some people gear their productivity to widely shared concerns, or are simply more productive, rather than an indicator of the existence of cliques. In two years of working on *ASR* I was never able to determine who the members of these cliques were. I think they are mythical, because of a very simple truth: There are no groups of people running our journals, in the sociological sense of that term. They are cohorts of diversified individuals with no sense of a group identity. Given the contingencies of the review process, especially the characteristics and relationships of editors, editorial boards, and ad hoc referees, it is doubtful that ASA journal editors could be paradigm enforcers even if they wanted to.

Yet most editors are distinct enough as individuals that potential authors have expectations and stereotypes as to what will or will not be accepted by a given editor. A *self-fulfilling prophecy* is thereby set in motion. Certain kinds of papers are not submitted because of a belief that "this editor will not publish that sort of thing" and, since few thus are submitted, indeed that editor rarely publishes that sort of thing for lack of much opportunity to do so. This is nowhere better illustrated than the frequently repeated criticism that *ASR* publishes too many papers containing quantitative data analyses, especially causal models of stratification and mobility processes, and too few papers that are purely qualitative, such as those in an ethnomethodological vein. During the three year period *ASR* was edited at Washington State, I doubt that more than 10 or 15 papers in the ethnomethodological tradition were even submitted for publication. During that same period papers submitted on stratification and mobility research, especially those that were quantitative, occasionally ran as high as 10 or 15 a month. If one wishes to criticize ASA journals for the high frequency with which they publish quantitative papers, one must consider the very high rate of submission of such papers.

Like it or not official journals of the ASA, particularly *ASR*, provide a mirror for what the sociological profession is doing. The reflection is not always perfect, but the distortions are not very severe. The problem that exercises people about what gets published in our journals does not have its roots with editors or referees. The problem is that standards for evaluating sociological work are enormously diverse and there is not much tolerance between practitioners working within different paradigms. There is, in a word, precious little consensus within the sociological discipline as to what constitutes good sociology. It is unrealistic to expect editors or referees or the Publications Committee of ASA to resolve that problem simply because its visibility is greatest when they enter the picture.

Open Forum

Calls for ASA Initiatives on Research Rules

John R. Maiolo
East Carolina University

The article "Debate Rages Over Rules For Research" (*Footnotes*, February, 1975, pp. 1 and 16) represents an unfortunate but timely characterization of an extremely important and growing problem for social science, particularly as more and more resources are being allocated to the so-called area of evaluative research. But, while it is quite true that confidentiality, the protection of human subjects, and rights of privacy are three major features of the current debate over the formulation of guidelines for research (p. 1); and, it is true that the "general fear" of social scientists is that regulations developed for "biomedical and behavioral research will be indiscriminately generalized to social science research . . . (p. 1)", it would be unwise to quickly gather information for the purpose of legislative development of rules without a careful examination of the nature and scope of the problem. Further, it would be myopic to think only in legislative terms. Policy guidelines are needed at the professional associational level, along with efficacious monitoring systems. Thus, while suggestions for input for the immediate development of "sensible rules" for future research are welcome, they may have the effect of adding to the problem, at this point in time.

The reasons for this argument are as follows. First, key structural factors that have led to the present state of affairs have not yet been identified, much less understood. Two examples are the inadequacies

of graduate training programs in sensitizing future professionals to crucial problems and consequences of the research enterprise; and the fact that Universities in general are not administratively equipped nor professionally experienced to conduct *contract* research (as opposed to grant research). Taken together, these structurally induced shortcomings often lead to confrontations with sponsoring agencies over the protection of human subjects, as well as debates over research strategy. Facing these problems, sponsoring agencies seem to be amenable to turning more and more to research institutions outside of University settings to obtain answers for policy questions. This creates an additional problem of monitoring and controlling the conduct of social research. On the other hand, if Universities acquiesce to the pressures from sponsors, in many cases, *ethical safeguards that translate directly into measures which protect the respondents from "at risk" situations*, can be compromised, to say nothing of the freedoms of the researcher that are being compromised, as well.

In the second place, an appeal for contributions toward the development of an immediate set of rules (whether in-house or legislative) does not recognize the groundwork that must be completed on another extremely crucial matter. Particularly in regard to research for policy purposes, research traditions have developed that have gained a great deal of momentum and which may be impervious to rules which do not clearly recognize their presence. These traditions often are reflected in an elaborate and growing policy research vernacular, which disarms the

See CALLS page 6

Deadlines & Procedures Posted for 1976 Program in New York

President-Elect Alfred McClung Lee has announced his theme for the 71st Annual Meeting of the ASA to be held in New York August 30 to September 3 at the New York Hilton Hotel. The theme "Sociology for Whom?" (see page 1) will be the basis for the three Plenary Sessions and the 13 Thematic Sessions planned by Professor Lee and his Program Committee consisting of Carol Brown, Leo Chall, Jay Demerath, William Form, Joseph Himes, William Kuvlesky, and S. M. Miller. In addition, the Committee has planned 118 Program Sessions, ten Professional Workshops, eight Didactic Seminars, and a series of Luncheon Roundtable and Discussion Sessions. Details of the format for these varied sessions is given below. Sessions organized by ASA Sections are not under Program Committee jurisdiction. They are scheduled for days allotted to each Section within the five-day convention period.

Submission of Papers

Papers may be submitted to the organizers listed below for inclusion in Program Sessions, Thematic Sessions, and Discussion Sessions; suggestions for presentations may be submitted for Professional Workshops and Luncheon Roundtables. If a paper does not appear to be adaptable to the session for which it is submitted, the organizer will refer it to another session or to the Program Committee for other possible use. If papers submitted warrant the creation of additional sessions, this will be done to the extent permitted by space and time.

Time allotted to any one speaker will be limited in all sessions. Four to five 15-minute summaries of papers will be presented in each two-hour session. The balance of the two-hour period will be for open discussion. Presenters may not expect to read a full paper; instead, they may have complete copies of their papers

available for distribution. In addition, the ASA Paper Sales Desk will have full copies for sale.

Papers may not exceed 20 pages and should be submitted directly to the appropriate organizer. Papers that have been read at meetings of other professional societies or that have been accepted for publication prior to September, 1976 are not eligible for inclusion in the program. Papers that have been modified only in secondary respects after similar reading or publication are also ineligible.

Abstracts and full copies of papers must be submitted to the organizers prior to January 7, 1976. Once the organizer has selected the papers for inclusion in a specific session, the listing will be sent to the ASA Office along with the complete papers and abstracts. This material must reach the Executive Office by February 15, 1976. Listings not accompanied by abstracts and full papers will not be included in the program. This means that decisions of session organizers cannot be based on telephone calls, brief letters, or abstracts. Authors will be given the privilege of substituting revised papers at any time up to June 1, 1976. Abstracts may not be revised after submission.

As with submissions to ASA journals, the practice of submitting the same paper to more than one organizer is unacceptable. The competition for program participation requires a great deal of time and effort on the part of the organizers whose only compensation for this service is the opportunity to read papers prior to presentation, and the gratification associated with discharge of professional obligations.

Another serious problem is created by authors submitting different papers to different organizers, often based on the same research data, but emphasizing different aspects of the research. If both papers are accepted, the ASA rules of participation force one to be dropped, thereby leaving one

session short and creating the need for complex last-minute adjustments.

Rules of Participation

No individual shall be accorded more than two participatory roles in the program, including not more than one in which he or she is the sole author of a paper. "Participatory roles" are those in which persons are listed by name in the printed program, e.g., presenter or author of a paper, presenter in a roundtable or discussion session, presenter in a seminar, panel member, presider over a session, discussant of a paper, or organizer of a session. These rules also govern sessions arranged and sponsored by a Section. To simplify, no more than two session numbers may appear opposite any name in the index of the program, and only one of these may indicate the presentation of a solely-authored paper. There are no exceptions to this ASA Council ruling.

PLENARY SESSIONS

Three Plenary Sessions will be presented on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings, the first of which will be the Presidential Address. The talks by invited speakers will deal with aspects of the theme: Sociology for Whom?

THEMATIC SESSIONS

These 13 sessions will be organized by the persons selected by the Program Committee. The structure of each two-hour session can be adapted by the organizer-moderator to fit the talent and materials available. It may consist of four 15-20 minute papers and then general discussion. It may be made up of shorter presentations plus one or two discussants who would get audience participation started. The topics as listed are all centered about the question: Sociology for Whom? The submission of papers to the following organizers is invited.

Sociology For Whom? American Indians: A. Kay Clifton, Department of Sociology, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761

Sociology For Whom? Blacks: Alphonso Pinkney, Department of Sociology, CUNY, Hunter College, New York, New York 10021

Sociology For Whom? Ethnicity And Class: Clifton R. Jones, Department of Sociology, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20001

Sociology For Whom? Government Agencies: Scott Greer, 10 Shwahnnee Rd, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045

Sociology For Whom? Graduate Students: Joan R. Harris, Department of Sociology, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20001

Sociology For Whom? Historical Perspectives: 1776 Revisited: Janet Merrill Alger, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Chicago, Illinois 60680

Sociology For Whom? Historical Perspectives: Plutocratic And Imperialist Transformation: William A. Gamson, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Sociology For Whom? Historical Perspectives: The American Frontier And Its Interpreters: Kenneth T. Skelton, 114 Plains Road, New Paltz, New York 12561

Sociology For Whom? In The Community: Inner City: Roger W. Mack, Ramapo College, School of Metropolitan and Community Studies, Mahwah, New Jersey 07430

Sociology For Whom? Rural Whites: A. L. Bertrand, Departments of Sociology and Rural Sociology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Sociology For Whom? Spanish-Speaking Americans: Julian Samora, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Sociology For Whom? The Privileged: Chris Bose, Department of Sociology DK-40, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195

Sociology For Whom? Women: Pepper Schwartz, Department of Sociology DK-40, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195

PROGRAM SESSIONS

The sessions listed below deal with topics selected by the Program Committee from among the great many suggested by the membership and also by previous program experience. The submission of papers is invited. Four to five 15-minute summaries of papers will be presented in each two-hour session.

Aging and Retirement: Milton L. Barron, Department of Sociology, California State Univ., Fresno, California 93740

Alternatives to Bureaucracy: Paul M. Blumberg, Department of Sociology, Queens College, Flushing, New York 11367

American Economy: Fred Block, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19174

American Indians: Laurence A. French, Department of Sociology, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, North Carolina 28723

Children and Youth: Janet A. Kohen, Department of Sociology I, Harbor Campus, University of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Chinese Society Today: Martin King Whyte, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Collective Behavior and Social Movements: Ellen I. Rosen, 245 W. 107th Street, New York, New York 10025

Community: James B. McKee, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824

Comparative Demography: Robert E. Kennedy, Jr., Box 675, Rush City, Minnesota 55069

Comparative Studies in Racism: James W. Vander Zanden, 1678 Cardiff Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221

Conservation and Environmental Problems: William R. Burch, Yale University, 205 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511

Consumer Advocacy and Protection: Lee Taylor, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Arlington, Texas 76019

Crime and Class: Richard Quinney, Department of Sociology, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island 02912

Criminology: Ronald L. Akers, Department of Sociology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242

Critiques of Sociological Journals: Fred R. Crawford, Center for Research in Social Change, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322

Culture Symbols and Belief Systems: Meredith B. McGuire, 94 Christopher Street, Montclair, New Jersey 07042

Current Problems in Methodology: David R. Heise, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Death: Barbara Payne, Georgia State University, University Plaza, Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Delinquency: Esther Stanton, 5626 Crittenden Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46220

Deviant Behavior: Roy L. Austin, 316 Liberal Arts Tower, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

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sociologists, as well as those working outside the mainstream of current sociology, gain access to the principal media of communications controlled by formal and visible as well as by informal and invisible networks of professional influence and persuasion? What biases are prevalent among the profession's gate keepers to academic degrees, to employment, to promotion, to distribution of acclaim, grants, and prizes, to honorific lectureships, and to other kinds of professional preference? What do these and other transmitters of influence do to sociologists as scientists and even more important to sociologists as human beings? To what extent and by what standards do they select the imaginative, the excellent, or the mediocre, the predictable? To what extent do they blunt or sharpen, muffle or free, distort or extend the development of sociology as a field of inquiry, the social utility of

sociology as a human instrument, and the human values of the sociologists as a person?

In view of all this, how are sociologists keeping the science alive? How well are we maintaining our morale, integrity, and intellectual breadth? How are we crossing new frontiers? Women, blacks and other minorities, fresh-minded graduate students—as long as they remain fresh—and critics and actionists inside and outside of the profession are leading us into new perceptions, orientations, and procedures. They are doing what dissenters from orthodoxy have so often done in many a discipline. They include many of those who are likely to add new understandings, to create novel and stimulating ideas, to enlarge and to make more accurate our conceptions of social realities.

Our dissenters from orthodoxy represent many "whoms." They

are answering "Sociology for whom?" in ways pointing to broader human service through fundamental changes not only in our knowledge but also in our social structures as well. They remind us vividly that there is much we have not yet learned about human society. There is much we do not yet suspect that we do not know.

In 1976 then, let us try to grasp this a little more clearly: Sociology needs to broaden its concerns, to find new questions, to sweep aside halting assumptions about legitimacy, elitism, and scientism, to stop ignoring historical considerations, and to examine and then to re-examine many times and quite critically our technologies, our fanciful rhetorics, and our intellectual paradigms. It is hoped that next year's program will make contributions to that painfully creative process.

Alfred McClung Lee

- Ecology and Social Uses of Space:** Omer R. Galle, Population Research Center, University of Texas, 200 East 26½ Street, Austin, Texas 78705
- Elites:** Allen H. Barton, Bureau of Applied Social Research, 605 West 115th Street, New York, New York 10025
- Ethical Issues in Sociological Research:** Gerald M. Platt, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002
- Ethnic Studies:** Bartolomeo J. Palisi, Department of Sociology, California State University, Fullerton, California 92634
- Evaluative Research and Social Policy:** Carol Weiss, Bureau of Applied Social Research, 605 West 115th Street, New York, New York 10025
- Family and Social Policy:** Constantina Safilios-Rothschild, 2900 E. Jefferson, Apt. 702-A, Detroit, Michigan 48207
- Family Change:** Carolyn C. Perrucci, 305 Leslie Avenue, West Lafayette, Indiana 47906
- Fertility Behavior:** Harriet B. Presser, Columbia University, 78 Haven Avenue, New York, New York 10027
- Forms and Consequences of Social Dependency:** L. Alex Swan, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Park-Johnson Hall #113, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee 37103
- Frontiers of Qualitative Analysis:** Richard Brandt Howard, Department of Sociology, California State University, Dominguez Hills, California 90747
- Frontiers of Quantitative Analysis:** William Bates, 434 Engel Boulevard, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068
- Genocide:** Vahagn N. Dadian, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Geneseo, New York 14454
- Health Care: Policy and Delivery:** Natalie J. Sokoloff, 215 West 92 St., Apt. 10F, New York, New York 10025
- Historical Data, Its Uses and Abuses:** Kai T. Erikson, 232 HGS, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520
- Historical Demography:** Leobardo Estrada, P.O. Box 13415, Denton, Texas 76203
- History of Sociological Theories:** Julia Schwendinger, 680 Vincente Avenue, Berkeley, California 94707
- Humanist Sociologies:** Glenn Jacobs, 246 W. Upsal Street, Apt. F-401, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119
- Impacts of Sociological Organizations on Sociology:** George R. Vickers, Russell Sage Foundation, 230 Park Avenue, New York, New York 11017
- Imperialism and Neo-Colonialism:** Karen Hopkins, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Brockport, New York 14420
- Individual Involvement and Compliance in Organizations:** Henry Etzkowitz, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Purchase, New York 10577
- Intellectual Politics and Repression: The Case of Radical Sociologists:** Paula L. Golds-mid, Associate Dean, Arts & Sciences, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio 44074
- Inter- and Intra-National Migrations:** Remi P. Clignet, Department of Sociology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201
- International Networks of Power and Control:** Kurt Finsterbush, 5225 Wyoming Road, Bethesda, Maryland 20016
- Interorganizational Relations:** J. David Edelstein, 206 Berkeley Drive, Syracuse, New York 13210
- Irish Society in Revolt:** Mary Hayes Somers, 340 West 28th Street, Apt. 19C, New York, New York 10001
- Kinship and Society:** E. M. Rallings, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina 27412
- Language and Identity: Issues in Socio-Linguistics:** Bud B. Khleif, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire 03824
- "Lost" Sociologists:** Irwin Sperber, Department of Sociology, State University College, New Paltz, New York 12561
- Mass Communications and Propaganda Analysis:** Charles M. Grigg, Institute for Social Research, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306
- Medical Sociology and Social Psychiatry:** Paul M. Roman, 21 Newcomb Hall, Department of Sociology, 1229 Broadway, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118
- Mexican Americans:** Rinaldo Z. Juarez, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721
- Military in Society:** John Faris, 6501 Crestwood Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21239
- Multinational Corporations and International Power Structures:** Lynda Ann Ewen, c/o Social Science Division, West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery, West Virginia 25136
- New Directions in Sociological Theory:** Patrick W. Conover, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina 27412
- New Directions in The Sociology of Science:** Jeffrey Schevitz, Department of Sociology, Buffalo State College, 1300 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14222
- New Sociological Uses of the Computer:** Ronald E. Anderson, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 2122 Riverside Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55454
- Nonviolent Aggression:** Severyn T. Bruyn, 48 Glenwood Avenue, Newton Center, Massachusetts
- Occupations:** George Ritzer, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742
- Organizational Change and Innovation:** Harrison M. Trice, School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Department of Organizational Behavior, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850
- Phenomenology:** Peter Manning, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823
- Political Sociology:** Roberta S. Cohen, Department of Sociology, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08540
- Population and Social Change:** Lois M. Verbrugge, Department of Social Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218
- Power and Control within Complex Organizations:** Clifton D. Bryant, Department of Sociology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061
- Problems of the Working Class:** Mary D. Howard, 19 Marion Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York 10552
- Professions:** James E. Conyers, Department of Sociology, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809
- Race and Sex in the American Labor Force:** Elizabeth M. Almqvist, Department of Sociology, North Texas State University, Denton, Texas
- Racism in American Society:** David W. McKinney, 62 Erasmos Crescent, Guelph, Ontario, Canada
- Radical Sociologies: Marxist:** Albert Szymanski, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403
- Rape:** Lynda Lyle Holmstrom and Ann Wolbert Burges, Department of Sociology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02167
- Regional Perspectives on the ASA:** Shirley S. Angrist, School of Urban and Public Affairs, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213
- Revolution:** James A. Geschwender, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Binghamton, New York 13901
- Rural Sociology:** To be announced
- Sex Roles:** Deborah David, 915 West End Avenue, New York, New York 10025
- Social and Political Consequences of Hunger and Famine:** Vincent H. Whitney, Department of Sociology, McNeil Building/CR, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19174
- Social Consequences of Science and Technology:** Irene Taviss Thomson, 740 West 7th Street, Plainfield, New Jersey 07060
- Social Implications of Energy:** Dawn Day, Department of Sociology, Brooklyn College, CUNY, Brooklyn, New York 11210
- Social Indicators and Social Policy:** Robert Boguslaw, Department of Sociology, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri 63130
- Social Inequality:** Sally Bould van Til, Department of Sociology, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711
- Social Mobility:** Angela Lane, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401
- Social Networks:** Samuel Leinhardt, Carnegie-Mellon University, SUPA, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213
- Social Planning and Social Policy:** Sidney M. Wilhelm, 8002 Tonawanda Creek Road, Lockport, New York 14094
- Social Psychology:** Joseph A. Scimecca, Department of Foundations of Education, State University of New York, 702-2 Mohawk Tower, Albany, New York 12222
- Social Stratification:** Norval D. Glenn, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
- Socialization:** Rue Bucher, 1215 Chancellor Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201
- Socialization: Impacts of Conflicting Value Systems:** Thomas E. Lasswell, 875 Hillcrest Drive, Pomona, California 91768
- Socialization: Institutional Settings:** Carole Joffe, Graduate School of Social Work and Social Research, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania 19010
- Sociologists and Sociology in Non-Academic Settings:** Melvin Prince, 23 Maple Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut 06839
- Sociologists and the Welfare State:** Jerome Himelhoch, Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, Missouri 63121
- Sociology and Social Welfare:** Charles E. Reasons, Department of Sociology, University of Calgary, 2920-24 Avenue, N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4
- Sociology of Culture and the Arts:** Arthur J. Field, Department of Sociology, Staten Island Community College, CUNY, Staten Island, New York 10301
- Sociology of Development:** Africa: Henry Cooperstock, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, 563 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada M5S 1A1
- Sociology of Development: Comparative Studies:** Martha E. Gimenez, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80302
- Sociology of Development: Latin America:** Juan E. Corradi, Department of Sociology, New York University, 19 University Place, Room 300, New York, New York 10003
- Sociology of Development: South Asia:** Baidya N. Varma, 62 Belvedere Drive, Yonkers, New York 10705
- Sociology of Education:** Elizabeth L. Useem, 33 Mosman Street, Newton, Massachusetts 02165
- Sociology of Identity, Involvement, and Commitment:** Ronald C. Wimberley, Department of Sociology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607
- Sociology of Knowledge:** Kurt H. Wolff, Department of Sociology, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154
- Sociology of Law:** Donald Q. Brodie, Department of Sociology, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado 80210
- Sociology of Leisure:** Robert A. Stebbins, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Arlington, Texas 76019
- Sociology of Sport:** Carolyn R. Dexter, Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, Middletown, Pennsylvania 17057
- Sociology of the American Labor Market:** Paula Goldman Levintman, 189 Bellevue Street, Newton, Massachusetts 02158
- Sociology of the Non-Married:** S. Roxanne Hiltz, 1531 Golf Street, Scotch Plains, New Jersey 07076
- Sociology of the Young Adults and Middle-Aged:** Joan W. Moore, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201
- Sociology of Violence:** George A. Hillery, Jr., Department of Sociology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061
- Sociology of Waging Peace:** Doris Y. Wilkinson, 46 Inner Drive, St. Paul, Minnesota 55116
- Status of Women: Current Issues:** Janet S. Chafetz, Department of Sociology, University of Houston, Houston, Texas 77004
- Status of Women: Historical and Comparative Perspectives:** Judith Richman, 309 W. 106th Street, Apt. 3B, New York, New York 10025
- Symbolic Interaction:** Norman K. Denzin, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801
- Theories of Social Change:** Rosemary Taylor, Department of Sociology, Harvard University, William James Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
- Theory Construction:** Wesley R. Burr, Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, 1239 5FLC, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602
- Torture and Institutionalized Coercion:** Rona M. Fields, Department of Sociology, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts 01610
- Unemployment:** Byron Fox, 907 East 2nd Street, McCook, Nebraska 69001
- Urban Sociology:** Grace G. Henderson, Department of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611
- Urban Sprawl:** Morton O. Wag-enfeld, Department of Sociology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001
- Varieties of Critical Theory:** John Horton, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024
- War and International Conflict:** William C. Martin, Department of Sociology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia 30303
- White Collar Workers:** Robert Perrucci, Department of Sociology, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana 47907
- White Ethnicity:** Shirley W. Strickland, Box 275, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia 24504

Women's Movement: Maren Lockwood Carden, 193 Lawrence Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511

PROFESSIONAL WORKSHOPS

These two-hour workshops will be devoted to current practical and theoretical concerns of the membership. Each will have an organizer-moderator, listed below, and one to three supporting persons. The submission of suggestions for presentations is invited. Presentations will be brief in order to provide maximum discussion time. Participants will be encouraged to distribute pertinent materials to those attending.

Academic Unionization: Carleton W. Smith, Box 526, College Park Station, Detroit, Michigan 48221

How to Deal with Book Publishers: Thomas Simpson, 160 West End Avenue, 165, New York, New York 10023

How to Deal with Journal Editors: Johnnie Daniel, Department of Sociology, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20059

How to Survive in Graduate School: To be announced

Humanist Sociologies: John F. Glass, California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles, California 90004

Low Cost Sociological Research: Melvin L. DeFleur, Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163

Participation in the ASA: J. Milton Yinger, 272 Oak Street, Oberlin, Ohio 44074

Radical Sociologies: John Howard, Division of Social Sciences, State University of New York, Purchase, New York 10577

Research Funding and Strategies: Ray C. Rist, Division Head, Metropolitan Studies, National Institute of Education, Washington, D.C. 20208

Sociological Job Markets: William A. Pearman, Department of Sociology, Millersville State College, Millersville, Pennsylvania 17551

DISCUSSION SESSIONS

These sessions will consist of two-hour periods in a roundtable format similar to the Luncheon Roundtables (limited to ten peo-

ple) but without fee and without lunch. Papers for these Discussion Sessions can originate from those that cannot be accommodated in regular sessions; those submitted to the committee for the topics listed below; and those submitted to the committee on unlisted topics for which there is some evidence of interest. Each Discussion Session will have two to four panelists who will present 5-minute summaries of their papers; they will supply copies of their complete papers to those taking part in the discussion. The ASA's Paper Sales Desk will also have such papers for sale to those unable to attend a given discussion.

These sessions have been designed by the Program Committee to broaden the possibilities for taking part in the program to all members, therefore the rules governing participation in the overall program will be adhered to in these sessions as well. The Committee has provided an opportunity under the same format for informal, impromptu discussions to be arranged during the Annual Meeting.

Alternative Introductions to

Sociology
Biology, Genetics, and Sociology
Comparative Youth Studies
Computer Simulations
Conflict as a Methodological Strategy

Consequences of Planned Technological Changes

Continuing Education
Critiques of ASA Monograph Series

Culture Theory
Developments in Systems Theory
Dramaturgical Aspects of Deviance

Experiments with Forms of Family
The Family
Family Violence
Films and Tapes in Sociological Research

The Free Clinic: Theoretical and Practical Applications
Gambling
High or Elitist Culture
Higher Education

History of Sociology
Housing
International Networks: Artistic
International Networks: Intellectual

International Relations
Mathematical Sociology
Medical Organization and the Hospital
Medical Politics
Methodological Issues in Survey Research

Model Building
Multi-Media Instruction
Neighborhood Analysis
Political Economy of Racism
Popular Culture

Population Control
Pre-School Education
Processes of Institutionalization
Psychiatric Sociology
Reconstruction of Community Life

Riots
Rural Community
Sex Exploitation
Social Equality
Social Work

Socialization: Adult
Socialization: Conflict and Power Relations
Socialization: Peer Group Influences

Sociological History
Sociology, Global or World
Sociology and the American Intellectual Heritage

Sociology and Literature
Sociology of the Third World
Subterranean Sociology
Teaching Population and Demography

Urban Growth Theories
Violence: Cross-Cultural
White Collar Crime
World as a Society

DIDACTIC SEMINARS

These two-hour sessions will be devoted to specialized and unfolding aspects of methodology, theory, or professional arrangements. Each will have a presenter who will organize the seminar. There will be a fee of \$5.00 to cover the cost of materials distributed to participants, and advance enrollment will be necessary. The Seminars are announced here for information only.

Application of Macro- and Micro-Economics for Sociologists: Duncan MacRae, Jr., Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Conflict Resolution and Arranged Confrontations: Irving Goldaber, 6 Stratford Court, N. Bellmore, New York 11710

Life History as a Research Tool: Alice S. Rossi, 34 Stagecoach Road, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002

Participant Observation and Related Field Methods: William F. Whyte, Ives Hall 368, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853

Problems with Using Sociology for Social Policy: Robert Scott, Department of Sociology, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Sources of Socio-Economic Data: Cynthia M. Tauber, Data User Services Division, Rm 354, FOB3, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

Time Series and Longitudinal Data Analysis: Richard Berk, Department of Sociology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201

Transnational Collaborative Research: Gordon J. DiRenzo, Little Baltimore Farms, Rural Delivery 731, Newark, Delaware 19711

LUNCHEON ROUNDTABLES

Each Roundtable will have a moderator-presenter who will open the two-hour discussion with a brief statement on the topic. Advance registration and pre-payment of the luncheon cost will be necessary. Suggestions for topics and/or presenters are invited.

SECTION PROGRAMS

Each Section of the ASA will be allotted a limited number of sessions over which they have full jurisdiction as to format and topics. Listed below are the Chairs of each Section; papers and suggestions should be addressed accordingly.

Community: Terry N. Clark, 3851 M. L. King Drive, #1301, Chicago, Illinois 60616
Criminology: Austin Turk, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S, 1A1, Canada

Sociology of Education: Nancy H. St. John, 21 Fairhope Road, Weston, Massachusetts 02193

Family: Ira Reiss, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Medical Sociology: Saxon Graham, 32 Stonehege Orchard Park, New York 14127

Methodology: David Heise, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Organizations and Occupations: Oscar Grusky, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024

Theoretical Sociology: Dennis Wrong, Drakes Corner Road, Princeton, New Jersey 08580

Sociology of Sex Roles: Helena Lopata, Department of Sociology, Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois 60626

Undergraduate Education: Paul J. Baker, Department of Sociology, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761

Social Psychology: Sanford Dornbusch, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305

PROGRAM COORDINATORS

Plenary and Thematic Sessions: Alfred McClung Lee, 100 Hemlock Road, Short Hills, N.J. 07078

Didactic Seminars: S. M. Miller, Department of Sociology, Boston University, 96 Cummington Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02215

Professional Workshops: Leo P. Chall, 6002 Braumon Avenue, La Jolla, California 92037

Discussion Sessions: William Kuvlesky, 804 Hawthorne, College Station, Texas 77840, with the assistance of Charles P. Loomis, University of Houston; Kenneth Nyberg, Texas A&M; and Judith Tully, University of Texas, Austin

Luncheon Roundtables: Carol A. Brown, Department of Urban Studies, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, New York 11367, with the assistance of Siamek Movahedi, University of Massachusetts, Boston, and James M. Jones, Harvard University

In addition, the ASA Executive Office stands ready to help in any way possible.

1975 Edition:

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THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN, HOLLAND,
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Those who are interested in this position and those who want to call our attention to possible candidates, can contact the chairman of the vacancy-committee, prof. dr. P.E. Boeke, Department of Clinical Psychology, University Hospital, Gostersingel 53, Groningen, Holland, tel. 050-139123, ex. 2085.

Applications accompanied by a curriculum vitae and a list of publications, should be sent at the latest a month after the appearance of this advertisement to the chairman of the vacancy-committee.

ASA FOOTNOTES

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

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

Editor: Otto N. Larsen
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Advertising Mgr.: Sue Gorman
Send communications on material, subscriptions and advertising to:

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

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STUDY IN CONTRASTS: PORTRAIT OF OUR NEW PRESIDENT

• Continued from page one

Betty has not had her share of the acclaim. By today's long-overdue standards Betty certainly has not been done right by; by the standard of the Lees' time she received much more attention and public recognition than most professional wives of social scientists. The Eastern Sociological Society recognized their partnership and contributions by awarding them jointly the 1974 Merit Award.

Pittsburgh has much to do with Al. He comes from a family of considerable importance in the area. Not of the top Mellon crust, but of the professional layers below that served the business elite. Al's father, however, was an unfashionable attorney who defended the poor and the immigrants. His strong religious bent (he and Betty have been very active in the Universalist Unitarian Church locally and nationally) may have put him into conflict with the narrow business ethic of smoky Pittsburgh. (His aunt, Isabel McClung, scandalized Pittsburgh society when she ran off to Paris to live with Willa Cather. Rebellion may run in the family.) His work as a journalist before going to Yale exposed him to the seamy side of business success.

Yale also had a marked impact on him. He was attracted there to the writings of William Graham Sumner as the critic of imperialism and irresponsible business, not the Sumner who is presented today as the arch-conservative. (Al has this disconcerting way of bringing up forgotten sociologists or ones tagged with reactionary labels and offering fresh interpretations of their progressive and contemporary importance.) The snobbery of Yale may have strengthened his anti-elitism.

Al Lee has taught at many places in this country. Among

others are: University of Kansas, New York University, Wayne State (chairperson), and then for many years at Brooklyn College of the City University of New York. Betty has taught at Wayne State, Brooklyn College, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Connecticut College, and Hartford Theological Seminary.

In the fifties, Al and Betty became seriously interested in European and world developments. They have researched and lectured in many countries, particularly in Ireland and Italy (Al was director in 1957-58 of the Center for Sociologist Research in Milan.) They went around the world in 1967 and separately lectured in many nations from India and Pakistan through the Middle East and Europe to Iceland. They have developed a deep concern about Ireland and Al has written some of the most balanced analyses of the struggle in Northern Ireland, transcending his Irish and Welsh Presbyterian-Quaker origins. They were elected the first two honorary members of the Irish Sociological Association (which includes members from Northern Ireland as well as from the Republic).

An astonishing number of civic, professional and religious organizations have been founded, chaired or presided over by Alfred McClung Lee: Michigan Sociological Society, Eastern Sociological Society, Sigma Delta Chi, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, National Committee on Fraternities in Education, Friends of Danilo Dolci.

Al and Betty were founding spirits and Al was the second president of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. They saw the need for a sociological organization which was tuned to issues of the day rather than

turned mainly to formalism and functionalism as they felt the ASA was threatening to become. One of their major efforts in SSSP was to make its organizational practices more democratic and participatory than were those of ASA. (Over the years, ASA has moved closer to the more democratic practice of SSSP.) Al played a similar role in the International Sociological Association as the U.S.A. representative and again demonstrated that *one determined person* may have a major impact in exposing elitist concentrations of power.

Fittingly, Al was elected president of the ASA in an unusual way. He was nominated by petition rather than by the Nominations Committee. He ran against two strong official nominees and was backed by the Union of Radical Social Scientists. He probably had the support of a high proportion of younger members while being the oldest of those running for office. He won and shares with Pitirim Sorokin the distinction of being the only ASA presidents nominated by petition. Al's election has made it more likely that an increasing number of ASA officials will come up through the petition route. His election is a sign of the significance of humanistic and Marxist scholars in the field as well as the feeling of many older sociologists that Al's contributions to sociology should long ago have been recognized by election to the presidency of ASA.

Al and Betty are prodigious workers. In addition to the enormous amount of organizational work that they have done—those marvellously self-typed and clear type-free letters and memos pour out continuously and on time—they have authored individually or collectively an extraordinary

number of books—e.g. *The Daily Newspaper in America*; *The Fine Art of Propaganda* (three editions); *How to Understand Propaganda*; (originally published in 1937, reissued in 1973); *Race Riot*; *Multivalent Man*; *Toward Humanist Sociology*, anthologies on introductory sociology, the family,—as well as hundreds of articles in sociological and other journals. And they seem to do it without feeling harassed or giving up their hobbies of gardening and painting.

Al's doctoral dissertation, published as *The Daily Newspaper in America*, was the first social science treatment of the daily press and has gone through several editions. He continued his work on communications and is still best known for his early writings on propaganda. He has written widely on this topic and has always kept to the fore the issue of confusion and mystification which underlie the processes of propaganda. He is way ahead of our sociological time by insisting on the importance of inquiring into the processes by which groups seek to mold public opinion rather than concentrating on the conventionalities of face-sheet and dispositional explanations of why people hold particular opinions.

What makes Al Lee particularly disturbing is that he not only has maintained his early and now unfashionable interest in propaganda, but that he has applied it to social science: "... the scientist who is trying to mirror the character and tendencies of human society is also a person involved in social processes, in fact whole 'schools' of social scientists are caught up in quite similar and similarly distorting social processes." "Consciously or unconsciously, sociologists gather, organize, and apply knowledge for conscious or unconscious participants in competition and conflict." "All sociologists study or write within one or more group-cultural contexts based upon social class, ethnic background, career interests, and other influences." "... probing question about any sociological work should include: Knowledge by whom? for what? and for whom?" These are disturbing questions indeed for they refuse to accept the moats and keeps by which positivism protects itself against criticism.

This orientation towards the omnipresence of competition and conflict underlies Al's early attack on the mechanical functionalist view of society as a "system" characterized by an overriding goal, legitimation and equilibrium. It has also led to his concern with multivalence, the co-existence within an individual and within a society of competing value orientations; the very prevalence of these multiple value orientations gives lie to the assertion that a society is a cohesive whole which all members embrace and accept. When widespread acceptance does occur, it indicates pathology for opposing viewpoints have been repressively submerged; the task

of the social scientist is, then, to unmask the ways in which consent has been engineered.

Despite the enormous amount and apparent diversity of his writing, he seems to have an underlying theme; it is about ideas and information, how they get presented, why they get presented in the ways that they do. (Al was a leading spirit of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis which played a very important role in the Thirties of exposing propaganda and sensitizing the public to it.) This theme is manifested in his work on the daily newspaper, public relations, propaganda, race relations, the sociology of sociology. It is animated by an humanistic concern for he sees the distortions of reality as demeaning and delimiting, as reducing people's capacity to develop, as leading to the acceptance of a dissatisfying status quo or a repressive alternative. Sociological positivism, he believes, has catered to the managing of discontent rather than to the understanding of conflictual social processes.

Al's criticisms of positivism partly result from his feeling that many untutored social scientists are taken in by the claims of positivists. As a college major in math and as a member of a family with prominent scientists, he feels that he has been armored against the arrogant and misleading assertions and promises of many positivists.

Al proposes a humanist sociology characterized by an "oppositional" as contrasted with an elitist stance. His own work bears this oppositional stamp. He sees marginality as the essence of creativity; criticism rather than managerialism as the basis of social analysis; moral responsibility rather than neutralism or relativism as the impetus to scientific advance. He sees tension, "struggle over the thought-ways and for the loyalties of intellectuals and of society, as fostering a fruitful social science."

Al Lee's aim is to make sure that struggle takes place. He is succeeding. We may not like a troublemaker, but we should be grateful to him or her, at least later. His election to the presidency of ASA shows that many sociologists recognize social science's debt to Alfred McClung Lee.

Alfred McClung Lee has been his own man, inner-directed, disdaining fashion. He has stayed a long course. His progressivism of the Thirties did not wane during the euphoric affluence, subversive McCarthyism and jingoistic cold warism of the Fifties. He knew what he believed and he did not bend to what he considered elitism, managerialism, opportunism and cooptation. Nor did he keep his criticisms to himself. He lost favor in the official circles of sociology. It is therefore a special pleasure of his election that many young sociologists learned to trust someone over 60.

—S.M. Miller
Boston University

Calls for Initiatives on Research Rules

• Continued from page two

curious critic, and in sets of informal communication networks which function very effectively to head off or soften troublesome inquiries.

Given the types of issues presented above, the following steps are suggested for immediate consideration by the ASA.

- (1) Top priority should be given to information gathering on the "Rules" problem that would place emphasis on the protection of human subjects and encumber the researcher to deal with that problem first, followed by measures designed to protect the researcher from administrative interference.
- (2) A review of graduate departments should be undertaken in order to determine the quality of training in regard to the process of sensitizing future researchers to ethical issues.
- (3) Universities which accept contracts for research on human subjects should be evaluated and the appro-

priate administrators urged to keep up with developing guidelines.

- (4) The choice of non-University settings as a means of escaping professional monitoring must be removed by bringing these institutions within the ambience of professional organizational monitoring.

The mechanisms by which these steps can be developed and implemented are clearly part of the responsibility of the professional associations represented by the foci of the research efforts. It is my belief that the ASA should show the initiative here in respect to defining problem areas and mapping out strategies for solutions through permanent committees.

It is also my very strong belief that "within associational" efforts are not enough. Monitoring and review panels whose members represent *all* of the disciplines involved must be developed. The ASA can make a great contribution by taking the initiative on that matter. I do not think

it is an exaggeration to state that the quality of guidelines and monitoring mechanisms will make the difference in the scope, integrity, and perhaps, even the continuation of much of the social research that is currently underway and/or on the drawing table.

This argument, in no way precludes involvement in legislative development. On the contrary, such involvement will be greatly enriched by data based arguments and positions.

SSSI Notes

SSSI NOTES is the newsletter of the newly formed Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction. The NOTES report the organizational and business matters of the SSSI, announce symbolic interaction sessions at professional meetings, and contain research notes and book notices pertinent to symbolic interaction. Issues appear in March, June, September and December. Those interested may receive SSSI NOTES by sending a \$5 annual membership fee to Regan Smith, SSSI Corresponding Secretary, Dept. of Sociology, Sangamon State University, Springfield, Ill. 62708.

ASA Executive Specialist For Minorities & Women Named

Lucy W. Sells of the University of California, Berkeley, will become the new ASA Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women on September 1.

Sells will succeed Joan R. Harris who is returning to Howard University. Harris held the post since August 1973.

As Executive Specialist, Sells will be responsible for initiating plans and carrying through programs that improve opportunities for minority and women sociologists in universities, government agencies and other organizations.

The search for a new Executive Specialist was conducted by a committee composed of M. Elaine Burgess, chair; Paula Goldsmid and Robert Hill.

Sells has been active in the area of sex and ethnic differences, and affirmative action for a number of years. She has used research findings on sex and ethnic differences in education achievement as the basis for testimony before local, county, state, and federal government groups.

She has served as senior administrative analyst for the Affirmative Action Planning Group of the Chancellor's Office at Berkeley. In addition, she has published two editions of the annotated bibliog-



LUCY W. SELLS

raphy, *Current Research on Sex Roles* and has served as editor for an issue on *Toward Affirmative Action for New Directors for Institutional Research*. She has also coordinated several workshops dealing with women in higher education.

As a consultant, Sells has advised several campuses of the University of California on affirmative action, and the Office of Civil Rights, HEW, on developing guidelines for faculty recruitment, promotion, and tenure.

Sells received her degrees from the Univ. of California, Berkeley, where she has taught and participated in several research projects. She has read papers at several professional meetings and she has had some of her articles published in readers.

Proposals Wanted By Undergraduate Sociology Project

Preliminary proposals that outline demonstration or evaluation projects related to the ASA Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology must be submitted to the project office by October 15, 1975.

The ASA project, through its staff and committees, will screen the proposals, assist in their development, and aid in the processing of selected proposals to funding agencies.

Major concerns of the project include (1) the differentiation of educational objectives for undergraduate sociology; (2) distinguishing material covered in sociology courses from that covered in other disciplines, social studies and current event courses; (3) exploring a common core of concepts and content; (4) the progression and accretion of knowledge in undergraduate sociology curricula; (5) the purpose of the first course in sociology; (6) the identification of requisite understanding, knowledge and skills to develop teaching competence, and (7) the exploration of the relationship between institutional conditions and contexts, and the teaching of sociology.

The proposals should be approximately one thousand words in length and should specify the problem to be addressed by the project, its background, the plans by which it will be addressed, the resources available, and the resources needed.

Proposals should be sent to Hans O. Mauksch, Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, The American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

ASA Minority Fellowship Program Director Selected

Phillip Carey of Oklahoma State University will become the Director of the ASA Minority Fellowship Program on September 1.

Carey succeeds William A. Anderson who is returning to Arizona State University. Anderson has directed the program since June 1974.

As Director, Carey will work with students, universities, government agencies, and the ASA Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program in selecting Fellows, preparing reports and

of Education, and the Cornerhouse Fund.

The search for a new MFP director was conducted by a committee composed of Maurice Jackson, chair; Raymond Mack, Jose Hernandez and Doris Wilkinson.

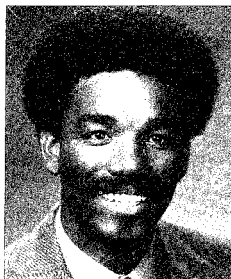
Carey has received his three degrees including his Ph.D. from Oklahoma State University. His specialties include racial and cultural minorities and the sociology of education. He has taught at Oklahoma State University and the University of South Alabama.

His administrative experience includes serving as president of the Oklahoma Association of Black Professionals in Higher Education, as coordinator of minority student affairs for the Division of Engineering, Technology, and Architecture, Oklahoma State Univ., and as co-director of the Black Studies Program at the Univ. of South Alabama.

In addition, he has served as a consultant to the Bahamas Government, Ministry of Labor and Welfare, on the development of a social security system, and to the Title IV Center at the Univ. of South Alabama on the implementation of court ordered high school integration in Sumpter County, Ala. He has also served on the board of directors of the Mobile County Mental Health Association.

His book, *Progress in Black: The Sociology of Racism* is scheduled to be published this year. His articles have appeared in the *Journal of Negro Education* and in *Education Research*.

Carey is a member of Alpha Kappa Delta and several sociological and social science associations.



PHILLIP CAREY

budgets, and in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the program.

Since its inception, the ASA Minority Fellowship Program has awarded over 40 fellowships to minority students and assisted many others in acquiring financial aid for graduate training.

The program receives funds from the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs of the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute

WORLD CONGRESS DATE, THEME ANNOUNCED

The I.S.A. 9th World Congress of Sociology will be held in Uppsala, Sweden, during the third week of August in 1978.

The meeting theme will be "The Theory and Practice of Social Development." Hosts are the Swedish Sociological Assn. and the Univ. of Uppsala.

Pacific Regional Adopts Bicentennial Theme For 1976

Sociologists are invited to participate in a scholarly observance of the American Bicentennial by the Pacific Sociological Association which will organize its 1976 Annual Meeting around the past and future of American society.

Herbert L. Costner, PSA President, announced "American Society at the Bicentennial" as the theme for the meeting that will be held in San Diego from March 25-27.

Costner said sessions will be organized around revising our understanding of the American Past and in forecasting what is likely to happen to American society in the next 50 years.

Thematic sessions scheduled on revising our understanding of the American Past include (1) Of Politics, (2) Of Law and Criminal Justice, (3) Of the Role of Education, and (4) Of Race Relations.

Sessions slated under the theme of "What Next?" will happen in American society during the coming 50 years are (1) Religion, (2) The Polity, (3) The Economy, (4) The Family and

Sex Role Adjustment, and (5) The American Feminist Movement.

In addition, several related thematic sessions will be held: Sociological Uses of Historical Data; Reading History and Biography for Sociological Fun and Profit; Conflict and Integration in American Society; American Society Movements: Past and Present; The American Revolution in

Retrospect; The American City: Past, Present, and Future; Perspectives on American Society; Canadian and Mexican Views; Critical Events and the American Social Structure; Critical Perspectives of the American Social System; How Must Sociology Change to Advance Knowledge of Society or What Haven't We Learned in the Last 100 Years.

The July 1976 issue of the

Pacific Sociological Review will feature selected papers from the Bicentennial theme of the San Diego meeting.

Announcement of Session Chairpersons for the Bicentennial and regular sessions will be made in Autumn 1975. Interested persons should contact Wes Wager, PSA Program Chairperson, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 98195.

BICENTENNIAL DEBATES OPEN TO UNDERGRADS

Undergraduate sociology majors have an opportunity to participate in the commemoration of the Bicentennial through active involvement in the Bicentennial Youth Debates program.

The program is open to any individual under 25 years of age who has not received a B.A. degree or its equivalent.

The BYD program is being organized on competitive and community levels. In competitive events, winners from local contests will advance through district, sectional and regional events to a final national conference in

Washington, D.C. On the community level, BYD participants will provide programs for civic, service and professional organizations by presenting demonstration debates and more actively involving community members in a dialogue about the issue.

The BYD issues are drawn from the American Issues Forum calendar of topics and address a variety of concerns from the work ethic and the effects of urbanization to individual rights and the roles of the church, home and school in our society. Participants

are expected to discuss the historical aspects of these issues and analyze the trends which have developed in the various areas.

ASA members may become actively involved as judges or contest administrators. The BYD program may provide projects for undergraduate sociology clubs and Alpha Kappa Delta chapters.

For further information contact Richard C. Huseman, Director, Bicentennial Youth Debates, 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone (202) 265-1070.

NEW FROM

Professional Information Series

Designed to develop and disseminate information helpful to the pursuit of a career in sociology. Entries may be submitted to ASA Executive Office.

First publication now available:

THE AUTHOR'S GUIDE TO SELECTED JOURNALS

- Contains information on 228 foreign and domestic journals that accept articles from sociologists, including:
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SSIS SEEKS RESEARCH FINDINGS RELEVANT TO PENDING LEGISLATION

New research findings which have implications for legislation pending in the 94th Congress are being sought by the Social Science Information Service which acts as a liaison between Congress and the social sciences.

SSIS is a committee of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues which is a division of the American Psychological Association. It has been in operation for four years.

Lois Van Valkenburgh, SSIS Congressional Liaison, said the committee does not lobby for or against any piece of legislation. Instead, it seeks to bring members of Congress and their staffs, written and oral testimony, publications, and research findings that are relevant to emerging legislation. Experts speak on their own behalf rather than for the Society or any other organization, she said.

SSIS wants to locate recent or about-to-be-completed research reports, or research-oriented reviews of issues on the following topics:

Unemployment—manpower training, discrimination (sex, age, minorities), effect on crime rates and other social conditions.

Privacy—rights of citizens, use of military intelligence, illegal surveillance.

Family and child services—delivery of services, child care, pre-school and after-school care, home health aid for families, maternal health.

Rights of prisoners and prison standards.

Aging—discrimination, nutrition, housing, home health serv-

ices, employment.

Education—early childhood, vocational, for the handicapped and exceptional children.

Migrants—rights, education, health and discrimination.

Health service delivery—urban and rural.

Health education—community health education programs, preventive medicine. Social impact of the energy crisis.

For further information contact Oliver C. Moles, Chair, SSIS, 5321 Bangor Drive, Kensington, Md., 20975 (202) 254-5407, or Lois Van Valkenburgh, SSIS Congressional Liaison, 1673 Preston Road, Alexandria, Va. 22302, (703) 836-3590.

Sociologist Seeking New Specialty Based on Extraterrestrial Life

Sociologists have expressed concern over the problem of integrating Vietnamese refugees into American society while continuing to ignore a much more complex problem—the integration of Martians, Venusians and Plutons into this society.

This seems to be the opinion of Richard E. Yinger, Palm Beach (Fla.) Junior College, who believes sociologists should begin a serious investigation of the concept of extraterrestrial life and its implications for earth life.

Yinger coined the term "Exosociology" for his new specialty and organized the first national symposium on the subject last spring in West Palm Beach. About 60 persons attended.

Besides Yinger, the speakers included James Katz, Rutgers

New Journal Fosters Sociological Practice

A new journal, SOCIOLOGICAL PRACTICE, will appear next spring that intends to give equal status to sociological theory and problem solving in order to stimulate the development of effective knowledge and put sociology to work.

The journal, published by Behavioral Publications, will be co-edited by Bernard S. Phillips, Dept. of Sociology, Boston Univ., Boston, Mass., 02215, and Donald E. Gelfand, School of Social Work and Community Planning, Univ. of Maryland, Baltimore, Md. All manuscripts and editorial correspondence should be sent to Phillips.

"By giving equal status to sociological theory and problem

solving," Phillips said, "we hope to stimulate the development of the kind of knowledge which is presently quite rare: effective knowledge based on profound understandings. Further, we hope that the problem solving techniques will stimulate further theoretical development, and vice-versa."

Gelfand said, "Sociology is part of the world cultural milieu and there is no reason for us to avoid putting it to work as we confront large and small problems. However, we can learn to do a better job as we become more conscious of the process of change and by extending our sociological knowledge and our ability to apply our skills."

Gelfand and Phillips also publish the SOCIOLOGICAL PRACTICE NEWSLETTER which is available upon request. However, contributions are needed and appreciated.

Each journal issue will include five articles and four feature sections: book reviews, feedback, media, and letters to the editor. The article section may include a state of the art piece which covers the literature in a given problem area and a state of the discipline

article that may review any theoretical or methodological area of sociology.

Articles being considered for the initial issue include a discussion of the relevance of the classical and contemporary utopian literature for problem-solving; a review of social impact assessment, and the development of a model of change in large-scale programs.

Associate editors include Richard Henshel, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Western Ontario, interdisciplinary editor; O. K. Moore, Responsive Environments and the Univ. of Pittsburgh, media editor; and David Mutchler, Office of Population, Dept. of State, book review editor.

Consulting editors are Elizabeth Markson, Dept. of Mental Health, Mass.; John Tropman, School of Social Work, Univ. of Michigan; Donald Umlah, School of Social Work, Univ. of Texas, Arlington; Eleanor Blumberg, Anti-Defamation League, Los Angeles.

An advisory board will also be appointed to provide constant input about the scope of the journal. Interested sociologists should contact the co-editors.

Wilson Fellowships Offer Support For Major Scholarly Undertakings

Fellowships designed to support major scholarly undertakings are available to sociologists through the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

Eligibility is limited, however, to the post doctoral level for academic participants, and to an equivalent degree of maturity and professional achievement for those from other fields.

Two rounds of competitions are held annually. The fall deadline is October 1, and applicants are notified of results in mid-December. The winter deadline occurs around mid-January.

The fellowship program is organized in terms of three broadly defined academic divisions:

The Division of Social and Political Studies; The Division of Historical and Cultural Studies; and the Division of Resources, Environment and Interdependence.

The Center's program is residential in character, and fellows are expected to devote full time to their research and writing. A Center fellowship normally extends from four months to a year in duration. In its stipend, the Center attempts to meet the applicant's income rate for the preceding year.

For more information contact the Center at the Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone: (202) 381-6247.

Disaster Research Funding

An estimated \$800,000 may be available in the 1976 RANN budget for research on the social impact of natural hazards and disasters.

Among the objectives of the program are case study comparisons of different responses to providing disaster relief, comparative studies of building codes, land use

regulations, and zoning to minimize damage, and methods for analyzing law probability, high risk disasters and natural hazards.

For further information contact George Baker, Program Officer, Social Impact of Natural Hazards & Disasters, RANN-NSF, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20550.

QUIZZICAL GUIDE TO SAN FRANCISCO PROGRAM SESSIONS

Once again the structure of the program at the Annual Meeting poses a considerable challenge for the sociologist who attempts to absorb the information being dispensed in the multiple sessions offered. The 70th Annual Meeting in San Francisco presents a record 188 sessions over five days. This structure will test the agility of even the most seasoned meeting-goers who have learned how to select highlights of interest by moving quickly from one session to another.

Such movement often leaves questions unanswered. Questions posed in one session frequently remain unanswered before curiosity compels one to move to another session.

To reduce a communicative frustration, FOOTNOTES has analyzed the Preliminary Pro-

gram to link answers to the questions that are posed in titles of presentations. In this Quizzical Guide, the questions are fixed by the program but you can, if you wish, vary the answers by rotating through the program until you find an answer that is satisfying. For example—
Question (Session 127): "Educational Credentialism: Where Does Sociology Go From Here?"
Answer (Working Paper 18): "Ballet as a Career: How to Dance Your Way to Fame."
Question (Session 33): "Computer Simulations and Causal Modeling: Are There Convergences?"
Answer (Session 76): "On Fooling Around: A Phenomenological Analysis of Playfulness."
Question (Session 71): "What Do We Know About Sex Roles?"
Answer (Session 120): "On Being

Right Versus Being Bright."
Question (Session 126): "Sociology in the Secondary School—What Can We Expect?"
Answer (Session 127): "Wild Sociology."
Question (Session 79): "What's A Nice Sociologist Like You Doing in a Place Like 'The Life Cycle'?"
Answer (Session 197): "Risking Death."
Question (Session 127): "Evaluative Research: Useful Reorientation or Methodological Cop-Out?"
Answer (Session 187): "The Educated Policeman."
Question (Session 86): "Sociology of Development or Sociology of Exploitation?"
Answer (Session 125): "The Training of House Prostitutes."
Question (Session 61): "What's Wrong with the concept of

Alienated Youth?"
Answer (Session 139): "No Opium Policy Which is Morally Wrong Can be Politically Right."
Question (Sessions 94 and 127): "Where Should I Send My Manuscript?"
Answer (Session 67): "Iceland as a 'First New Nation.'"
Question (Session 75): "One Man Armies: A Response to Urban Violence?"
Answer (Session 186): "Sources of Job Satisfaction Among Computer Programmers."
Question (Session 13): "Art Careers in the University: Utopia or Prison?"
Answer (Session 33): "Unresolved Issues in the Statistical Analysis of Ordinal Measures."
Question (Session 38): "Do Physical Differences Really Effect Status Interaction?"
Answer (Session 183): "Human-

Chimpanzee Conversations in a Social Setting."
Question (Session 127): "The New Ethnicity: Diversity of Disaster?"
Answer (Session 170): "Do You Have to Be Angry to Be Aggressive?"
Question (Session 22): "Is Field Work Methodology (Participant Observation) Obsolete?"
Answer (Session 153): "Sea-Serpent Reporting Dynamics."
Question (Session 4): "Power and Conflict: Separable or Inseparable?"
Answer (Session 78): "Marriage Behavior and Nonmarital Fertility."
Question (Session 127): "Publish or Perish: Reality of Myth?"
Answer (Session 127): "Tragedy, Comedy, and Their Bearing on Sociological Theory."

Other Organizations Meeting Calendar

SWAP

Report of President Coser

• Continued From Page One

President were faced with the arduous task of selecting a successor. We were well aware that it would be most difficult to replace an incumbent whose leadership has been invaluable and who has done a great deal to enhance the office. A great number of candidates, some suggested by the membership, others brought up in the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, were considered with a great deal of care. The Secretary conducted a great number of interviews with candidates who had been suggested and who had received some tentative endorsement by the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget as well as by Council. Council made the final decision; and I am happy to report that as a result of all this time and effort spent, we shall have a new Executive Officer, Professor Hans O. Mauksch of the University of Missouri, who will, I am sure, be a most worthy successor to Otto Larsen. I am personally most pleased by the choice and by his acceptance of a position that is of vital importance for the well-being of our Association.

We were also faced with the need to replace our Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women since Joan R. Harris, who has been the second incumbent of that position, has decided to return to her academic duties at Howard University. Here again, it was difficult to find a worthy successor since Mrs. Harris has contributed a great deal in making this position of prime importance for our Association. The selection committee, chaired by Elaine Burgess, worked exceptionally hard and well in considering candidates; and I am happy to be able to report that we have now a new Executive Specialist, Lucy W. Sells, who will continue the tasks so ably inaugurated by Joan Harris and who will further develop the crucial work that has to be done in this area.

In this year of major personnel changes in the Executive Office, I also noted with satisfaction that Dr. Phillip Carey of Oklahoma State University has been appointed to succeed William A. Anderson as Director of our Minority Fellowship Program, now entering its third year. William Anderson, who will be returning to his academic position at Arizona State University, has provided strong and effective leadership in guiding this program to a point where it is acknowledged as a model for efforts by other associations. Dr. Anderson, working with a dedicated Committee, has established efficient procedures to assure the continuity of a critical effort by the ASA to bring new talent to our enterprise. Eighty ASA Fellows from a wide variety of minority backgrounds have already been designated. Forty of these have been fully funded by grants

to the ASA from NIMH and NIE. The program has also been instrumental in garnering additional support for some of the remaining Fellows. Notable in this connection is a grant from the Cornerhouse Fund to support two Sydney Spivack Minority Dissertation Fellowships for 1975-76.

I also wish to acknowledge the valuable contributions of Lawrence J. Rhoades, Executive Associate, who after a year of effective service will be returning to his academic post at North Carolina State University. Dr. Rhoades has strengthened the capacity of the Executive Office to deal with a variety of problems particularly through his work with numerous committees and by his skillful reporting in FOOTNOTES and his important work on the new Professional Information Series.

It would be redundant to report here about the various actions of Council that were taken this last year. They are adequately covered in the published minutes of that body. But I should like to say a few things about one issue that has come to the forefront in the last year, the issue of ASA finances.

The Association has been hit hard by the stagflation and the severe recession of the economy. Publishing and mailing costs for our publications have increased considerably. The cost of running our Annual Meeting and the meetings of Council and our Committee has likewise risen to a somewhat startling extent. At the same time our income from publishers' advertising and renting of convention space to publishers has declined. Otto Larsen has ably presented to Council a series of economy measures some of which have already been adopted, most of which will again come to the attention of Council during the next year. I think it likely that some services to our members will have to be curtailed in the future if the Association is to continue to remain solvent. Though deplorable on many counts, this might indeed be necessary mainly because the Association is affected by forces that are plainly beyond its control.

I do not want to close these remarks on a dismal note. The fact is that our Association is as lively an organism as it ever was. I trust that its contributions to the future of our discipline will be as weighty as they have been in the past. It has been a great pleasure to serve the membership during the year of my incumbency, and I am grateful for the occasion that it has provided me to be of service. Without the invaluable assistance of many members and all our officers, I could not have accomplished my tasks; my deepest thanks go to all of them.

Lewis A. Coser, President, -1975

ILLINOIS SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting October 24-25 at Illinois State University, Normal, Ill. The theme is "Sociological Research and Social Policy." President-Elect Emily D. Dale urges those presenting papers to deal with the implications for social policy changes suggested by the research they are reporting. To further encourage the likelihood of generating effective use of sociological research, appropriate listener-reactors for each session from government, industry, etc., have been invited. For further details contact President-Elect Dale, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, Illinois Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington, Ill. 61701.

MID-SOUTH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, a new regional sociological association, will hold its first convention at Northeast Louisiana University, November 6-7, 1975. For more details write Russell H. Meier, Mid-South Sociological Association, Northeast Louisiana University, Monroe, LA. 71201.

THE POPULAR CULTURE ASSOCIATION is planning a section on the analysis of performer-audience interaction at its annual meeting in Chicago, April 22-24. Papers are being requested that deal with empirical or theoretical observations and formulations of a diversity of performer-audience behavior. This may include theatrical, sport, religious, rock and classical music, movie and other audiences. Send outlines to R. Terry Furst, Dept. of Sociology & Psychology, Staten Island Community College, Staten Island, New York 10301.

September 21-25, 1975—International Symposium on Computer Assisted Cartography, Washington, D.C. Further details write Dorothy Bomberger, Symposium Secretariat, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

October 1-3—Conference on Issues on Cross-Cultural Research sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences, Roosevelt Hotel, New York City. For further details contact Conference Department, The New York Academy of Science, 2 East 63rd St., New York, N.Y. 10021.

October 30-November 2—American Society of Criminology. Annual meeting, Toronto, Canada. For further details contact Arnold S. Trebach, Center for the Administration of Justice, The American Univ., Washington, D.C. 20016.

November 2-6—Association of American Medical Colleges, 14th Annual Conference on Research in Medical Education, Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C. For more information write to RICE Conference—AAMC, Suite 200, One DuPont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

November 14-15, 1975—American Historical Association, Queens College, N.Y. Annual Conference. Theme is "The Urban Experience of Italian-Americans." Further details write Pat Gallo, Dept. of Social Science, SUNY, Purchase, N.Y. 10577.

November 6-7, 1975—Mid-South Sociological Association, Northeast Louisiana Univ., Monroe, La. First annual convention.

Researcher wants to compile a list of all major questionnaires, scales, and measurement techniques used in studies of religion. Invites contact from researchers who have developed such measures and instruments. Also seeking references and bibliographies. Materials will be copied and returned. Contact William Silverman, Dept. of Sociology, Kean College of New Jersey, Union, New Jersey 07083.

Researcher would like to communicate with and exchange papers with anyone working on a typology of drinking-drivers, with reference to strategies and systems for intervention and to social policy for minimizing alcohol-involved collisions and injuries. Contact Irving Babow, professor of sociology, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, Calif. 93407.

Researchers working on any aspect of women's health who wish to be in a roster for the National Center for Health Services Research should send the following to Dr. Virginia Olesen, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of California, 1373 3rd Avenue, San Francisco, California 94143: (1) Name, (2) Title, (3) Location, (4) Topic, (5) Citations.

Two researchers are seeking contact with any individuals or organizations conducting studies of POWs in Vietnam. Contact Mark Hutter or Mrs. Patricia L. Bond, Department of Sociology, Glassboro State College, Glassboro, N.J. 08028.

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1975 GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY

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OFFICIAL REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Once upon a time, three years ago to be exact, persuasion propelled me out of the relatively benign environment of a standard university position and into the Executive Office of the American Sociological Association.

Frankly, at the time it was not perfectly clear what the ASA was all about even though I had held membership in the organization for some twenty years. Now, after editing 24 issues of FOOTNOTES, and after having the privilege of working closely with five distinguished Presidents (Goode, Komarovsky, Blau, Coser, Lee), two dedicated Secretaries (Yinger and Form), and with more than thirty elected Council members, as well as with more than a dozen talented journal editors and scores of persons who have served on countless ASA committees, I know something more of what it is all about. Accordingly, I shall take this opportunity in my farewell address to Washington to convey to Council some final notes on this understanding.

That understanding has been forged in the Executive Office where I have had the good fortune of strong collegiality with Alice Myers, Lawrence Rhoades, Joan Harris, William Anderson, and a dozen staff persons whose unstinting labors and gracious dispositions have made possible whatever achievements may have marked my term of office. To each of them, and particularly to Norma Blohm, my gifted and energetic assistant, I shall remain forever grateful. In a very real sense, the ASA is anchored in their creative skills that are so effectively mobilized on a daily basis by the genius and commitment of an incomparable Administrative Officer, Alice Myers.

Since I have recently burdened Council (and the readers of the May issue of FOOTNOTES) with a long memorandum on planning and the future of the ASA, which included a historical review of membership and financial trends, my obligation to report on the state of the ASA has in large part been fulfilled. A further economy of words can also be afforded by limiting reference to the subject of the state of sociology in 1975, a tempting topic for a person who, after three years, is about to depart an office that offered daily contact with many of the people, problems, and processes that help to shape its destiny. Suffice it to note that my Washington experience leaves me firmly convinced that sociologists have greater opportunities today than ever before in the history of the discipline to emerge from theoretical and methodological struggles to a position of intellectual and social leadership. The ASA is by no means the sole instrument for such achievement; its health, however, can sustain and nourish the effort.

Indeed, the various forums and channels of communication mounted by the ASA are vital for the definition and ventilation of scientific and professional issues. Our journals, monographs, sponsored books, handbooks, directories, guides, bulletins, correspondence from the Executive Office, conferences, workshops, fellowship programs, the undergraduate education project, and, in particular, our Annual Meeting, also afford recognition, accord status, and create some sense of community that projects the ASA into a position of leadership, whether intended or not.

It requires the talents and dedication of many persons for these forums to continue to reflect and promote the

highest standards of inquiry. It also requires vigilance, sensitivity, and judgment in balancing demands and resources to keep these forums open to innovation, to the diversity of ideas, to the challenges wrought by a changing society or by shifting professional concerns, and for meaningful participation by all segments of the membership. Standards of excellence, technical competence, economic resources, social needs, professional interests, and democratic controls do not blend easily and automatically to yield results that both reflect and satisfy pluralistic interests.

This mix of elements inevitably stirs friction and conflict to reveal the strengths and weaknesses of the discipline, its practitioners, and the mechanisms of the ASA. Concerning the latter, the strengths are often greater than we allow. For example, while our Annual Meeting and our journals and monographs are properly subject to criticism and complaint, they are more responsive to the critical process than many suspect. They are also viewed with satisfaction by a majority of members and even with envy and admiration by colleagues from other lands and other disciplines.

Sociology vs. Sociologists

If I have one major disappointment from my experience here at the heart of this network, it is the repeated discovery that while there is a growing appreciation of the distinctive analytical quality and utility of the sociological perspective outside the discipline, there is a widespread distrust and even disdain of sociologists. Time and again, this curious message emerges: Sociological ideas are credible and relevant; sociologists are not.

Why do we fare so badly? Beyond the common reference to our clumsy language habits and our ethnocentrism, we are often seen as naive professionals with a confused sense of mission that is rooted in the observation that too many sociologists would rather engage in rhetoric than in research, in political moralizing than in rigorous study related to social policy, and in petty, parochial criticism of peers rather than in critical analysis of major social problems or transnational societal issues. Such department dilutes the intrinsic liberating strength of the discipline by confusing ideological special pleading with the labor of developing and disseminating basic knowledge of social forms and processes requisite for the emergence of a new and better society, however conceived.

Such perceptions and judgments can, in part, be countered by adjustments in the structure of the ASA that do not permit the crowding out of scholarly and scientific concerns and that do afford greater participation and involvement in decisions, more timely information on opportunities, and greater encouragement to pursue activities that will enhance the development, dissemination, and utilization of sociological knowledge.

Council Leadership

The leadership for such efforts within the ASA must come from Council. After three years and twelve meetings with that remarkably sensitive and representative body, I am convinced that it has the capacity to shape the ASA as an even stronger instrument for constructive, scientific, scholarly, and professional endeavor. Much will depend on how Council implements its commitment to planning. This will require both patience and persistence as it sorts out priorities and posits options for the mem-



Skaal! And hail and farewell from Otto and Greta Larsen

bership. The eagerness to respond to immediate concerns by passing motions and creating committees will, from time to time, have to be supplanted by acts that focus on the assertion and assessment of the fundamental goals of the Association and by the careful development of new resources, the clear specification of costs and probable consequences of proposed actions, the rejection of special interest pleas when they cannot be linked to the goals of the ASA or when they do not serve the interests of the discipline or the general membership, and a willingness to abandon previous organizational arrangements when their effectiveness has withered.

By virtue of its constitutionally prescribed functions, Council will in the future as in the past be called on to make specific decisions on specific issues. Now, however, decision-making can be made more systematic as part and whole are considered concurrently. Council is now poised to apply sociological analysis to the leading professional sociological organization in the world. Thus the planning mechanism adopted by Council in March to be implemented beginning in August will, over time, permit Council to make specific decisions in a context where systematic analysis of the Association will inform Council, and the membership, on (1) the relevance of each particular proposal to the development, dissemination, and utilization of sociological knowledge; (2) the desirability of attempting to exert influence on either the elements or the whole of the sociological system; (3) the capability of the ASA to exert such influence; (4) the manner in which influence should be exerted; and (5) the choice of a desired outcome.

My memorandum to Council on planning posed a number of problems and questions for consideration in that framework. To conclude this report, I will now shift to a more mundane level of concern to note a few issues that Council will have to confront with or without, but hopefully with, the benefit of the planning process.

Membership

The following figures indicate that in a year of economic stress the mem-

bership of the ASA continues to reflect an overall "steady state" condition with internal shifts continuing to show losses in the associate categories compensated in part by gains in the full-membership categories.

The membership figures for next year, 1976, will bear close monitoring that may require new policy adjustments by Council. The question is: What impact will the reduction of rights to receive journals by the payment of dues (a decrease of one journal for full members and two journals for associates) have on the membership renewal rate? Relative to comparable organizations, dues paid to the ASA still provide generous publication privileges, and while members now for the first time may select which journals they want to receive, we do not know how these policy changes will affect the size and the mix of the membership.

While the receipt of publications is a major element in attracting and holding membership, it is not the only factor. Given the rising costs of printing and mailing, I do not see how Council can reverse its present decision on journal distribution privileges. However, there are other tangible and less costly ways to enhance the appeal to membership. For example, Council may want to reconsider proposals that give members advantages over non-members such as charging processing fees for non-members who submit articles to our journals and such as restricting participation in the Annual Meeting to members.

Publications

There are also other approaches to attracting and holding membership, approaches that emphasize that membership growth is not an end in itself but a means to advance the general goals of developing, disseminating, and utilizing sociological knowledge.

Basic to this, I believe, is the current work of the Committee on Publications which is now alert to its own planning effort that calls for a constant assessment of the quality and the mission of our major publications. Proposals and action may soon be forthcoming that would reshape the direction of certain ASA journals. For example, we may expect to see signifi-

cant changes in the focus of such publications as *The American Sociologist* and *The Sociology of Education*, as new editors bring fresh energy and imagination to these quarterlies.

Efforts in the Executive Office are also under way that should strengthen the quality of the production and distribution of one of our major scholarly and scientific outputs, the Rose Monograph Series. Negotiations are being concluded with a prestigious university press to have them produce and distribute the monographs. These arrangements will, without a burden on the original bequest, improve the quality of the production and enlarge the distribution potential for the monographs by opening up international, library, classroom, and interdisciplinary markets. This arrangement should also help attract high quality manuscripts, the submission of which thus far has not taxed either the generous bequest of Arnold and Caroline Rose nor the resources of the editorial board. In a day when venture capital by commercial publishers is increasingly restricted for these kind of publications, the ASA is fortunate to have the substantial Rose fund to support the publication and distribution of basic research monographs. Planning by the Committee on Publications and by Council must insure that these resources will continue to be used to service the primary goals of the Association.

The ASA must also, I believe, continue to develop additional means to provide members with information that strengthens their capacity to function as competent sociologists in teaching and applied areas as well as in research. During this past year, with the able and imaginative assistance of Lawrence Rhoades, reports in FOOTNOTES have been expanded to include more information on employment, career development, research grants, data resources, legislation, professional ethics, international exchanges, minority concerns, and regional activities. The response by the membership to these efforts has been very positive. We have learned that much more could be done to convey opportunities and advance the practice of sociology with the mountains of material that could be mined on the national scene. To develop the start that has been made will require a commitment of resources and personnel operating under coordinated guidelines that should be forthcoming from Council planning processes.

Another line of publications designed to provide a channel of service to members was launched this year in the Executive Office with the *Professional Information Series*. The first effort in this self-sustaining series was the publication of *The Author's Guide to Selected Journals*, compiled by Lawrence Rhoades. Thus far, nearly 800 persons have ordered this GUIDE. This response suggests that the Executive Office should continue, with the guidance of the Committee on Publications, to take the initiative to develop and distribute, at cost, publications to serve members specialized professional needs. There is, of course, some risk in such ventures. For example, less than 200 persons have requested the second offering in the Series, a roster of 1974-75 PhD's in sociology who indicated they are available for positions starting in fall, 1975. Earlier, prior to the founding of the Series, this roster had been distributed free of charge to over 1,000 outlets. Given the costs of compiling the data from graduate departments, and given the low response at

Category	1972	1973	1974	1975
*Members	6,752	6,950	7,242	7,271
Associates	2,903	2,594	2,331	2,101
*Student Members	1,095	1,142	1,089	1,039
Student Associates	2,202	2,866	2,920	2,868
*International Members	—	—	58	104
International Associates	797	846	1,014	1,004
Totals	13,479	14,398	14,654	14,387
*Categories with voting and office-holding rights				

the \$2 rate charged for the roster that contained about 500 names, the current judgment is that this publication will not be continued in the Series.

The fundamental problem with publications facing this, and all other associations, is the harsh reality of the continuing rise in the costs of production and mailing. The Executive Office is carefully monitoring developments in this area and is taking all economy moves that are appropriate. With some adjustments in rates, and with the change in the distribution policies for members, we should be able to maintain our "fleet of publications" in their present form during 1976. We must, however, begin to prepare for even more difficult times. Some part of the planning process must explore alternative means of presenting material and alternative means of organizing the editorial process. Universities are no longer subsidizing our editorial offices in the manner to which we have become accustomed. Steps must be taken to explore whether or not a centralized office for processing manuscripts after the basic editorial judgment has been rendered by our editors would afford economies. Other impacts of such a decision must also be weighed. For example, would we be as successful in securing the services of our colleagues as editors if we moved to a centralized system of processing? It is not too soon to place the organization of our editorial process on the planning agenda.

Sections

The actual and prospective growth in the number of Sections in the ASA will be a matter of interest and perhaps concern to Council as it ponders the future structure of the ASA in its planning sessions.

When members receive their 1976 membership renewal forms this fall, they will have the opportunity to join 14 Sections now formed or in the process of being established. There are also indications that three or four other Sections might be proposed during the next year.

The growth in the number of Sections may be viewed with alarm in some traditional quarters, but there are also positive aspects of what appears to be a natural expression of the mounting degree of specialized interests in the discipline. Before turning to these, we must remind ourselves that only members of the ASA can belong to Sections, that Sections must be authorized from member petitions by Council, that Sections must operate under general rules authored by Council, but that once formed they cannot, under new provisions in the By-Laws, be disbanded as long as 200 members subscribe to the Section.

In my judgment, Sections can and do bring vitality to the scientific and professional life of the ASA. For many persons, but not in the same way or degree for all persons or every Section, these sub-units become the principal focus of identification with the ASA. (People even persist in paying Section dues when Sections are inactive!) Sections thus provide a ready means for individual members to advance their competence in specialties with colleagues who share those concerns. Sections become instruments of activity that support those interests and in the process they decentralize some ASA decision-making and democratize prestige as in the case of Section input into the content of the Annual Program.

I believe that the Annual Program has been enriched to a significant degree by many of the innovations introduced by Sections. But herein lies a problem for the future, if that future continues to display an increase in the number of Sections.

No doubt, the energy to organize Sections is in some part mobilized by the fact that current policies afford each Section the right to organize its own sessions across one full day of the Annual Meeting. This has major appeal to subsets of members. Thus far it has worked rather well, and the program can accommodate both specialized and general interests. But the capacity of even a five-day Annual Meeting to make such accommodations is already severely strained and has, in fact, reached a logistical limit. Council, and the Program Committee, will have to consider a reduction in the program prerogatives of Sections, or make some other compensatory adjustments, in the very near future. In doing so, I urge that full recognition be given to the positive performance and potential of Sections.

Committees

By and large, committees are a creature of Council designed to supply information, guidance, and advice on policy, governance, and management problems of the Association. With the exception of a few constitutionally prescribed bodies, the terms of reference for committees are supposed to be set by Council. Some erosion of this understanding has taken place in recent years and some committees are disposed to try to act with unchecked autonomy. While I see no major problems in this area at present, I post this observation for the benefit of my successor and with the hope that Council will find the means, through planning, for the reordering and the more effective use of committees.

More specifically, I would recommend that at its August meeting Council should engage in some organizational surgery to clear away inactive or ineffective committees prior to the onset of the planning process that should yield a more rational set of structures. Without full elaboration of supporting reasons, I urge Council to consider the following steps—

1. *Constitutional Committees.* The Committee on Sections has been dropped by a change in the By-Laws. I recommend that Council save additional energies by making no appointments for 1976 to the following dormant bodies: the Classification Committee, the Membership Committee, the Committee on Regional Affairs, and the Committee on Training and Professional Standards. The work of the first two is handled, as it must be, in the Executive Office. The latter two have either not been assigned functions or have not developed functions during the past three years. Appointments to these Committees could be resumed again after planning has produced needs that they, or some reconstruction of them, could serve. Planning may also want to lead to the removal of these from the Constitution and to other changes in that document that would reflect current language and changed practice.

2. *Standing Committees.* I recommend that Council de-activate the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching until such time that a thorough review and analysis of the experience of the past two years is accomplished. The chair of that committee, Peter Rossi, resigned at mid-year with a strong expression of doubt that the committee could achieve its mandate with its present resources. Those resources include a budget of \$7,000 for this year, but, in my judgment, would require much more if the ASA is to command the legal and other talent necessary to accomplish even the minimum objectives of rallying to the support of sociologists who

have exhausted all other means in their complaints against academic and non-academic institutions that allegedly practice discrimination. The committee was originally armed with a "limited fact-finding" methodology. But, in my judgment, limited fact-finding is not enough to aid distressed colleagues but is only enough to distress yet other colleagues and to create enormous misunderstandings that in each case require extensive ameliorative efforts by this office. The considerable cost in time and effort may yield some symbolic satisfactions; but the issuance of boycotts, censure, and moral reprimands by the ASA to organizations outside its membership has not helped a single sociologist to achieve his or her objectives, and it has alienated another whole set of our colleagues.

3. *Ad Hoc Committees.* I recommend that Council receive the final reports of the Committee on Environmental Sociology and the Committee on Non-Sexist Terminology and that the tenure of these ad hoc committees be terminated. A Section on Environmental Sociology has been authorized; thus those interests will be served in that new structure. Presumably, the Committee on Non-Sexist Terminology will have completed its work with its final report.

Consistent with the mandate extended to the newly reorganized Committee on World Sociology, I recommend that Council make no further appointments to international liaison committees but leave such appointments to the Committee on World Sociology. Thus such bodies as the Committee on Liaison with Sociologists in Eastern Europe will become a sub-committee of the Committee on World Sociology and will report to Council through the parent committee.

I further recommend that Council discharge the Committee on Employment whose operational functions have largely been encompassed in the regular work of the Executive Office. At a later date, following the planning process, I would expect that it might be useful for a new body to be formed to be concerned with careers in sociology.

Finally, with respect to committees, I recommend the discharge of the Committee on the Rights of Non-Academic Sociologists. This committee has been attempting to define its functions but should be de-activated until the whole issue involving the Committee of Freedom of Research and Teaching has been resolved. In dealing with a review of the possible future of these two committees, I also urge Council to involve representatives from the Ethics Committee and the Committee on Information Technology and Privacy. It is clear that there are overlapping concerns here that have not been sorted out either on the policy or on the operational level during the past three years.

Annual Business Meeting

Starting in 1976, as a result of recent By-Law changes, some resolutions passed at the business meeting of the Annual Meeting may qualify to be sent directly to the membership for vote with or without Council endorsement.

To ascertain whether such resolutions qualify for transmittal, the ASA will have to devise means to identify and certify voting members present at the business meeting. But other preparations by Council may also be in order.

With this new procedure for the possible passage of certain resolutions, Council will have to be geared to give early and full consideration to such measures and to any alternative propositions that it may want to

send to the membership along with those from the business meeting. Accordingly, Council may want to create a mechanism for the review of such resolutions and for the drafting of alternatives prior to a full meeting of Council.

In addition, at present we do not have an orderly and easily identifiable way for resolutions to emerge and be considered at the business meeting, some resolutions are drafted on the floor immediately prior to presentation. Some associations have committees to help members draft resolutions. Other associations require the submission of resolutions ahead of time which permits the posting of an agenda.

I recommend that Council consider the matter of guidelines for the presentation of resolutions at the business meeting. These, I would assume, would not be designed to throttle expression but to help members clarify issues and give everyone an equal opportunity to have ideas presented at the meeting. I would also add, that I hope members of Council appear at these meetings to exercise their rights of membership.

Conclusion: To Hans

Hans O. Mauksch, a man of Viennese charm, Chicago energy, and Missouri integrity, I welcome you with warm, best wishes to this position. Having conveyed more than you want to know about the office via personal conversation, let me merely conclude the transfer with a final thought from the pen of William Butler Yeats:

'O words are lightly spoken,
Said Perse to Connolly,
'Maybe a breath of politic words
Has withered our Rose Tree;
Or maybe by a wind that blows
Across the bitter sea.'

'It needs to be but watered,'
James Connolly replied,
'To make the green come out again
And spread on every side,
And shake the blossom from the bud
To be the garden's pride.'

'But where can we draw water,'
Said Perse to Connolly,
'When all the wells are parched
away?
O plain as plain can be
There's nothing but our own red
blood
Can make a right Rose Tree.'

Otto N. Larsen, Executive Officer

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The minutes of the Council and of the business meeting and the reports of the individual committees provide most of the information about what is going on in the Association. The Secretary has the singular responsibility of reporting to the membership on the operation of the Council and the Executive Office.

The Council really works hard and it deserves gratitude. Over the years it has wrestled with the problem of how to attend to its routine chores more efficiently so it could spend more time on long range planning. After consulting with the individual members of the Council, Otto Larsen, the Executive Officer, presented a plan to the Council which it accepted. Briefly, the plan calls for dividing the Council into three task groups, one devoted to the development of sociological knowledge, the second to the dissemination of sociological knowledge, and the third to the utilization of sociological knowledge. The task groups do their work prior to the meetings of the Council and present their reports and plans to it for discussion, modification, and action. Each year council members rotate through the task groups so that all members par-

ticipate in all three task groups during their terms of office. The implementation of this plan calls for commitment of more time and energy to Association affairs between meetings of the Council. Handling the routine business of the Council should proceed more efficiently and planning may actually occur!

At the mid-year meeting of the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, a deficit of \$75,000 was projected for the year. Declining advertising revenues and rising publication and materials costs are primarily responsible for this sad situation. The increased demand for services on the part of the membership at a time when the purchasing power of the Association's income is declining, aroused the EOB committee to undertake a comprehensive review of the Association's expenditures and to make suggestions on how to balance next year's budget and, at the same time, try to build the Association's equity in conformance to the long-range objective to have the equity equal to the Association's annual budget which is now around \$800,000.

The Executive Office will undergo a complete change in composition this year. Otto Larsen will return to the University of Washington to catch up on his reading. He has lightened my burdens enormously and I wish to thank him personally and for the Association for his important contributions to the Association. Lawrence J. Rhoades will return to North Carolina State after serving with distinction as the Executive Associate. Joan Harris, who has very ably handled the difficult and complex tasks of the Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women, will return to Howard University. Finally, William A. Anderson has launched the Minorities Fellowship Program with such success that other organizations are using it as a model. He is returning to Arizona State University. On behalf of the Association, I thank each of the out-going staff for their splendid achievements while in office.

Hans O. Mauksch, University of Missouri (Columbia), will assume the heavy burdens of the Executive Officers; Lucy W. Sells, University of California (Berkeley), those of the Specialist for Minorities and Women; and Phillip Carey, Oklahoma State University, those of the Director of the Minority Fellowship Program. They all face the difficult task of doing more with less and I wish them every success.

The outgoing staff has taken great pains to ease the burden of transition of the incoming staff. The socialization of the newcomers into their new jobs will be only moderately painful due to the enthusiastic and efficient cooperation they will get from the executive office staff, which is so ably coordinated by Alice Myers.

William H. Form, Secretary

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

The Publications Committee met twice, on August 27, 1974, in Montreal, and on February 8 and 9, 1975, in Washington, D.C. Business transacted can be summarized under four headings.

Policy

Recommended for adoption by Council: "Submission of a manuscript to a professional journal clearly implies commitment to publish in that journal. The competition for journal space requires a great deal of time and effort on the part of editorial readers whose only compensation for this service is the opportunity to read papers prior to publication, and the gratification associated with discharge of professional obligation. For these reasons, the American Sociological

Association regards submission of a manuscript to a professional journal while that paper is under review by another journal as unacceptable."

Recommended for adoption by Council: "The Council disapproves of delays of more than twelve weeks by journal editors in reporting to contributors on the disposition of their papers. When a decision has not been reached after twelve weeks, the editor will correspond with authors describing the status of the manuscript in order to provide authors an opportunity to make an informed decision as to whether to continue the review process."

Adopted as policy: "Any publication sponsored by the ASA shall meet the following conditions: 1) approval of the Publications Committee; 2) no payment of royalties or fees to authors or editors of such publications; and 3) accrual to the ASA of royalties, if any, from such publications."

Declined to adopt a formal policy concerning publication of rejoinders, leaving the decision in each case to editorial discretion.

Procedures

Recommended to Council that Article I, Section 2 of the By-laws be changed to read: "Members and Associates . . . shall be entitled to one subscription to the Association's newsletter plus a free choice of as many other ASA publications as Council may authorize."

Recommended to Council (if the previous action is approved): "That if the economic facts warrant it, Council adopt a policy for 1976 offering: (a) Members, International Members, and Student Members the right to select any two of the six remaining regular ASA publications as a right of membership, and (b) Associates, International Associates, and Student Associates the right to select any one of the remaining regular ASA publications as a right of membership. Both Member and Associate categories would also be offered the usual reduced subscription rates for those ASA publications that they did not choose as a right of membership."

Recommended to Council that the terms of office for the current editors of the *Readers Series* and *Sociometry* be extended one year so that in future the Committee would select three editors each year.

Recommended to Council: "The Publications Committee requests Council to recognize selection of a manuscript in the Rose Series as deserving of special recognition and to announce such selection along with the Sorokin, Stouffer, and Du Bois awards."

Deleted reference to the month of publication from the Format of Reference in the Notice to Contributors to ASA journals.

Recommended to Council that the Executive Officer be authorized to contract for cassette recordings at the 1975 meetings.

Personnel

Recommended to Council the appointment of Allen Grimshaw as editor of the *American Sociologist*, Doris Entwisle as editor of *Sociology of Education*, and Mary Goss as editor of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*.

Made appointments to the editorial boards of all ASA journals and series.

Pending

Discussed the possibility of reduced page allocations to journals in light of escalating costs.

Encouraged the Executive Officer to explore useful possibilities for inclusion in a proposed Professional Information Publications series.

Received estimates of time devoted to editorial responsibilities from each of the editors of ASA publications.

Received a progress report from the

Committee on Non-Sexist Terminology.

Discussed the advisability of discontinuing the practice of returning manuscripts to authors at Association expense.

Authorized further study of alternate arrangements and possibilities including collaboration with Sociological Abstracts, for publishing abstracts of annual meetings papers, preparation of a microform journal, preparing cumulative indexes for ASA journals, and marketing reprints of ASA journal articles.

Discussed the advisability of charging a processing fee to nonmembers of ASA who submit manuscripts for review in ASA journals.

Invited suggestions concerning the advisability of changing the name of *Sociometry*, and of changing the scope and name of the *Sociology of Education*.

Ralph H. Turner, *Chair*
REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW

Whatever business may be doing in the rest of the United States, business at the ASR is up. Between the 1st of June, 1974, and the 31st of May, 1975, the number of articles submitted to the ASR increased by 11% (see Table 1). Taking comments as well as articles into account—and including all manuscripts transferred from Pullman—a total of 781 manuscripts passed through the ASR office (see Table 2), for an average of roughly three new manuscripts every working day.

Virtually all other ASR statistics were stable: the mean time to a decision, the rate of rejection, the use of special readers, the number of articles and comments published were all almost the same this year as last.

Jim Short remarkably improved the mean decision time of the ASR. In part, no doubt, this was due to the sheer efficiency of the Pullman office—my own first encounter with Sherry Bye's operation was so overwhelming I nearly resigned on the spot rather than assume the challenge of matching it. But I think it was also due to Jim's increased reliance on special readers. In 1970-71 the ASR relied on special readers for about a third of its evaluations. By 1973-74 two-thirds of its evaluations were by special readers. Jim's purpose was to take advantage of a wider range of special competences—in other words, his primary concern was with quality of review. But the policy had an important effect on efficiency as well: in 1970-71 the ASR's mean time to a decision was about 13 weeks; in 1973-74 it was about nine weeks. This rather substantial reduction was probably due to two effects: first, special readers have, on the average, also been younger readers with fewer competing commitments; second, by taking advantage of specialized competences not only was the load spread around more evenly but also Associate Editors were called on to read fewer papers marginal to their own interests. The Associate Editors of the ASR are an amazing bunch. They read, on the average, a manuscript a week every week of the year. Most of them are incredibly fast about it. To keep up such a pace for three years takes tremendous devotion to the profession—after all, there is not all that much visible reward for good performance. It helps, I think, to feel competent with and interested in the papers one has to read. Even with close on a thousand special readers available, it is not always possible to assure that an Associate Editor reads only what he or she wants to read, but the more special readers we use the closer we come to matching manuscripts to interests. Whether special readers actually had this effect or not, we decided to continue to rely heavily on

them: this year we again used them for two-thirds of our evaluations. Either the special reader policy does have a marked effect on efficiency or else our own office is close to Pullman's in efficiency, or both. In any case, mean decision time was again close to nine weeks.

The stability of the rejection rate—which increased by 1% this year—is at first sight more puzzling. The number of articles published was the same this year as last, and indeed the space allocation for the ASR is likely to remain constant for the foreseeable future. At the same time, the number of manuscripts submitted sharply increased. But the rate of rejection does not really depend on space, except possibly in the last year of an editor's term, when no editor wants to build up a backlog which commits the next editor. Manuscripts acceptable on other grounds can always be held over to a subsequent volume if necessary. The rejection rate, therefore, reflects not the limited space of the ASR but the fact that the referees of ASR papers—and it turns out that special readers are not less carping than Associate Editors—think that 90% of the papers they read do not belong in the ASR.

If the increasing number of manuscripts submitted does not much affect the rate of rejection, is it reflected in a longer publication lag? The ASR has not typically reported the time it takes for a paper to appear in print after it is accepted, and it is probably not a very stable statistic in any case. The first year of an editor's term is a particularly poor time to estimate it. But at the moment, the publication lag is about six months. Comparisons are difficult, since most of what I know about publication lags is pure rumor, but my impression is that this is very good. It is almost entirely due to the scrupulous care taken by past ASR editors not to overcommit the space of their successors.

The Council of the ASA adopted two innovations which affect the ASR in 1974-75—one a formal policy

against multiple submissions, the other a policy reporting to authors the status of manuscripts under review for more than 12 weeks. The multiple submissions policy is designed to protect competent evaluators from overload, the 12-week rule to protect authors from dilatory review. It is of course too early to assess the effect of either policy—the multiple submissions policy was announced only in February, the 12-week rule not until May—but so far three manuscripts have been withdrawn because they were multiple submissions. Withdrawal is presumably evidence of the effect of the 12-week rule too, but so far no author has withdrawn a manuscript because it has been under review too long. The rule, of course, is not necessary to establish an author's right to withdraw a manuscript: that right exists already. Nevertheless, the purpose of the rule is to emphasize the author's privilege of withdrawing a manuscript (after notifying the editor, naturally) and resubmitting it elsewhere if no decision is reached in a reasonable time. It may be debatable whether there is much of a privilege to withdraw a paper from one dilatory review in order to risk an even more dilatory review by another journal. However that may be, no one has yet exercised his privilege. The formal announcement of it, of course, did not come until May, and the Council did not vote it until March, but the ASR actually began writing status reports to authors in February, immediately after the Publications Committee had discussed the policy, if for no other reason than sheer courtesy. The idea of the 12-week status report simply made everyone in the ASR office more comfortable. Quite a few authors are affected by the policy: about a third of ASR's decisions this year took longer than 12 weeks. And if no one withdrew a paper because it was under review too long, many wrote an appreciation of the simple courtesy implied in keeping them informed.

This was, of course, a year of transition for the ASR. The transition

was easier, I think, than we had any right to expect. There were four reasons why. First, the Pullman office built up by Jim Short was so well-organized, Sherry Bye had everything so clearly worked out, reduced to precise practice, and codified, that only an idiot could have gone wrong; and when occasionally we did go wrong, Sherry was always there with the answers, always ready to help. Second, Alison Wilson, assuming Sherry's job at Stanford, combined efficiency, tact, and inventiveness in overcoming all obstacles to setting up our office, taking total command of a job on which all else at the ASR depends. Third, Harriet Foster, taking over as Copy Editor, knew, thank God, what she was doing and therefore managed to take over the mechanics of production completely—so completely that I, as editor, hardly lift a finger after a manuscript is accepted, which is the way I like it. And fourth, Henry Quellman, of Boyd Printing Company, combined an un-failing diplomacy with the experience of years in easing in new editors, managing all communications with the press with such patience and such a helpful attitude that he almost reduced them to sheer pleasure.

Unfortunately, we went through not one but two transitions. I am being perfectly serious when I say that the efficiency of the ASR office depends on its chief factotum, its managing editor, production editor, office manager or whatever she is called. In February, Alison Wilson became seriously ill. Even after leaving the hospital, she could not return to work and finally felt compelled to resign. We were fortunate, however, that Phyllis Cairns, who had been assisting Alison, was able to rise magnificently to the occasion. She kept things running so smoothly, even at the worst of the crisis, that the efficiency of the office, if anything, increased. She now runs us all, with a noticeable effect on the ASR's mean decision time.

We are grateful, too, for the continued help and support of Otto Larsen and Alice Myers. It is difficult to sufficiently acknowledge the sort of help they give because it is difficult to put it into exact words, and looking at some past reports of the ASR I notice most editors have had the same difficulty. The world of the ASA is really run by Otto and Alice, and they give everyone in it the same help. The ASR cannot any more do without it than the rest of the functioning ASA.

Finally, a special acknowledgment is due the ASR's Deputy Editors. The job of deputy editor is not yet very clearly defined or visible to the profession and therefore is under-rewarded relative to its power and importance. The deputy editors make most of the decisions about who evaluates papers submitted to the ASR. In the case of Mike Hannan and Barbara Rosenblum, I chose the deputy editors to maximize the range of methods and fields they cover: Mike, a student of Blalock's, for his knowledge of methodologists, path analysts, ecologists, organizations and quantitative sociology generally; Barbara, a student of Becker's, for her knowledge of interactionists, phenomenologists, deviance, occupations, art and qualitative sociology generally. Both the quality of review and the mean decision time of the ASR depend on how well they do their job; and I am grateful that they have done it so well.

Morris Zelditch, Jr., *Editor*

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF SOCIOLOGY

Sociometry is beginning to face a potentially serious set of problems resulting from the steady increase in the submission rate of manuscripts. The number of manuscripts, including both original submissions and

Table 1. Statistical Summary

	June 1, 1974- May 31, 1975	June 1, 1973- May 31, 1974	June 1, 1972- May 31, 1973
Manuscripts submitted ^a	696	629	622
Not referred	77	22	24
Referred	564	607	598
Transferred from Pullman	55		
Evaluations Received	1170	1272	1278
Associate Editors	398	396	420
Special Readers	772	876	858
Decisions	669	601	596
Accept	61	58	72
Reject	608	543	524
Mean decision time	9.3	9.4	9.3
Items published	90	93	88
Articles	59	57	62
Comments	31	36	26

^aThis figure does not include manuscripts carried over from the previous year and in process of evaluation as of May 31, 1975. Comments are also omitted.

Table 2. Total Activity: June 1, 1974-May 31, 1975

Manuscripts submitted ^a		781
Transferred from Pullman ^b	83	
Articles	78	
Comments	5	
Submitted to Stanford	698	
Articles	642	
Comments	56	
Total submitted		781
Referred	650	
Transferred from Pullman ^b	83	
Referred by Stanford	567	
Not referred	87	
Articles	77	
Comments	10	
In process of assignment	32	
Withdrawn ^c	12	

^aIncludes comments and all manuscripts transferred from Pullman.

^bIncludes all manuscripts transferred, whatever the date received by ASR. Twenty-eight manuscripts were received before June 1, and we assume were included in last year's statistics.

^cThree were withdrawn because they were multiple submissions.

Table 1
Manuscripts Submitted to Sociometry

Type of Submission	May 1973 Through April 1974	May 1974 Through April 1975	Per Cent Increase
Original Submission	291	316	8.6
Revision	96	112	16.7
Total	387	428	10.6

Table 2
Results of the Original Reviews of Manuscripts Received in 1973 and 1974 (in Per Cent)

Decision	1973	1974
Accepted as Submitted	3.0	2.7
Revision Suggested	34.0	34.4
Rejected after First Review	54.6	54.8
Rejected by Editor	7.4	7.0
Withdrawn by Author	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	99.9

revisions, received between May 1, 1974 and April 30, 1975 increased by 10.6 per cent over the comparable preceding twelve-month period. These data are reflected in Table 1. Further, the rate has accelerated during the first four months of 1975.

A more dramatic demonstration of the increase in submission rates can be obtained by comparing the pertinent data over a longer time span. During the initial six months of my editorial responsibility (July through December, 1972) we received a total of 172 papers, an average of 28.7 manuscripts per month. During the most recent six-month period for which data were available at the time of preparing this report (November, 1974 through April, 1975) 220 manuscripts have been submitted, an average of 36.7 manuscripts per month. Over this period, then, submission rates have increased 27.9 per cent.

Interpreting this increase is difficult at best. It would be gratifying if the trend reflected the growing popularity of the journal as an outlet for social-psychological research. It would be troublesome if all that was being reflected was the increasingly competitive job market. Regardless of the reasons underlying this change in submission rates, certain negative consequences do follow.

First, because *Sociometry* has not been authorized a significant increase in our page allocations, rejection rates must increase. Those rates are now too high, and I am forced to reject articles that may deserve publication. Despite this, we are beginning to accumulate a small backlog of papers which are awaiting publication.

Second, despite the growing work load, the Editorial Board of *Sociometry* has not been increased. For authors, this means that a longer period is required to process and review their work even though we have increased our use of ad hoc reviewers. This is the single most vexing problem which I face. The recent position taken by the Association's Council suggesting a maximum of a twelve-week review period for submitted manuscripts (*Footnotes*, May, 1975) is most commendable. The directive is not one with which we can comply given the increased number of submissions and a relatively steady-state of resources. As a consequence, the required "twelve-week report" to authors will add an additional burden to an already hard-working staff. I predict that the unanticipated consequence of the Council's action will be to slightly lengthen the time required manuscripts submitted to *Sociometry*.

The process involved in reviewing

manuscripts has resulted in remarkable stability with respect to the initial evaluations that our authors receive. This is reflected in Table 2. The troublesome aspect of these data involves those authors to whom we suggest revision and resubmission. Again given our page allocations, only about one-third of these papers can be eventually accepted. In our efforts to increase the number of papers that can be published, we have made every reasonable effort to reduce the page requirements of each article we publish. As all editors know, the pay-off resulting from such effort is limited.

I have received genuine satisfaction from my association with the professionals who constitute our Editorial Board and who have served as ad hoc reviewers. While most of our reviewers are associated with the disciplines of sociology and psychology, the breadth of social psychology is reflected by the fact that among our ad hoc reviewers are anthropologists, economists, geographers, political scientists, and applied statisticians. All deserve our sincere appreciation. I wish to express my genuine gratitude to both Henry Quellmalz of Boyd Printing Company and Alice Myers of the ASA Executive Office for the assistance, support and friendship which they have continued to provide. Finally, my editorial assistants, Barbara J. Beall and Dina Willis have really been the ones who have managed the operation. They have done so with good humor and a bit of nagging directed toward the editor.

Richard J. Hill, Editor

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGIST

The number of manuscripts submitted to *The American Sociologist* continues to increase. Between June 1, 1974 and May 31, 1975 we received 228 submissions, an increase of 16% over the 197 submissions during the previous year, and an increase of 57% over my first year as editor, 1972-3. Our acceptance rate, computed for all manuscripts on which decisions were made during the report year (irrespective of when they were originally received), was 44 of 233 or 18%, as compared with 23% and 26% in the first two years of the current editorship.

My time as editor is now complete. Allow me to extend my thanks to all those who have been so helpful in producing *The Sociologist* during the last three years—to the administrative offices of the ASA for their support and encouragement, to the Publications Committee of the ASA for their advice and, most of all to the Associate Editors and other referees whose

careful reading and evaluation of submitted papers made my job possible. During the last three years I have tried to make *The American Sociologist* a vehicle for new ideas about our discipline and our profession and a voice for a wide variety of points of view. To the extent this plan has succeeded our debt is to those who have helped me with their time and their sage advice.

I am certain that the incoming editor, Allen Grimshaw, will receive the same support and to him and his associates I leave every good wish for the success of their aims.

Leon Mayhew, Editor

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Three years of editorship and processing 657 manuscripts provided me with invaluable experiences about authors, editors, friends, printers, reviewers, and myself. As of 10 June 1975, 41 manuscripts were in the "revision and resubmission" category, and 37 were in the initial review stages. About 66 percent of the remaining 579 had been rejected; almost 15 percent were referred, usually to other journals; slightly over 1 percent had been returned to their authors at their request (with four of them having been published or accepted for publication in other journals); and about 18 percent had been or were awaiting publication in this *Journal*.

Sometimes authors complained justifiably and unjustifiably about processing time (and, quite frankly, an average "turnabout" of ten weeks was small consolation to those who were 2.9 standard deviations from the mean) and editorial decisions (even though agreement between two or three reviewers about given manuscripts was usually high). But enough about complaints and nothing about praises: the three years were enriched by the exceptional work and cooperation of the vast majority of the Editorial Board, whose make-up included over time Ronald Anderson, Pauline Bart, Lee Brehm, Rodney Cox, Betty Cogswell, Edwin Driver, Saxon Graham, Wyatt Jones, Howard Kaplan, Lorraine Klerman, Bernard Kramer, Kenneth Lutterman, John McKinley, David Mechanic, Erdman Palmore, Leo Reeder, Stephen Richardson, Lee Robins, Constantina Sathios-Rothschild, Ethel Shanas, Stephen Shortell, Charles U. Smith, Marvin Surman, George Warheit, Charles Willie, and Robert Wilson. In addition, I was most grateful to the significant and unrecognized assistance of James H. Carter, George L. Maddox, and John B. Nowlin, all of the Duke University Medical Center (Bless you!).

Robert Antamarian's loss as an editorial assistant upon his entry in Graduate School in Connecticut was a great loss, but the wisdom, patience, and understanding of Wyatt Jones (a magnificent copy editor and a "walking bibliography"), Henry Quellmalz ("beautiful" throughout all of my crises), and George Faulk (my daughter's cab driver and an "indispensable" in our lives) enabled me to cope to the extent that I did. My daughter Viola also eventually became proficient in typing and posting cards acknowledging manuscripts, while Duke University and Alice Myers provided many necessary and supportive services. The sustaining words of wisdom I received long ago from Howard Freeman, my predecessor, were "generationally transferred" to my extremely competent and knowledgeable successor, Mary E. W. Goss, Professor of Sociology in Public Health, The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. She will be a great editor.

Trends which became more visible over the past 18 or so months included a significant increase in manu-

scripts from nurses, social workers, and non-sociological educators (which is partially reflected in increased referral and decreased rejection rates); geographical expansion of authors' locations, within and without the United States, as well as within and without colleges and universities; and greater employment of multiple regression and log linear models (which, incidentally, sometimes increased the difficulty in obtaining reviews). Yet, the old trend of manuscripts following federal funding remained strong.

In any case, whatever the model of best fit between the *Journal* and its interactional variables, my real problem now is not overloading Mary at the outset with too many accepted manuscripts (and squeezing in the special issues under preparation by Betty Cogswell, Pauline Bart, and Marvin Sussman; Howard Kaplan; and Charles V. Willie and me), and making certain that the Index covering Volumes 11-15 appears in the December, 1975 issue. My new trend is increased sophistication about and respect for professional journals and editors and printers, for which I am indebted deeply to each and every member of the American Sociological Association—including Otto Larsen, for the privilege of having been editor over the past three years, during which I learned a great deal.

Jaquelyne Johnson Jackson, Editor

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

The very sizeable backlog of accepted manuscripts that have accumulated over the tenure of two editors will almost completely be eliminated when the new editor, Doris Entwisle, assumes office in 1976. In order to accomplish this happy circumstance, it has been necessary for us to inform authors of papers submitted after September 1974 that the review process for the *Sociology of Education* has been suspended until July 1, 1975. On that date, Doris Entwisle will assume duties to begin assembling articles for the first issue under her editorship.

We are grateful for the cooperation and accommodation of the executive office of the ASA, our Associate Editors, Doris Entwisle, and the many authors of papers for making it possible to relieve the new editor of an intolerably heavy backlog file. Although the costs of this arrangement have not been negligible, it provides the basis for a sharp reduction in the time lag between acceptance and publication of papers, a benefit that will be welcomed by all.

In submitting my last report as editor, I want to acknowledge my special gratitude for the work of Remi Clignet, who served as Deputy Editor, and Nancy Maes, coordinator extraordinaire of the myriad details of journal publication. Doris Entwisle should be so fortunate to have such delightful editorial associates.

John I. Kitsuse, Editor

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

In its annual meeting in Montreal last year the Editorial Board set as a goal to increase the visibility of the Series and enhance its prestige. Efforts toward this end have been directed toward increasing the number of reviews of the monographs, advertising them, and a proposal for special ASA recognition of selections in the Series. Requests have been favorably received by editors of sociological journals with book review sections and by *Choice* to review items published so far and in the future, and by editors of abstracting services to carry abstracts. In addition to advertising together all items in the Series, ASA-sponsored journals

will routinely carry ads for individual monographs and for groupings of related ones. The Board appreciates the Publications Committee's consideration of its proposal to establish an award status for Series selections and Council's deliberations on it as modified by the Publications Committee. Their interest in the Series will help immeasurably in establishing it as the most prestigious publisher of sociological monographs, a reputation fitting its rigorous selection procedures and honoring the memory of Arnold and Caroline Rose.

During the past year 42 manuscripts have been received. The Editor rejected eight, six because they failed to meet the page requirements and two because they bore no resemblance to a monograph. Initial readers recommended that twenty not be published; eight are still under initial consideration; one was withdrawn by its author, and five were recommended to the Board for final consideration, four subject to revision. Revision of three of these four is still underway. The Board is currently considering two manuscripts, and has rejected one that was recommended for its consideration the preceding year. (The initial review consists of two evaluations by persons not members of the Board. The Board, acting as a body through the exchange of comments, makes the final decision. For a fuller description of standards and procedures see *Footnotes*, Vol. 2, August 1974, p. 14.) Completions of reviews by initial readers have averaged 38 days. Since an average of three contacts must be made to secure two initial readers, turn-around time has nevertheless averaged 96 days. All manuscripts submitted during the year were empirical studies except two methodological and three theoretical treatises. Approximately two-thirds were doctoral or masters' theses.

The Board gratefully acknowledges the generous service readers have given. Their uncompensated and time-consuming labors are indispensable to the Series.

Ida Harper Simpson, Editor

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF ISSUES AND TRENDS IN SOCIOLOGY READER SERIES.

Since the editorial board last reported to the ASA, the reader, *Neighborhood and Ghetto: The Local Area in Large-Scale Society*, has been published under the editorship of Scott Greer and Ann Lennarson Greer. There are outstanding contracts with Basic Books as publishers with: Sigmund Diamond (*Sociology and History*), Morris Zelditch (*Strategies in Theory Construction*), Norman Kaplan (*Sociology of Science*) and Joseph Gusfield (*Social Movements*). David Heise (*Changing Patterns of Sociological Inference*) finds himself quite understandably unable to undertake the work and his contract has been cancelled. Thus as of this date, we await completed manuscripts, readers from Kaplan and Gusfield, and are proposing a reader on human response to the constructed environment, to be edited by Leo Schmore.

The editors are convinced, as are the publishers, that the basic intention of the series, to survey "the development and specific refinement over time of some issue or problem area" (to quote the statement of our mandate from the 1973 report of the editorial committee) has yielded a unique and valuable type of compilation. The publishers suggest, however, that the reader idea may be exhausting itself, and that we might consider manuscripts which do not necessarily follow the reader format. In any case, the editors' task is to seek out interesting and important themes, and imaginative editors. We are to some extent hobbled by the depressed state of the book market; moreover, our board has

TAS Statistical Summary June 1, 1974 to May 31, 1975

	Received During Year (6-1-74 to 5-31-75)	Held Over from Previous Year (Received before 6-1-74)	Total
	Rejected	171	28
Accepted for Publication	39	5	44
Under Review	18		18
Total Received	228	33	261

suffered loss in the death of Caroline Rose, who joined us a year ago, and in the serious illness of a second member. The board hopes to be built up to strength and to meet with the publishers when the August meeting takes place in San Francisco.

Helen MacGill Hughes, Editor

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROBLEMS IN THE DISCIPLINE

The Committee on Problems in the Discipline received 13 requests for funds totalling approximately \$15,000. Nine of these were funded for a total of \$8,211; four of these were renewals and one was a re-submittal. The Committee was allocated \$10,000. During 1973-74 of the 18 applicants who requested approximately \$30,000, 8 were funded for a total of \$8,750.

Beyond traditional criteria such as quality of proposal (clear statement of objective and method), specification of an end product and means for dissemination, the committee looked favorably upon proposals that seemed to have implications for the development of sociology as a discipline and were of general interest, proposals that involved work of a stock-taking, integrative or synthetic nature, proposals that involved three or more people from several geographical areas and with distinct perspectives, and proposals for which other funds seemed unlikely. In general the Committee did not look favorably upon proposals to travel to scholarly meetings of other disciplines, travel outside of North America, proposals for newsletters and micro-fiche, for curriculum development, and proposals where professional rather than academic issues were involved.

Evaluative statements are difficult to make at this time. We have only one funded cohort to consider and some of these groups have not yet expended their funds. Most of the reports we have received contain outlines, meeting dates, participants and lists of papers, rather than the more substantive and critical information we desired. It is difficult to measure the sustained impact of such short term projects.

For the next year the Committee proposes to undertake a more systematic evaluation of two funded cohorts and on the basis of this make recommendations concerning whether or not the ASA should continue its support of this activity, and if the former offer suggestions for revision where appropriate. Means of dissemination will be given particular attention.

For 1975-76 the Committee requests \$5,211 which together with the \$1,789 unused balance from 1974-75 would give us \$7,000 to distribute. Since the number of requests declined and several projects were renewed this seems a reasonable figure for next year.

Gary Marx, Chair

REPORT OF THE STOUFFER AWARD SELECTION COMMITTEE

This is the third year of the Stouffer Award. The first prize was presented to Tad Blöck, with a special citation to Paul Lazarsfeld. Last year the award was shared by O. D. Duncan and Leo Goodman. Duncan subsequently declined the award (FOOTNOTES Dec. 1974), but the committee reaffirmed its decision. This action was reported in FOOTNOTES Feb. 1975 by John Clausen, last year's chair. In attempting to reconcile the many expressions received by the committee concerning what the basis for conferring the award should be the committee, this year, has decided to entertain exceptional achievement in the following categories: (a) the development of new methodological techniques; (b) the popularization and elaboration of procedures borrowed

from other disciplines, when they have become influential in sociology as a result of that individual's writings; and (c) works of a substantive nature which are noteworthy from a methodological perspective.

Seymour Spilerman, Chair

REPORT OF THE DUBOIS-JOHNSON-FRAZIER AWARD SELECTION COMMITTEE

The opening of nominations for the 1975 Dubois-Johnson-Frazier award was announced in the December 1974 issue of ASA FOOTNOTES. The Committee received nominations of seven books, one person for his scholarly career, and one educational institution. The books have been requested for each committee member from publishers. Each nomination will be evaluated in a written report by a member of the committee, and the reports will be circulated to all members. There will follow a mail vote by the members for the purpose of making an initial ranking of the nominations. The final decision will be made in a detailed and careful discussion of pertinent materials in San Francisco on Monday, August 25th. Excellence of scholarly contributions of the sort explicated in the professional careers of DuBois, Johnson, and Frazier remains the bedrock criterion of evaluation.

Albert J. McQueen, Chair

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOCIOLOGY

During the past year, 1974-1975, the ASA Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology has focused its attention on strengthening contacts with its regional counterparts and graduate department representatives, supporting the collection and analysis of data on women in the discipline, and on developing further programs to encourage the equalization of opportunities for women in sociology.

The development of closer relationships with regional committees on the status of women in sociology has been seen by the Committee as basic to its work. Elaine Burgess has been designated by the Committee to establish communication with these groups; and she has greatly strengthened this network by sending out a series of newsletters to the chairpersons. To further these linkages, members of the Committee have met with their counterparts at the regional meetings to discuss mutual interests and possible shared activities.

The Committee has also been interested in increasing its direct involvement with graduate departments of sociology. Rachel Kahn-Hut has contacted graduate department representatives, requesting information from these persons regarding the status of women at the departmental level. The questionnaire data will be analyzed by Rachel Kahn-Hut and Gerald Platt, and a report will be prepared for presentation at the Committee meeting in August.

The Committee was pleased to learn that the Berkeley Report, compiled by the joint Committees on the Status of Women of PSA and ASA, dealing with issues of discrimination against women and minorities at that department, will be published in accord with the ASA Council's resolution, and that the Department at Berkeley will at that time be given an opportunity to publish a statement.

The Committee has also been interested in giving more attention to women in community colleges and in non-academic settings. Thus, the Committee has inquired of the Executive Officer if questions directed toward these groups might not also be included in previously projected questionnaires. To become more knowledgeable a meeting is planned in August with the chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of Non-Academic

Sociologists to discuss mutual concerns.

Numerous requests for information and for lists of candidates have continued coming to the Executive Specialist and to the Committee. The Committee is unable to provide employment services and has usually forwarded such requests to the SWS job market committee for publication in the SWS newsletter. However, in response to the many questions regarding women, the Committee has given the community access to a variety suggested to the Executive Officer that a directory of women sociologists might be compiled by the ASA office as an addition to the ASA Professional Information Series.

Although involvement at the regional and departmental levels has given the Committee access to a variety of information on the status of women, we have been most interested in supplementing this with more systematic data. We have been greatly helped by the information from the annual graduate school audits and the undergraduate department questionnaire. To further the goal of the collection and analysis of such data, the Committee has become concerned with the lack of a uniform data base for the graduate school audit; only 64 graduate departments have consistently responded to the audit in the past four years. Therefore, the Committee at its February 28 and March 1, 1975 meeting recommended to Council that the non-responding departments be requested to complete the annual audit questionnaire. This recommendation was moved and carried at the March 8, 1975 Council meeting.

In seeking positive ways to relate to its mandate, the Committee has commenced the planning of three programs and is taking steps toward their development and implementation. The first project is to establish an annual award for an adjudged winning paper on women in society. It will be called the Jessie Bernard Award. Although a number of awards in sociology have been established, none at present bears the name of an outstanding woman sociologist or is specifically directed toward the recognition of superior work in this area of sociology. Guidelines for this award are being outlined by Gerald Platt.

The second project would be directed toward encouraging departmental development of effective affirmative action policies. Based on evaluative criteria, a department would be singled out for recognition, and an award would be made, which would include funds to be used for research release time for a woman sociologist in the department. The purpose of this award is seen by the Committee as two fold: to explicitly recognize departments for enlightened policies toward women and implicitly to encourage similar policy development in other departments; and to extend support to a woman in the department who is both interested and involved in research. Lena Myers is developing guidelines for this program. Elaine Burgess and Rachel Kahn-Hut are exploring possible sources of funding.

The third project proposed is a conference on affirmative action. Cora Bagley Marrett, former chair of the Committee, and Murray Strauss, a member, have been designated to plan the conference and to investigate funding sources. It has been agreed that the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology and our counterparts in other professional organizations should be consulted and involved in the sponsorship of the conference. In the light of the recent attacks by anti-affirmative action groups, it is felt that we must proceed with our plans in all deliberate haste.

On the basis of the work commenced and projected for the future,

the forthcoming year promises to be an extremely busy one for the Committee. Besides carrying out the programs outlined above, the Committee is also interested in exploring further the following: the implementation of Council resolutions; the revision and expansion of the CSWS booklet, *The Status of Women in Sociology, 1968-1972*; and the making of the modest request that the United States Bicentennial Celebration be seen as a time of accounting for the status of women.

Last, we should like to thank Joan Harris, the Executive Specialist on Minorities and Women. The efforts of the Committee have been greatly facilitated by her fine work, and her departure will be a loss to us. It is to be hoped that her successor will continue her research emphasis and her deep involvement in the concerns of both women and minorities.

Charlotte Wolf, Chair

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

The primary activities of the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology (CSREMS) for 1974-75 centered in three areas.

First, our major effort was devoted to completing a first full draft of the *Handbook on Minorities* which has occupied our attention for the past three years. As stated in our report last year, various committee members assumed the responsibility for writing the original draft of each of five chapters. As a result of the obvious pitfalls of this process, a first completed draft of the Handbook was not available for committee members until late May, 1975. The CSREMS members met in June to refine this draft for presentation to the ASA Council through the Executive Officer and the Committee on Publications for publication approval.

The Handbook will consist of five major chapters: (1) Background Factors, (2) The Structure of Dualism, (3) The Dialectic of Conflict, (4) The Relationship of Ethnic Studies Programs to Sociology, and (5) Improving the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities: Opportunities in Academic and Non-Academic Settings.

A second concern of CSREMS is the impact of diminishing federal funds, as for example in training grants, on the availability of financial support for an already minuscule number of minority graduate students. Obviously, reductions in external sources of funds may seriously jeopardize the continued financial support of all graduate students. However, in our view, the situation is perhaps much more critical for minority students. Hence, the Committee called upon the Council of the ASA to urge funding agencies, public and private, to at least maintain the current levels of funding of graduate students.

The third activity of CSREMS this year is helping departments and agencies locate minority candidates for vacancies. The Committee wishes to stress its serious limitations in this endeavor. Although the clearinghouse function is an important one, CSREMS has neither the resources nor the information at hand to perform this important service to the various departments and agencies. Minority candidates for job openings do not automatically "register" with CSREMS. Our knowledge of the possible availability of a candidate is usually second-hand. Thus, the most effective service we can perform is to transmit the names of presidents or chair of minority group caucuses in Sociology so that the inquirer may contact such organizations for a list of their members. Nevertheless, we should remind departments that a critical shortage of minority group soci-

ologists with PhD's does exist. Therefore, the recruiting process should begin quite early in the academic year and certainly not in May if they are at all serious about including minorities in their lists of candidates for positions. Further, this shortage dramatizes the continuing need for an accelerated pace of recruiting and training minority group doctorates in sociology.

The major work of CSREMS was accomplished through mail and telephone contacts this year. A Committee meeting was held for a full day during the Annual Meeting in Montreal. This was financed entirely by Committee members and/or their departments/agencies, except for a meeting room furnished by the ASA. The annual ASA financed meeting of CSREMS was held in Washington, D.C. June 19-21.

We wish to express our gratitude to our various departments for their assistance in facilitating our work, especially for the use of mail and telephone services. We also thank the central staff of the American Sociological Association for its continuing support of our activities. We especially thank Norma Blohm for typing the first draft of the manuscript for *The Handbook*.

James E. Blackwell, Chair

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Minority Fellowship Program enjoyed a very successful second year of operation during which its staff, members of the CMFP, and Fellows engaged in numerous activities beginning with the Annual Meeting in Montreal. The program is on a firm organizational footing as it moves into its third year. The major activities and events of the past year included: the attendance of the first cohort of Fellows at the Annual Meeting; the monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the Fellows; the selection of the second cohort of Fellows; the acquisition of funds for additional fellowships; and the selection of a new Program Director and the addition of new Committee members.

Seventeen Fellows attended the Annual Meeting in Montreal. An orientation seminar was held for them in which they met members of the Committee and staff members of the MFP. Rolf Lemming, a sociologist and research associate at the National Institute of Education, also participated in the seminar which was devoted to questions and answers about the MFP and graduate training in sociology. A reception was also held for the Fellows at which they met the President and President-Elect of the Association, members of Council, the staff of the Executive Office, and chairpersons of departments in which they had enrolled. In addition, the Fellows attended various sessions and met other sociologists and graduate students.

Program Director William A. Anderson and members of the CMFP monitored the progress of Fellows by visiting their departments. Discussions were held with the Fellows, their advisors, other minority graduate students, chairpersons, faculty members, chairpersons of graduate committees, and university administrators. The visits were helpful in acquainting persons with the MFP, in advising Fellows, and in helping Fellows solve some of their problems. An annual report from each of the Fellows and their principal faculty advisors were also used to evaluate the progress of the Fellows. These reports and findings from the monitoring visits clearly indicate that the first cohort of Fellows is fulfilling the expectations of the program.

Forty new Fellows were selected by the CMFP in March, 1975. Two

hundred and fifty-seven applications were received at the Executive Office. One hundred and ninety-one were completed applications. One hundred and one of these were from black applicants, 46 from Spanish-speaking, 36 from Asian and 8 from Native American applicants. One hundred and two of the applicants were male and 89 were female. Half of the new Fellows are female. Twenty of the Fellows in this second cohort will receive support from the ASA to begin or continue graduate work in the fall as a result of grants it received from the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs of the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Institute of Education. Of the 20 Fellows funded by the ASA, ten are black, six are Spanish-surnamed, two are Asian and two are Native American. The 20 unfunded Fellows selected include 10 blacks, 4 Spanish Americans, 3 Asian Americans, and 3 Native Americans. Efforts were made by the MFP staff to secure funding from universities for these unfunded Fellows. For example, graduate departments around the country were contacted and informed about these promising minority students. Most of these Fellows have now been admitted to graduate programs and offered some form of assistance.

In May the ASA received a grant of \$15,000 from the Cornerstone Fund. The funds will be used to support two new Fellows who can be reasonably expected to complete their dissertations during the 1975-76 academic year. These fellowships have been designated as the Sydney Spivack Minority Dissertation Fellowships, and will be administered by the MFP.

A search committee composed of Maurice Jackson, Jose Hernandez, Doris Wilkinson, and Raymond Mack recommended to Otto Larsen, the Executive Officer, that Phillip Carey of Oklahoma State be appointed to succeed William Anderson who is returning to his position in the department of sociology at Arizona State University in the fall. Phillip Carey accepted the offer of appointment and will take over the responsibilities of Director of the MFP on September 1, 1975. During the year Doris Wilkinson was also added to the CMFP to replace Raymond Mack and Helen Goulder replaced Cora Marrett on the Committee.

The MFP Committee wants to commend William A. Anderson for the energetic, effective and professional way in which he performed as Program Director. The Committee also wants to give special thanks to Otto Larsen for his continuing strong support of the program. Additionally the members of the CMFP are to be praised for their steadfastness, persistence and their insistence on high quality performance both from themselves and the Fellows. The Fellows are also to be congratulated for their fine work during the 1974-75 academic year.

Finally, we would like to thank everyone who has supported the MFP during the year.

Maurice Jackson, Chair

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WORLD SOCIOLOGY

At the 1974 ASA Montreal meetings, your committee met twice and ratified the proposals drafted earlier to establish on a firm footing differentiated sub-structures which are of two sorts: (a) liaison groups, charged with fostering international collaboration between American sociologists and specific regions of the world, (b) working groups, charged with developing new mechanisms and new conceptualizations for training American sociologists to think in international terms and to prepare them for international research. Members of the

standing committee are Elise Boulding (77), Roy Bryce-Laporte (76), Bogdan Denitch (75), Reuben Hill (75), Guy Rocher (77), and Edward Tiryakian (76). The following are coordinators of the various sub-groups: Allen Barton (Eastern Europe), Talcott Parsons (Soviet Union), William Liu (Asia), Alejandro Portes (Latin America), John Useem and Russell Dynes (Organizations with International Activities), Constantina Safilios-Rothschild and Jacques Dofny (New Mechanisms for Trans-Societal Development of Sociological Knowledge), Joseph Elder and William Brandt (New Mechanisms for Transnational Training of Sociologists). Persons having an active research interest in an area covered by a specific sub-group are invited to contact the appropriate coordinator for information about the group involved. It should be emphasized that liaison groups for other regions of the world may be constituted if there is a sufficient number of sociologists who wish to further collaboration and research with their counterpart in said region (e.g., Western Europe, sub-Sahara Africa); sociologists wishing to explore setting up a new liaison group are invited to drop in at the business meeting of the committee at the San Francisco meetings.

Since there was a substantial turnover in the members of the standing committee from the previous year and to prepare in advance for the San Francisco meetings, a special meeting of committee was held in Washington, D.C. on April 12, 1975. Others present were Otto Larsen and Larry Rhoades of ASA Executive Office, Russell Dynes, and two persons who presented the interest of their respective organization in international affairs and research: Dr. Steven Bailey, Vice President of the American Council on Education and Dr. George Coelho of HEW. Dr. Bryce-Laporte, as the member of the standing committee who resides in the Washington area, was charged with the task of making the committee visible to these and other national and international agencies in the Washington area who seek advice and assistance in international collaborative research. The committee also discussed the inputs it might make to the U.S. Commission on UNESCO. Those present felt that the special meeting was exceedingly fruitful. The division of labor between the parent committee and its sub-groups was clearly laid out, allowing the parent committee to undertake new activities and to perform new functions for the ASA, for its Executive Office, and for its Council. For example, it was suggested that the standing committee might be the appropriate body to formulate guidelines for the executive officer of ASA in recommending ACLS international travel grants and perhaps acting as an informal review board for such applications. The committee might also seek funding to bring distinguished visitors to appraise specific liaison groups of developments concerning the development of sociology in that region of the world—thus, through the committee's sponsorship, a Latin American sociologist one year might be invited to attend the annual ASA meetings and address the liaison group on Latin America; another year this could be a sociologist from Asia, etc. These are two of the future activities contemplated by the standing committee.

At the 1975 San Francisco meetings, coordinators of all sub-groups, or their representative, will be asked to inform the standing committee at a special meeting, open to all attending the ASA convention, on the following matters: (a) a brief overview of past activities of the particular group, (b) projection of its activities over the coming years, (c) problems and progress peculiar to the region or focus of

the particular sub-group. This evaluation and review of all the components of the Committee on World Sociology will enable the standing committee to be of major assistance to the ASA in planning its international role for 1980, in line with Otto Larsen's comments in the May 1975 issue of *Footnotes*. After this year, sub-groups will be asked to prepare annual reports to be sent to the parent committee.

We should also mention that during the past academic year, members of the committee and coordinators furthered the objectives of international cooperation and collaboration by participating in various international meetings of sociologists, and also provided advice for positions and proposals relayed to the committee by the Executive Office. It is appropriate here to mention that during the past three years, the committee has received much tangible encouragement and assistance from Otto N. Larsen, ASA Executive Officer; we are deeply appreciative of his efforts and support in giving this committee a momentum in making American sociology more attentive to the urgent needs of going beyond national boundaries (territorial and conceptual boundaries).

Two recommendations to ASA Council were formulated at the April 1975 meeting:

Recommendation that when there is an American member of ASA on the Executive Committee of International Sociological Association, he or she be made an associate member (non-voting) of the ASA Committee on World Sociology;
Recommendation that the Committee on World Sociology have appropriate liaison with the United States Commission on UNESCO.

Edward A. Tiryakian, Chair

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND PRIVACY

As last year, the Committee on Information Technology and Privacy has been dormant, without any business as a Committee. The Chair has served as the Association's representative to the Project Board of the "Confidentiality of Research Data Project," and can report satisfactory progress toward a final report. It is hoped that the Project's report can be reviewed by the Committee and passed on, with recommendations to the Council.

The Committee continues to stand ready with advice, information or referral on problems bearing on information technology and privacy, should the membership or the Council need it.

Eliot Freidson, Chair

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT STATISTICS

In response to the instruction given it in Council's resolutions of December 1973, the Committee:

1. Prepared a "Report on the Integrity of Federal Statistics in 1974" (see *Footnotes*, February 1975, p. 7). The report was presented to Council in December 1974 and circulated to appropriate individuals in the Executive Branch, the Congress, and selected professional associations. Official reaction will be summarized in a forthcoming issue of *Footnotes*.

2. Initiated discussions with kindred associations on "the establishment of a joint committee to develop, codify, and recommend principles for the organization and conduct of national statistical systems." In March, in response to the Committee's overtures, the American Statistical Association issued a proposal for a one-year Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Statistics to plan a longer-term activ-

ity to work on the concerns enumerated in our Committee's report. The proposed Ad Hoc Committee will include representatives of the American Sociological Association, American Statistical Association, Federal Statistics Users' Conference, National Association of Business Economists, and Population Association of America. All five associations have responded affirmatively, and the Ad Hoc Committee will meet soon to refine its mandate for approval by the parent associations.

3. Monitored the efforts of the National Center for Health Statistics to improve the timeliness of vital statistics publications. NCHS has made improvements in timeliness, which we hope will be reported to the membership in *Footnotes*.

4. Has yet to take action pursuant to the resolution authorizing it to negotiate with the Office of Management and Budget to seek removal of impediments to informed consent imposed by current interpretations of OMB Circular A-40. That resolution has been referred to the Committee on Information Technology and Privacy, which approved it, and forwarded to Council, which adopted it.

We are pleased to note that Leo Estrada, a member of the Committee, will soon join the staff of the Census Bureau to guide its efforts to improve the identification and enumeration of the Spanish Population of the United States. This subject has been a continuing interest of the Committee in recent years.

Robert Parke, Chair

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

The Committee on Environmental Sociology was organized in January, 1974 for the purpose of recommending guidelines to the ASA Council on the use of social research in environmental impact statement preparation. The demand for such guidelines comes both from the side of sociological practitioners and from that of operating agencies. Over the past decade there has been increasing Federal recognition of the need to consider social along with economic and environmental impacts of proposed Federal (and we may add, state and local) actions. Although NEPA is not explicit on the point, judicial interpretations have been tending toward the inclusion of greater social concern and social content. Recent legislation, such as the Land Use and Resource Conservation Act of 1975 (H.R. 3510), consistently provide for social impact assessment. Agency regulations, such as those issued by the Federal Highway Administration, have prescribed the assessment of social impacts in project planning. Procedures for the conduct of such studies have been outlined by the Army Corps of Engineers. The U.S. Forest Service is actively seeking to develop a set of guidelines for social impact assessment. These are only illustrative of the widening range of Federal interest in social impact assessment.

As sociologists and citizens, we must applaud the enactment and enforcement of these socially enlightened provisions. At the same time, we must recognize that the actual practice of social impact assessment has often fallen below professional standards and been relegated to a distinctly inferior position in the planning process. Time pressures and budgetary constraints have curtailed the effectiveness of these assessments. It is up to the Committee to propose standards of adequacy for their proper conduct.

Demand for guideline formulation comes from the side of the professions as well. For example, a work group on the social, legal, and institutional aspects of research needs related to

water for energy posed as problematic the "Development of suitable guidelines for the preparation of socio-economic-historical aspects of environmental impact statements for coal conversion projects." Noting that "Many of the environmental impact statements that have been prepared for large projects that could influence the quality of life of our citizens have not adequately included all of the socio-economic-historical aspects of the project," in part because their authors do not know what to include in them, the group urged the adoption of appropriate guidelines "before any additional environmental impact statements are prepared."

The Committee's assignment would therefore appear to be clearcut and its activity might be correspondingly direct. In fact it has proved quite otherwise. It has been our intention to have available for peer review at the annual meeting a document setting forth recommended guidelines for social impact assessment. Instead, it seems to some members that we are no closer to that goal than when we began. As one commented, "The more time I have spent on this document, the more confused I have become." While we can point to some progress in other directions, it remains that the desired product is not presently in hand and perhaps not even in sight. A researcher well-versed in the art of social impact assessment likewise observed, "It is appalling that though we need and demand a full-fledged method of proven validity for evaluating social impacts, we do not have one, so far as I know. The problem is how to start to grow such a method realizing that it will take many years if not, indeed, several decades." She concludes, "I really do not know how to cope with questions that start with the charge to recommend guidelines to the ASA Council, however important I think it is for the ASA to address itself to improving social impact assessment." What accounts for this difficulty?

In formulating guidelines for social impact assessment there are at least three main sources on which to draw: (1) the intellectual and research traditions of the discipline itself; (2) the operating codes of agencies charged with the conduct of such assessments; and (3) the previous experience of sociological practitioners in pursuing these studies. To date, all three have proven deficient. While any set of proposed guidelines must conform to accepted canons of professional excellence, there seems at present a lack of professional consensus as to their focus and substance. Certainly the corpus of sociological knowledge is not self-administering in relation to the analytic problem of social impact assessment. Rather it requires considerable interpretation and translation to opposite research settings. Secondly, operating agencies themselves are generally at a loss to provide specific criteria or procedures for the conduct of adequate social impact assessments. Third, the accumulated experience of sociological colleagues has been fragmentary, episodic, and inconclusive. In short, we are confronting extremely severe "state of the art" problems both in theoretical knowledge and practical application. What is the Committee doing about this?

In relating to these sources, we have taken a number of initiatives: some of the more informal ones are perhaps the more significant. Individually and severally, we have identified and communicated with upwards of 500 interested professionals within and without the discipline of sociology. We have contacted and interacted with around 200 Federal agency persons in Washington and around the country. We have created events and set-

tings within which the analytic problem of social impact assessment has been addressed. We have reviewed existing agency policies and procedures, though not very systematically. All these efforts will continue and intensify. The main thing, in my view, is that we have begun a process by which our objective may eventually be attained. Keeping that process going will be facilitated by formation of a Section on Environmental Sociology at the San Francisco meeting this August. While the scope of Section activities will doubtless broaden to encompass the full range of environmental interests and concerns, social impact assessment will likely remain prominent among them.

Perhaps the chief difficulty facing the Committee has been its own internal organization. What was called for but not yet achieved is a research orientation. Finding we did not possess the collective wisdom and professional judgment to produce needed answers, we must now create a process for seeking them out. In light of the numerous and generous offers of assistance by professional colleagues, it seems that this process can take shape by means of a series of peer reviews of environmental impact statements along the lines of The Institute of Ecology's Environmental Impact Assessment Project. Based on this case experience, we will be on securer grounds in recommending social impact assessment guidelines that are in any sense binding on sociological practitioners and official agencies. We have recognized the complexity of the task, and that coping with that complexity will require a sustained effort over years, not just months. We have also come to the realization, I believe, that such effort is justified on grounds of both professional and public interest.

C. P. Wolf, *Chair*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT

Following the mandate of last year, the Committee has concentrated its attention on the potential of the non-academic job market for sociologists. It seems likely that increasing numbers of sociologists are gainfully employed outside the academy, but this does not appear to reflect any new or overwhelming demand for sociologists *qua* sociologists. Rather, it reflects the fact that more persons with sociological training are "at work" in an increasingly differentiated society. The Committee has not conducted any systematic survey of such activities but judging from meetings, correspondence, and published reports, the following list of examples suggests the range of the non-academic job market.

- in the field of *religion*, the major faiths have impressive sociological research capabilities
- in the area of *health care* and public health services, sociologists are to be found on medical school faculties, in health maintenance organizations, psychiatric nursing, ambulatory health care centers, and so on.
- public programs in the social field are often in need of *evaluation research*—social program evaluation research (SPER)—and sociological training is often required.
- social planning* activities find sociologists on such projects as new towns, community development, urban planning.
- sociologists are to be found in organizations which deal with *inequality*: minority peoples, the handicapped, the poor, children, the exploited.
- research sociologists are at work in *elemosynary organizations*—ranging from national foundations to the thousand-and-one

local social services which render direct help or care.

- in recent years sociologists are to be found in institutes established for the purpose of developing *policy research* in such areas as the environment, peace, the future, population, social ethics. (Environmental impact studies typically call for sociological analysis)
- sociologists are often employed by agencies and establishments which provide facilities for *leisure and recreation*—a rapidly growing industry.
- in very recent times attention has been focused on the potential of *social accounting* and research sociologists are at work in programs of corporate social responsibility as well as in government.
- sociologists are widely employed by agencies and businesses engaged in *survey and market research*.

While this listing is obviously not exhaustive, the Committee believes that the sociological perspective has much to contribute to the "real" world and has organized a panel discussion for the San Francisco meetings in the hope of generating new information and interest. A conference of non-academic sociologists is also being planned for early next year.

John W. Riley, Jr., *Chair*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF NON-ACADEMIC SOCIOLOGISTS

This ad hoc Committee has been charged with establishing standards and criteria that would help safeguard professional, non-teaching sociologists against abuses in promotion and retention on the job and against unfair practices involved in the collection, presentation, and uses of data. At its first meeting in Montreal it was recognized that the Committee had to engage in a basic fact-finding effort to achieve its goals. It needed to know, specifically, something about the occupational settings in which non-teaching sociologists are employed and about the problems and disadvantages they actually experience.

The Committee met on January 31, 1975 to discuss plans for acquiring this information. It was decided not to conduct a direct survey of the non-teaching sociologists on the rolls of ASA. Such a survey would be costly and would overlap with information available from other sources. Instead, the Committee, through the pages of the May issue of *Footnotes*, asked sociologists to report by letter any difficulties and grievances they might have relevant to conditions of their employment or to their sociological work. Response to this solicitation has been far too light to yield a clear overview of the problems encountered by sociologists in non-academic settings.

One of the issues that the Committee will be considering at its next meeting is whether this response reflects an unsuitable method of inquiry or a general absence of problems specifically affecting sociologists and their professional work. Answers to this question will determine the direction the Committee takes in the future.

Leonard I. Pearlman, *Chair*

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY SECTION

The activities of the Medical Sociology Section this past year focused around three activities. The first of these concerned the final phases of work undertaken by the committee established to implement the Carnegie Grant which was awarded to the Medical Sociology Section in 1971. Various papers and monographs have been prepared or

are in progress which are concerned with: the humanization of health care, socio-medical health indicators, professional organization and control, psychological illness and primary medical practice, preventive health care and health maintenance, design of health services, and emerging health roles. The Medical Sociology Section Council requested and received permission from the Carnegie Grant to retain the unspent balance of the grant and to place these monies under the direction of a new Committee on Implementation, chaired by Sol Levine. The funds will be used to subsidize a special issue of *Medical Care* devoted to findings from the Carnegie Project and to bring relevant findings from the Project to the attention of policy makers in other ways. The second major activity of the Medical Sociology Section concerned the revision of certain of the by-laws of the Section. Article 4 of the by-laws was revised to read as follows:

Powers of Decision-Making

"The Council is vested in principle with the power to carry out all necessary operations for the Section, acting as the representative of the membership. It must conduct at least one business meeting of the Section annually to take place at the annual meeting of the ASA. The business meeting is devoted to discussion of issues presented by Council or by the membership represented by a petition of at least 25 members. The business meeting votes recommendations to the Council.

The Council vote is decisive on all issues except on those which involve the by-laws of the Section, and changes in Section policies. These issues, or others which the Council deems appropriate, are submitted to the membership by mail ballot. A majority of votes is decisive.

The Council will not conduct action in conflict with ASA by-laws."

In addition, the Council spent a significant amount of time discussing the pros and cons of a name change for the Section in the light of certain connotations that its present title "Medical Sociology Section" may carry, and also changes in the larger society that are not necessarily caught up in the title. It has been proposed that the name of the Section be changed from Medical Sociology either to Sociology and Health or Sociology of Health and Illness. The members of the Section will be balloted on this proposal. Finally, the Section worked diligently to try to organize an excellent and timely program of papers for presentation at the 1975 American Sociological Association meetings in San Francisco.

Renee C. Fox, *Chair*

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

The Section on Undergraduate Education, for the first time in 1974-1975, can talk about its past mistakes, accomplishments, and begin to write its history as the Section has now completed a second full year, and has its second chairperson and Council. During this second year many of the enduring ideas of the first year were grounded in actual programs. The vehicle for much of this grounding was the Section's Project, "A Program for the Assessment, Articulation, and Experimentation in Undergraduate Teaching in the United States", whose proposal was prepared by Hans Mauksch, then chairperson of the Section, and which was funded by the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education (HEW). The project, with the title obviously conceived by a sociologist, was based on the Council's work in Chicago, November, 1973. The funding began August, 1974. The Council met in St. Louis in December, first as the

project steering committee and then as a Council accomplishing much substantial project work and Council work.

The Section continues to receive correspondence from teaching sociologists in a wide range of institutional settings requesting information, advice, and help on a great many issues from the very specific to broad general concerns about curriculum and departmental organization. In the past year the Section and the project have had contact with over three hundred teaching sociologists in community colleges, small four year colleges, and large universities, many of whom are not in the communication network of ASA and regional associations. The dialogue between teaching sociologists in a wide variety of institutional context that began in the Section has spread to other settings and is a tangible contribution of the Section. In many ways the Section has become an informal ombudsman (person) for many people marginal to the communication network of meetings and journals. Through dialogue, teaching sociologists have found convergence upon problems and issues which encourages the Section that its project can have value and teachers of sociology in a wide variety of settings.

The Section has begun the collection of a file of carefully edited course outlines which are one of the most frequent specific requests received by the Section. The Section will also begin to gather information about activities dealing with undergraduate education in the regional associations. Another frequently requested activity has been information about the job market for undergraduate majors and curricula that emphasizes marketable skills at the undergraduate level.

A full day of program was executed at the annual meeting in Montreal. In the two morning sessions four workshops were held with the collective theme of How Do We Teach. Workshops addressed the topics of large classes, computer-assisted instruction, laboratory experiences in undergraduate curriculum, and simulations as a teaching tool. The afternoon sessions included a business meeting and ten roundtables, each discussing a particular undergraduate course. The Section Day program was well attended and evaluation cards indicated appreciation. At the business meeting two items were presented to the members; a dues increase from three to five dollars and a by-law change adding the immediate past chairperson to the Council membership.

Much of the energy of the Council in the next two years will be focused upon the completion of the project which has two more planned years of life. Secondly, the Council will begin to plan beyond the life time of the project. Third, the Council will plan activities which are directly related to meeting other needs of its membership which are beyond the concerns of the project. The Section will continue to recruit membership from as broad a spectrum as possible with emphasis on persons not now in the network of communication within the profession. The liaison functions of the new ASA Executive Associate, Larry Rhoades, has been particularly helpful in the Section in the last year.

Sharon M. McPherron, *Chair*

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

The Section was reorganized in the summer of 1974. The following officers were elected: James Kimberly, Chair; Sanford Dornbusch, Chair-Elect; Thomas Hood, Secretary-Treasurer. Elected to the Council were: John Doby, Barbara Sobieszek, Marvin Sussman, Ralph Turner, Chad Gordon, and Margaret Gordon.

At the 1974 business meeting a res-

olution was presented which would create subsections within the Section. The resolution was referred to a By-laws Committee which the Chair had appointed during the Council meeting. This Committee is charged with reviewing and revising the Section Bylaws in accordance with Section guidelines published by the Association. It will report at the 1975 Council meeting. The Committee consists of Ralph Turner, Chair, Barbara Sobieszek and Marvin Sussman.

The Council charged James Kimberly with organizing the 1975 program. The program is designed to address the general question of the nature of subfields as well as to present work on important theoretical problems. It is believed that the program can serve both of these functions because work on fundamental theoretical problems should have implications for definitions of subfields.

The program will consist of seminars on the following topics:

Developments in Situated Identity Research: C. Alexander, Presenter; Barbara Sobieszek, Discussant

Modeling the Cognitive Basis of Social Roles: Nick Axten, Presenter; Murray Webster, Discussant

Normative and Informational Social Influence: Two Distinct Social Processes: Bernard Cohen, Linda Flanders, Karen Glenn and Thomas Rundall, Presenters; Harold B. Gerard and Gary Schulman, Discussants

Equity Theory: Directions for Future Research: Keren Cook and Toby Parcel, Presenters; John Kervin, Discussant

Evaluating Theories of Status Inconsistency: Paul Crosbie, Presenter; James Wiest, Discussant

Behavior and Reinforcement: Robert Hamblin, Presenter; Martin Kozloff, Discussant

Effects of Changes in Amount of Resources on Social Systems: Barbara Meeker, Presenter; Thomas Fararo, Discussant

The Emerging Structural-Behavioral Theory: Richard Ofshe, Presenter; Carl Backman, Discussant

Toward a General Model of Social and Cognitive Consistency: Howard Taylor, Presenter; Carlton Hornung, Discussant

In accordance with existing Bylaws, the Chair appointed committees following receipt of nominations from the Council. The Committees are as follows:

Professional Affairs: Bob Hail, Chair; Joseph Berger, John Kinch

Publications: Richard Ofshe, Chair; Frank Miyamoto, Remi Clignet

Nominations: Barbara Meeker, Chair; Elizabeth Cohen, Thomas Pettigrew, Murray Webster, Charles Wright

A Chair-Elect and two Council members are to be elected for 1975-76. The election is scheduled for June.

It is hoped that the papers presented at the 1975 program can be collected into a published volume. James Kimberly, in coordination with the Publications Committee, is looking into possible sources of publication.

James C. Kimberly, *Chair*

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON THE SOCIOLOGY OF SEX ROLES

High interest was shown in the ASA Section on Sex Roles at the 1974 Annual Meeting held in Montreal

Large conference rooms were filled for the Section's three sessions, and the business meeting was well attended. Those attending the business meeting selected the following topics for the 1975 Section sessions: "Women and Deviance" to be chaired by Ron Miller, Brooklyn College; "What Do We Know About Sex Roles?" to be chaired by Athena Theodore, Simmons College; "Working Class Women" to be chaired by Barbara Carter, Federal City College. An additional session on "Historical and Contemporary Perspectives on Women in Work and Welfare" chaired by Joan Mandel, Temple University will be sponsored jointly by the Section and the Division on Poverty and Human Resources of the Society for the Study of Social Problems.

Members attending the business meeting also suggested several topics for the 1976 meetings. They are: "The Male Role in Society," "Women and Health," "Sex Roles and Religion," and "Sex Roles and Social Movements."

The following members comprise the Section's Council for the 1974-75 year: Pamela Roby, Chair; Helena Z. Lopata, Chair-Elect; Elizabeth M. Almqvist, Secretary-Treasurer; and Joan Huber, Jacqueline Jackson, Rita Seiden Miller, Arlie Hochschild, Constantina Safilios-Rothschild, Pepper Schwartz, Ruth Useem, and Helen Hacker, Council Members Elected-At-Large.

At the August business meeting, Betty Kirschner, Kent State University, was appointed to Chair the 1975 Nominations Committee. Pauline Bart, Athena Theodore and Natalie Sokoloff were appointed as a committee to examine the Lester Report on women and minorities in academe which was submitted to the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education and to report their findings to the Council of the Section on Sex Roles. Rita Seiden Miller, Brooklyn College, was appointed to coordinate the editing of bibliographies prepared by Section members on sex role research topics and to arrange for the publication and distribution of the bibliographies.

The ASA Section on Sex Roles is working cooperatively with the International Sociological Association's new research committee on sex roles. Persons interested in the ISA Committee should contact: Dr. Elise Boulding, Institute of Behavioral Sciences, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. Persons interested in having faculty members from foreign universities deliver lectures on sex role research should also contact Dr. Boulding.

Pamela Roby, *Chair*

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON THEORETICAL SOCIOLOGY

As of October 1974, the computer print-out of this section's membership list indicated 404 dues-paying persons. A good percentage of these were in attendance at the Montreal meetings of the Section, given a special feature being workshop sessions on a variety of theoretical themes at the University of Montreal. This year's program is being planned by Dennis Wrong, chair-elect of the Section.

During the year, Francesca Cancian was named to fill the vacancy on the Council created by the election of Dennis Wrong to the chair. Roscoe Hinkle graciously agreed to serve as Secretary when Arnold Nash regretfully resigned this position. Neil Smelser undertook to chair the section's committee on nominations. Martin Martel agreed to serve as the liaison person between the Theory Section and departments of sociology seeking to supplement students' interest in theory beyond the customary classroom approach.

We should also mention that this

year the Section betan the regularization of its newsletter. We will have in effect three issues a year: one prepared by the Chair, one by the Secretary, one by the Chair-Elect. In future years, the newsletters will provide information of Section activities, including past and forthcoming meetings, a bibliographical issue of recent innovative or major works in sociological theory (both in the United States and outside the United States), and the Chair's reflections on the state of theory in the United States.

Now in its eighth year, the Theoretical Section is in a healthy and vigorous condition.

Edward A. Tiryakian, *Chair*

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON ORGANIZATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The Section made some noteworthy progress in the past year. The roundtable discussion format on Section Day, introduced by Robert Dubin in 1973, was continued, with 39 sessions scheduled for our 1975 meetings. In addition, 2 plenary sessions, one on occupational sociology and one on organization theory, were planned. Some members have already expressed an interest in repeating this feature of our Section Day program in the future.

Our regional liaison officers were encouraged to develop workshops in conjunction with the meetings of regional sociological societies and to prepare reports on their activities for our Newsletter. Several impressive workshops were organized.

A special effort was made to establish information channels and cooperative conference activities with kindred organizations, e.g., the Research Committee on the Sociology of Organizations of the International Sociological Association, The Institute of Management Sciences, etc.

At the last annual business meeting of the Section, the members approved two new projects: a student essay contest and a membership directory. The purpose of the directory, which hopefully will be published triennially, is to facilitate communication among Section members. Keith Johnson, of the Illinois Institute of Technology, deserves the Section's gratitude for his yeoman work on the Membership Directory.

William M. Evan, *Chair*

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON METHODOLOGY

The activities of the Methodology Section were as follows during 1974-75: (1) Plans and arrangements were made for the various sessions that will be included in the Methodology Section program to be held at the Annual Meeting in San Francisco; (2) Recommendations were formulated for various suggested modifications of the By-Laws of the Section, and arrangements were made for a mail ballot of the members of the Section in order to determine their views on these modifications; (3) Election of the various officers of the Section were carried out by two mail ballots during the year; (4) Arrangements were made for the establishment of a Methodology Section Newsletter which will be sent out to members of the Section on a regular basis. The people who shouldered the main responsibility in carrying out these four activities were Jack Kasarda, Herb Costner, and George Bohrnstedt, respectively. In addition, Tad Blalock and Bob Hauser also were very helpful in connection with activities (1) and (3), respectively; the members of the ad hoc committee assisting Herb Costner with activity (2) consisted of Tad Blalock, Dick Hill, Bob McGinnis, and Karl Schuessler; and Ted Anderson has continued to

carry out the various responsibilities he has had as Secretary-Treasurer of the Section. We are very much indebted to all of these people for their great help in carrying out the activities of the Section.

Leo A. Goodman, *Chair*

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON CRIMINOLOGY

The activity of the Section since the Montreal meetings in 1974 has been largely devoted to preparing for three sessions scheduled for the San Francisco meetings. These are in addition to the meetings of the Council and the business meeting.

The three sessions were organized and will be chaired by Ilene Bernstein (Indiana U.), David Ward (U. of Minn.) and Alvin W. Cohn (Admin. of Justice Services, Inc.). The programs for these three sessions are virtually complete and will be included in the program published for the meetings in general by the ASA.

At the 1974 business meeting of the Section it was voted that the chair of the Section appoint committees to examine and report back to the membership on social policy with respect to (1) capital punishment, (2) prisoner's rights and/or coerced treatment, and (3) rape. The Chairman appointed Marvin Wolfgang and Hans Mattick to examine the first of these issues. Robert Martinson and Alvin Cohn were asked to consider the second, and Professor Linda Holmstrom was asked to chair a committee to deal with the third. It is expected that these issues will be discussed at the forthcoming sessions of the Council and of the Section.

Austin Turk of the University of Toronto will follow me as Chairman of the Section.

Alfred R. Lindesmith, *Chair*

REPORT ON THE SECTION ON THE SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

The activities of the Sociology of Education Section have concerned the Report of the ad hoc Committee on Planning on Development. That report, copies of which have been distributed to the members in a Section Newsletter, concerns ways in which the Section can engage in long-term research activities that in one way or another will involve substantial numbers of people and will represent an on-going collective effort that will contribute both to the sociology of education, specifically, and to sociology more generally.

Section Day activities were designed in part to treat substantively one aspect in the Committee's Report that concerning social trends and indicators. (The selection of this topic as the theme of Section Day was, of course, arbitrary; any other area of the Committee report would have served as well.) The point, however, was to use Section Day to explore at least one aspect of the Report in depth so that members could begin to assay the feasibility of the Report's recommendations prior to taking any action on the Report itself.

In addition to the customary Council and Business meetings, Section Day will consist of two two-hour sessions on the topic of "Social Indicators and Education." In the first, C. Arnold Anderson will present a paper entitled, "Designing Cross-Cultural Indicators of Trends in Education;" Leon Bramson and Alex Inkeles will be discussants. In the second, Herbert H. Hyman, Charles R. Wright, and John S. Reed will deliver a paper entitled, "Indicators of Public Knowledge: The Enduring Effects of Education;" Robert M. Hauser and Joe L. Spaeth will be discussants. One additional session chaired by Lionel Lewis will include papers of general interest to the sociology of education

and presented by Robert Quinn and Martha Baldi de Mandilovitch; Karl Alexander and Bruce Eckland; Luther Otto; and R. J. King.

One unhappy casualty in this year's Program will be the omission of the session consisting solely of student papers. This session was a highly successful one at the 1974 Meetings, but the crowdedness of this year's Program required several cuts in the Section Day schedule; student papers were only one. In subsequent years, when Section Day does not fall on the last day of the Meetings (as it does this year), including a session of student papers, one would hope, will become a fixture in the Section's activities.

This year's Nominating Committee was chaired by David O'Shea, Dan C. Lortie, John Meyer, David Nasir, and Peter H. Rossi served as its members. The Committee nominated the following slate: Chair-elect: Elizabeth Cohen and Edward L. McDill; Secretary: Roland Pellegrin, Richard A. Rehnberg, and Leila Sussman; Council: Charles E. Bidwell, Ernest Q. Campbell, Robert L. Crain, David Kamens, Jean Lipman-Blumen, James M. McPartland, Gertrude H. McPherson, Michelle M. Patterson, and Audrey J. Schwartz.

The increase in Section dues from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per year has been approved.

Robert Dreeben, *Chair*

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON THE COMMUNITY

The 1974 annual meeting in Montreal saw more than usual participation by community sociologists from outside the U.S. This was largely due to scheduling the World Congress of the International Sociological Association the previous week in Toronto. Informal discussions, as usual, were a particularly valuable part of our activity; they were helped significantly by our expanded use of Roundtables. Thanks in good part to Herman Turk, who arranged the Section Roundtables, a number of discussions were initiated which were hard to break off at the end of the 1½ hour sessions. Several moved to lobbies and hallways, but in planning for 1975, an effort has been made to help sustain these clustered discussions.

The 1975 San Francisco program has been arranged largely by the program committee, consisting of Charles M. Bonjean, Chairman; John Kasarda, Roland Liebert, Eugene Litwak, and Richard Berk. Included are two paper sessions in the morning and sixteen Roundtables in the afternoon. Informal discussions can proceed at the Roundtables, and be continued in our Section room at other times. Wednesday evening in particular has been set aside to permit informal groups to gather for this purpose. The Section room will probably be available other evenings as well for interested groups. In some cases about five to ten persons are arranging in advance to meet in order to carry on longer than is possible in the program period.

Scheduled immediately after the Roundtable sessions is the Business Meeting to which all members of the Section are invited. A Council meeting for Section officers is also being scheduled.

The Business Meeting will be followed by the Reception. The officers are still discussing how best to organize the Reception. For two years William D'Antonio, our able and agile Secretary-Treasurer, has made full use of the Section reception to advance social research. Prior to the 1974 reception, a questionnaire was mailed to the Section's 400-odd members asking their plans regarding the Reception. Of these, 25 responded that attendance at the cocktail party was likely, and included a check for

\$3. These funds permitted purchase of various alcoholic and (a few) non-alcoholic beverages, plus the rental of a suite. Even though the reception did not appear on the printed program (the suite room number cannot be known in advance) and most persons attending walked over from the Business Meeting, 65 persons ended paying \$3 to enter. Unfortunately, this large turnout exhausted much of the beverages and crowded people into the hallway. I did, however, generate a net surplus of \$51.85.

This experience has led to discussion as to how best to proceed for the future. The two basic options considered are (1) continuing the arrange-it-ourselves approach. This can permit more alcohol per person for a fixed entry fee, and thus may encourage conviviality. Depending on the number of persons attending, it could be completed at less cost than option #2, although this depends on the hotel fee structure, still not available. (2) holding a cash bar reception arranged by the hotel staff, as is done by most ASA groups. The Section must guarantee a minimal amount, but it would be zero if exceeded by cash bar receipts—probably if attendance continues as in the past. Option #2 permits using a larger room and does not demand advance payment; it permits students and other non-Section members to join us, and to consume any quantity desired. It thus encourages informal discussion among possibly more persons than option #1, costs each individual about the same as option #1 if he consumes two drinks (at about \$1.25 each), costs him less if he is poor or a non-drinker, and costs him more if he drinks three or more drinks. The cash bar (option #6 approach might be tried for a year to give us experience with both approaches.

This momentous issue for our Section may become the subject of a referendum. In the meantime, the Secretary-Treasurer is carefully maintaining detailed records on the various arguments, data on past results, and promises to prepare continued scholarly reports on the matter.

Not only has Bill D'Antonio served the Section as Secretary-Treasurer, Bill Collector, and Liquor Procurer, he has arranged for his departmental colleague Joseph Holtzman to serve as Editor of our Newsletter. The Newsletter has continued to keep us informed of program possibilities, nominations and elections, and other Section activities. As this is the last year for both Bill and Joe, we must offer them a Section toast for having created several important traditions.

Roland Warren deserves major credit for having served as a most able Chairman for the first two years of the Section's existence. He helped the Section get underway in masterful fashion.

The Nominations Committee consisted of Herman Turk, Chairman; Roland Liebert, William Hanna, and Willis Sutton. Candidates were nominated for three Council positions, two vacated by the end of term, and a third vacated by T.N. Clark becoming Chairman of the Section. The term of the Secretary-Treasurer also expired. A slate will be presented to the membership of the Section and the election of new officers will be held soon.

To try to keep members informed of each other's activities and interests, John Walton and Claire Gilbert undertook a survey of the membership in 1974. The response rate was unfortunately low, but the results did provide some tentative results, available in a summary prepared by Jonn Walton and distributed at the Montreal meeting.

There now are several organizations which overlap in their concerns for community and urban affairs. The SSSP Committee on Community Re-

search and Development has existed for some time. With the creation three years ago of our ASA Section on the Community, an effort has been made to channel some of the more specifically developmental concerns toward the 55SP committee, and more sociological activities toward the ASA Section. These distinctions are vague and arbitrary, but if they remain as points of differentiation they do help people with similar interests exchange papers and meet one another more easily. The International Sociological Association's Committee on Community Research holds panel meetings only every four years with the ISA World Congresses, and is more international and research (in contrast to teaching or service) oriented than the ASA Section or 55SP Committee. Specialized conferences of the ISA Committee are held more often, but its most regular on-going activity has been coordination and diffusion of information about current urban research. This takes place primarily through the "mini-journal" (about 80 pages an issue), *Comparative Urban Research*. Edited by William John Hanna, it is provided without additional charge to members of the ISA Committee (\$3 annual fee).

Secondary analysis of community data is increasingly being used as a mode of research and teaching by members of the Section. A Roundtable in this area is included for the San Francisco meeting, and a special conference or effort toward preparation of focused papers has been considered. Charles Bonjean, Chairman-Elect of the Section, has expressed tentative interest in editing a special issue of the *Social Science Quarterly* and/or book devoted to secondary analysis.

Herman Turk has been investigating possibilities, from ASA sources and others, for one or more conferences.

Terry Nichols Clark, *Chair*

REPORT OF THE USA REPRESENTATIVE TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The activities of the International Sociological Association during the past year were highlighted by the VIII World Congress of Sociology which met in Toronto, Canada, from August 19 to 24, 1974, under the leadership of its president, Dr. Reuben Hill of the United States of America. The Congress was attended by more than 3,000 registered delegates who represented eighty countries. Approximately one-half of this number, including 991 from the United States, were from countries of North America and approximately another thirty percent were representatives of European countries. More than 293 scientific sessions were presented around the Congress's general theme of "Science and Revolution in Contemporary Societies."

The Toronto meeting provided an opportunity for discussion and evaluation of the operations of the Association under the revised statutes adopted at the VII World Congress at Varna in 1970. At the outset of its meetings, the Council of Delegates was presented with five proposed amendments to these statutes, only two of which were approved. Neither of the amendments acted upon favorably altered the basic principles or structural organization of the Association. One of the adopted amendments makes it possible for an individual to join more than two research committees. The second limits an individual member to serving on the Board of no more than two research committees, and to holding a principal office—president, vice-president, or secretary—in only one research committee.

Both the report of the Secretariat and the deliberations of the Council and Executive Committee reveal the continuing problems the ISA experiences as it attempts to meet the organization's purposes of advancing the discipline and promoting the interests of its membership through increasing contacts of scholars from various countries. Some of the difficulties are inherent in the diverse composition of the Association's constituency which requires that varying interests be accommodated. Representatives from the Western countries, the Socialist countries, and the developing countries often hold different perspectives on sociological issues, and the governance of the Association at times is determined by coalitions formed among these groups. It is fair to state that the work of the Council and the Executive Committee, owing to the manner by which these bodies are constituted and to the rules governing voting, is often reflective of political interests. This is in contrast to the operations of the research committees in which scientific interests are more likely to dominate, despite differences in political viewpoints held by their members. It is important to note that the four members of the Research Council who hold associate member status on the fifteen-member Executive Committee of the Association represent a decided minority. At Toronto, a proposal to increase the Research Council's representation on the Executive Committee from four to six members was defeated.

Another major problem of the ISA is that the Council of the Association lacks continuity in its leadership efforts. It meets at the time of the World Congress, following which the execution of policy between congresses usually is left to the Executive Committee. The actual operation of the Association, then, is exercised by a small group of members, many of whose constituencies are extremely small—as is true of the representatives of most of the developing countries in which sociology is only now emerging as a recognized discipline.

In addition to problems of governance, there are other conditions which affect the Association. It is not possible for many of the research committees to meet as often as they should. A major contributor to this condition is the lack of available funds to support the attendance of members at meetings. As a result of this, only thirty-four general meetings of research committees were held in the quadrennium between the VII and VIII Congresses, with eighteen of these taking place in Western Europe and ten in Eastern Europe. North America was the site of only four of these meetings. It does appear that more frequent meetings of the research committees are indicated, and that a larger number of regional meetings should be held. Regional meetings become important inasmuch as many individual members are unable to attend either the congresses or meetings of research committees when they are held at distant places.

A highly successful regional conference on "Sociology and Social Development in Asia" was held in Tokyo under the joint sponsorship of the ISA and the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO from October 16 to 22, 1973. Sixty-five sociologists from predominantly Asian countries participated in these meetings. It should be noted that a contributor to the number in attendance was the fact that all regular participants except those living in Japan received travel grants and many of these, and others, received assistance toward meeting the costs of their living expenses.

A proposal to change the period intervening between world congresses

from four to six years was defeated. The proposal was supported by the ISA Executive Officer who argued that planning for the World Congress absorbed too much valuable time which the Secretariat should devote to other developmental activities. He indicated, further, that many members were left dissatisfied by the large-scale nature of the Congress. One factor mentioned in support of retaining the present schedule was that the timing of the Congress coincides with the terms of the elected officers and members of the Executive Committee.

Despite retention of the present arrangement, many members are of the opinion that improvements in the format of the World Congress are in order. Professor Ralph H. Turner, the USA alternate delegate to the Council who has attended many of the congresses and was present at all Council meetings at Toronto, expressed the view that the time had come to change the orientation of the Congress. He suggested that the number of topics as well as the number of sessions should be reduced, and that the role of the research committees as working groups during the congresses should be reinforced.

The officers elected to serve during the 1974-1978 period are: Dr. Tom Bottomore of the University of Sussex, Great Britain, president; and the following three vice-presidents: Drs. Anouar Abdel-Malek, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France; Ulf Himmelstrand, Uppsala University, Sweden; and Alain Touraine, Director, Centre d'Etudes des Mouvements Sociaux, Paris, France.

With the change of the seat of the ISA Secretariat from Milan, Italy to Montreal, Canada, effective as of August 25, 1974, Professor Celine Saint-Pierre of the University of Quebec at Montreal became the Executive Secretary, replacing Professor Guido Martinotti, and Professor Kurt Jonassohn of Sir George Williams University of Montreal became the Deputy Executive Secretary.

Professor Reuben Hill of the University of Minnesota, the immediate past president of the Association who contributed in a substantial way to the development of the scientific work of the ISA through the promotion of the research committees and regional meetings, was elected a member of the Executive Committee. He and Professor Morris Janowitz of the University of Chicago, an associate member of the Committee elected by the Research Council, are the only members from the United States now serving on the Executive Committee. Professor Janowitz serves also as a member of the Coordinating Committee of the Research Council.

For the first time in the Association's history a female member, Ms. Magdalena Sokolowska of Poland, was elected to membership on the Executive Committee. This action was well received. But at the final plenary session animated presentations were made for greater participation of women in the governance of the Association. The advocates of this position pointed out that approximately thirty percent of the delegates in attendance at the Congress were female. Based upon the discussion, a formal request was made by the women sociologists to have a female observer at meetings of the Executive Committee. The observer would not have voting privileges but would be supplied all information furnished other Committee members and would have the privilege of participating in all meetings and proceedings of the Executive Committee. The request was formally placed before the Council and was defeated by a vote of fifteen to twelve, with one abstention.

Women participants from the United States were active in the spon-

sorship and support of the request for a female observer, and Dr. Joan Aldous of the University of Georgia was mentioned as the leading candidate for this role. Following the defeat of the request, President Bottomore asked the Executive Committee to investigate ways to insure greater participation of women in the affairs of the ISA. The motion to have a female observer at Executive Committee meetings was supported by the USA representative on the Council, and the movement to broaden the participation of women in ISA affairs has the support of the Executive Officer of the ISA.

The selections of a site and theme for the next Congress were not made at Toronto, owing to the absence of a firm invitation at that time. They were made since by the Executive Committee at its May meeting in Paris. The IX Congress will meet in Uppsala, Sweden, during the third week of August, 1978, with the Swedish Sociological Association and the University of Uppsala serving as hosts. The theme for the Congress will be "The Theory and Practice of Social Development."

Regional congresses of the ISA are being planned for Havana, Cuba in 1976 and for Cairo, Egypt in 1978.

Despite the continuing problems of the ISA, it is evident that considerable progress has been made during the past few years in promoting the scientific character of the organization and the scholarly interests of the membership. Much of the impulse for this, as mentioned earlier, can be attributed to the immediate past president, Professor Reuben Hill and his associates, and to the works of the Research Council. There is reason to believe that this thrust will be continued by the present administration under the leadership of President Bottomore who, while serving as a vice-president, directed the Research Council. Already, the Executive Committee has been requested by him to review voting procedures for officers and members of the Executive Committee and to make recommendations to the Council of Delegates. Hopefully, some procedures will be recommended and approved by which the present system of allowing a single vote to each of the national associations that make up the Council can be modified. The present system takes no account of the wide variations in size and development among the forty-three national associations and admits of cleavages by which the smaller associations may exercise an influence disproportionate to their size and development.

From the time of the organization of the ISA, the associations representing the United States have played a leading role in support of the ISA objectives. The support of both USA organizations and individual scholars has remained steadfast. During the past year the ASA, for example, contributed \$10,000 to the Travel Grants Committee to assist scholars, mainly from the developing nations, to defray the expenses connected with attending the VIII World Congress. At the same time, the ASA voluntarily increased its dues from \$1,400 to \$2,000.

The number of scholars from the USA who hold individual membership is larger than the number from any other single country. Approximately one-third of the presidents of the thirty-four research committees are USA sociologists, and large numbers of sociologists from this country serve also as vice-presidents and secretaries of the research units.

The continuing commitment of the United States to the ISA is grounded in the belief that the organization provides an indispensable matrix for increasing contacts among scholars in sociology and the facilitation of

comparative studies.

G. Franklin Edwards, *Representative*

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Overshadowing all other UNESCO events of the past year were the anti-Israel resolutions adopted by the 18th General Conference in November, 1974. Passage of these highly politicized resolutions and the subsequent withdrawal of financial support by several Member States and the refusal of many scientists, artists, educators, publicists and others to participate in UNESCO programs call into question UNESCO's ability to fulfill its constitutional objectives of building the defenses of peace through international cooperation in the fields of science, education, culture, and communications.

This report, therefore, will deal chiefly both with the Israel resolutions and the social science program of UNESCO. A brief word, first, concerning the general activities of the National Commission may be in order.

The U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, in addition to its function of advising the Department of State and the U.S. Government regarding UNESCO programs, undertakes to develop operational programs in this country which are both consistent with U.S. policy objectives and also have an international dimension. This past year the Commission emphasized programs for population control, environmental protection, human rights, child development, energy conservation, and the International Women's Year. Special attention was given to the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) program and to the development of a strong cultural program.

I am pleased to report that the U.S. National Commission and the U.S. Delegation to the 18th General Conference worked diligently and vigorously to prevent passage of the resolutions affecting Israel and are currently making strong efforts to achieve the reversal of these General Conference decisions. The American Delegation's position has been properly described as decent and humane. Among other measures, the Commission, through its Executive Committee, requested the Secretary of State to undertake expeditiously the submission of the issue on sanctions against Israel to the International Court of Justice at The Hague on the grounds that the decision taken by the 18th General Conference was not in accordance with UNESCO's Constitution.

Previously, on December 5, 1974, at its annual meeting at Delevan, Wisconsin, the Commission passed a general resolution condemning the actions of the General Conference. The operating paragraphs of this resolution are: The U.S. National Commission for UNESCO:

1. *Deplores* those actions taken at the UNESCO General Conference which turned that Conference away from UNESCO's basic purpose as a forum of exchange of ideas, knowledge, and assistance to member states,
2. *Condemns* the actions taken at the 18th Session of the General Conference of UNESCO against the State of Israel, the effect of which is to impose indefensible sanctions on a member state and to deny it regional affiliation,
3. *Urges* the Director-General, in order to preserve the fundamental purposes of UNESCO and promote a sense of world community, to make full use of the authority of his position and the discretion granted to him in the resolutions to achieve the full participation of Israel in UNESCO,
4. *Urges* the United States govern-

ment to exert every effort to nullify the deleterious effects of the resolutions, by, among other ways, seeking Israel's immediate admission as a member of the European Regional Group and restoration of full UNESCO assistance to Israel.

5. Urges the United States to maintain its support of UNESCO's constitutional aims and operating programs in the fields of education, science, and culture, and most especially:

- a. That the Congress continue to appropriate funds to meet the United States contribution to the UNESCO budget in accordance with our treaty obligation; and,
- b. That U.S. scholars, artists, scientists, educators, and others continue to participate in UNESCO activities to insure that the intellectual and moral strength of U.S. professional communities will continue to play a part in maintaining high standards and integrity in UNESCO's programs.

Point 5a was addressed to the issue of the Case amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill. As passed by Congress and signed into law by President Ford that amendment reads:

"(h) Congress directs that no funds should be obligated or expended directly or indirectly to support the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization until the President certifies to the Congress that such Organization (1) has adopted policies which are fully consistent with its educational, scientific, and cultural objectives and (2) has taken concrete steps to correct its recent actions of a primarily political character."

I concur in the judgment of one of the members of the U.S. Delegation to the 18th General Conference, Mr. Stephen Hess, that there is much worth saving in UNESCO and that there is much worth doing through UNESCO. I should like, therefore, to recommend that the ASA Council continue its efforts to convince UNESCO of the folly of its politicized stance toward Israel. At the same time, in order that the ASA may continue to have an opportunity to influence decisions respecting the social science and related programs of UNESCO, I also recommend that the Council take no action that would jeopardize ASA's ability to have representation on the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO or that would foreclose its maintaining cooperative relationships with the International Sociological Association, a UNESCO-created and UNESCO-subsidized international non-governmental organization.

Among the major achievements of the U.S. National Commission was the preparation of a draft resolution (DR-224) in support of the social sciences in UNESCO. This led to the adoption by the 18th General Conference of a recommendation that "the social sciences be assigned a high priority for the next decade" and that the Director General consider ways and means of integrating the social sciences both thematically and organically into the Organization's planned program for the immediate future. Pursuant to these recommendations, the newly elected Director-General, Mr. Amadou M'Bow, and the Executive Board of UNESCO are currently reexamining the role of the social sciences in UNESCO. Your representative served with other social scientists, both Commission and non-Commission members, on a special committee to advise the Department of State on this topic. Emphasis was placed on the need to provide the social sciences in UNESCO with greater visibility, respectability, unity, and financial support and, at the same time, to create the type of attractive intellectual climate within UNESCO that would insure the willingness of distinguished and able social sci-

entists to serve on UNESCO's staff.

ASA members may be interested in knowing that the UNESCO Social Science Program for the 1975-76 biennium was approved at the level of \$6,918,100. This program includes (1) the international development of the social sciences through contributions to basic thinking in the social sciences, encouragement of the institutional and organizational development of the social sciences, especially in developing countries, and cooperation with international non-governmental social science organizations; (2) promotion of the development of social science methods of analysis and planning relevant to UNESCO's missions, including development of systems of social indicators and simulation models; and (3) the application of the social sciences to such problem areas as human rights, peace, development, drug abuse, population, the quality of the human environment, and the impact of trans-national corporations on development and international relations.

Your representative continues to serve on the Executive Committee and Program Committee of the National Commission.

Harry Alpert, Representative

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE CONSORTIUM ON PEACE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND DEVELOPMENT (COPRED)

COPRED has continued to disseminate information and coordinate activities about peace research and education. Much of this work is done through the Networks (formerly known as Task Forces). Among the notable activities during the past year are the following. The *Research Inventory and Utilization Network* is exploring the possibility of establishing a world order indicators system. The *Peace Action Network* is developing a manual on experiential learning and non-violent action training. The *Peace Studies Network* continues to offer curricular material, consultation, and short courses for university faculty on conflict regulation. The *Primary and Secondary Peace Education Network* is producing a multi-media show to introduce teachers to peace education.

The COPRED Executive Committee met in October, 1974 in Columbus, Ohio and in February, 1975 in Washington D.C. in conjunction with the International Studies Association meetings. The COPRED Council Meeting will be held in October, 1975 (changed from the usual spring meeting time). COPRED is now formally affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Louis Kriesberg, Representative

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE INTERPROFESSIONAL COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

This has been another quiet year for ICED. It appears that many of the activities that were formerly carried out by ICED's Task Force on Liaison with Social and Behavioral Sciences have been transferred to a newer organization, the Environmental Impact Analysis Research Council, which was established by the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1973. The purpose of this organization is "... to advance engineering knowledge and practice through stimulating and guiding research and assisting the financing thereof in the field of environmental impact analysis; to organize research projects; to interpret the findings of such research in cooperation with professional committees; and to make available information and recommendations resulting from such research."

Two sociologists, Robert Gutman, Rutgers University, and Dorothy K. Newman, Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, are currently among the members of EIARC.

J. Brewer, Representative

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES

The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies is of considerably greater scope than its name implies. It is an interdisciplinary organization concerning itself with the study of the diverse peoples inhabiting the area of Eastern Europe, the Balkans, and the Soviet Union. While Slavic nationalities have a numerical advantage in this geographic area, the great majority of nationalities are not Slavic. Communist authority is only one defining characteristic, but not an all embracing one. By common agreement Greece and Greek studies are included, while Mongolia is not. The Baltic nationalities and Finns living in the Soviet Union are included, while Finland is not. Consequently, perennial battles are waged to change the name of the Association. It seems that the only reason these efforts have not succeeded is that no one has come up with an acceptable and clearcut alternative. The argument over the name of the Association is a serious one because it reflects the basic divisions between members over focus and priority in the publications and projects of the Association.

The Association is composed of some 2,500 members (1976 dues are \$20.00 regular; \$25.00 joint; \$7.50 student and Emeritus; and a special rate of \$6.50 for students at Institutional Member Universities), 9 Regional Affiliates, and some 40 recently established Institutional Members, with promises from many more institutions to join. The major publication of the Association is *Slavic Review*, a quarterly journal in its 34th volume. The new editor of the journal is James R. Millar, an economist at the University of Illinois. The other more important publications include a weekly *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* published since 1949, and *American Bibliography of Slavic And East European Studies* published regularly since 1963 and now covering the period of 1961-72. The Bibliography in its present form lists articles, book chapters, and book reviews in the English language published in the U.S. and elsewhere.

Of the various standing Committees two are of greatest interest to sociologists. The Research and Development Committee under the chairmanship of George W. Hoffman, a geographer at the University of Texas in Austin, has been functioning for the past 3 years with seed money from the Ford Foundation and additional funds are generally sought to supplement the various projects. As of January 1975, the Committee supported 16 projects which included conferences such as those dedicated to the subject of *Women in Russia* (Stanford, May 2-June 1, 1975), and *Recent Soviet Historiography on Russian History* (Chapel Hill, April 3-6, 1975), as well as a number of individual projects. One of the recently concluded state-of-the-field reviews sponsored by the Committee is Linda L. Lubrano's *Soviet Sociology of Science*. The Board of Directors at its January 1975 meeting adopted the following guidelines for research sponsored by the Association: 1. All research must be openly conducted and the results openly disseminated; 2. Directors of projects undertaken by the Research and Development Committee must be informed precisely

about the source of funds by which their work is supported, and must acknowledge in writing the fact that they have been so informed; 3. Prior to the start of funded research, project directors are expected to have informed participating scholars on the source of all funds to be utilized. Members of the Research and Development Committee will respond to inquiries from individual scholars and entertain new suggestions.

In April 1974, the Association set up a print shop under a special lease-purchase arrangement with A.B. Dick Co. To make use of the acquired equipment a decision has been made to publish scholarly materials. The Publications Committee, under the chairmanship of Alfred E. Senn, a historian at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, is in charge of reviewing manuscripts of all sizes for publication by the Association. The procedures adopted by the Committee assume that the Association will hold the copyright and pay no royalty. Publication will usually be from typed copy for a camera in 8 1/2 by 11 format.

The Board of Directors of the Association consists of persons elected-at-large and organizational representatives. The organizations represented in addition to the ASA are American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages, American Economic Association, American Historical Association, American Political Science Association, and Association of American Geographers. The ASA has been represented on the Board only since January 1975.

Annual meetings of the Association are held in conjunction with the meetings of a regional affiliate. The 1975 meetings will be held in Atlanta, October 9-11. Sociologists are well represented at the meetings and a number of sessions will deal with subjects of interest to sociologists. Of special importance are panels on "The Status of Social Sciences in the USSR," with recent emigres from the USSR as participants, including a sociologist; "Sociology and Society" with four papers by recent sociology Ph.D.'s who did research in the Soviet Union; a session on "Nationality Problems in Multi-Ethnic Communist Societies"; a session on "Demographic, Historical, and Geographic Aspects of Fertility in Russia"; a session on "Social Aspects of the Soviet Economy"; and a session on "Sex And Society in Russia 1905-1936." The 1976 meetings will take place in St. Louis, Missouri, and the 1977 meetings are planned for Columbus, Ohio.

Alex Simirenko, Representative

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE COMMITMENT TO AFFIRMATIVE ACTION BY THE U.C. BERKELEY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Conducted by The Joint Committee on the Status of Women of The Pacific Sociological and The American Sociological Associations

Introduction
Early in the academic year 1973-74, at the University of California, Berkeley, the League of Associated Women, an organization concerned with Affirmative Action, filed a complaint against the Department of Sociology. Addressed to Dr. Arlene Kaplan Daniels, chairperson of the Pacific Sociological Association Committee on the Status of Women and Minorities, the complaint charged discrimination against women and minorities in hiring practices. Dr. Daniels, in turn, established liaison with the parallel committee of the American Sociological Association, and contacted Dr. Cora B. Marrett, Chairperson of the ASA Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology.

By requesting that an ASA representative participate in investigating the complaint, Dr. Daniels followed the mandate of the regional committee to engage in investigations and projects at distances too far and at expense too great for the national committee network. And she initiated a precedent and format by which national and regional committees could work together on problems of common professional concern.

The investigation, which took place over a four-week period in March and April, 1974, consisted of one evening of interviews, and a one-day visit to the UC campus by the entire committee. Two additional days of investigation were undertaken by local committee members. Finally, the committee contacted persons not in the area by mail and telephone.

The Substance of the Complaint

The complaint has a history within the administrative hierarchy of the University of California at Berkeley. The chairperson of the Affirmative Action Committee of the Academic Senate had questioned the hiring practices of the sociology department and had received no satisfactory response. Also, the women's caucus in the sociology department had protested to the chancellor but received no response.

The core of the complaint against the department concerns secret hiring practices counter to Affirmative Action guidelines. Two advertised positions disappeared after Affirmative Action candidates were nominated by the Personnel Committee. A position for a social demographer disappeared when the Personnel Committee nominated a woman. And a Chicano Studies position disappeared after the committee nominated a Chicano. Shortly after the department voted against accepting these nominees, according to the complaint, two white men who met neither of the publicized job requirements were placed in new positions not publicly announced in advance.

Departmental Justification

The good faith efforts made by the department are demonstrated in the following ways. There are now three women and four blacks on the faculty; one from each category is tenured. One woman was hired after many departmental members joined a university-wide fight against the nepotism rules. Another was hired over two excellent male candidates to whom prior commitments had been made. A majority of the temporary (acting) assistant professors chosen from among students are women. The department has made a diligent search for a professor of Chicano studies and has a promise from the administration for an eventual slot should a suitable candidate be found. The department has pledged to admit a ratio of 50-50 male and female graduate students, despite one senior faculty member's estimation that in terms of excellence, the ratio should be closer to 70-30. Efforts were made to recruit minority graduate students before AAP requirements existed.

Explanations for the behavior seen as lacking commitment to AAP are the following. Neither the Chicano studies nor the demography candidate were strong enough to warrant offers. Another female candidate (considered when the two new slots appeared) was variously described as not strong enough because her work was below one of the male candidates or because her area was not needed or because the department does not hire its own Ph.D.'s. Since the Personnel Department saw her as equal to the other two candidates, they did not support her strongly but left the decision to the department. And there were prior commitments to the two white males for the next available openings made in September 1972 before AAP guide-

lines at UCB explicitly prohibited such agreements.

The two men found in an earlier search were hired in positions which existed prior to or independent of the two advertised positions and so the advertisements were not intentionally misleading. The department persuaded the administration to establish one of these slots because of growing enrollment in sociology. The openings ultimately filled by two white males were not advertised because they were tentative and questionable until the last moment. When the demography position was not filled, the administration allowed the department to hire a qualified candidate in another field. The advertisement for positions in demography and Chicano studies (when such positions were really not available) occurred because of poor synchronization of efforts and faulty communication between department and personnel committee and department and the administration.

Complainants' Rebuttal

Dissenters argue that these claims provide no evidence of a positive attitude toward Affirmative Action. The appearance of minorities and women in faculty positions was not in and of itself a sign of good faith; it does not necessarily mean either a broad search or a review of other equally qualified minority and women candidates. One woman was hired as a person of superior excellence, demonstrated by her market value (competing offers) and her greater experience and training than the two competing male candidates. Another woman rated "outstanding" by student senior faculty was hired when many groups demanded a woman appointee. Student pressure may also account in part for the presence of the tenured black who had previously rejected non-tenure offers at UCB and received tenure only when he had competing offers.

Moreover the Department of Sociology does not evince the special concern for Affirmative Action candidates that AA guidelines require; but rather holds such candidates to capricious or extremely high standards. One female candidate was invidiously compared to one male candidate on publication and to another male on area of needed expertise in the department. If she had been compared to the first on teaching, she would have been considered demonstrably superior. And if she had been compared to the second on publication, she would also have been superior. The Personnel Committee ranked her superior to one male candidate and equal to the other. If the department were truly committed to Affirmative Action, she would have been a strong candidate on the basis of this evaluation.

The claim of "prior commitments" is a dubious argument. First it is used for men and not women. Similar "commitments" have been withdrawn from women brought to the department on the ground that "no slots were available." Second, no written evidence for the commitments exists. One senior faculty member denies they were made and other sources heard one of the men speak of worry about his chances for a post just because he had no such commitment in writing.

There is reason to indicate that the announcements for the position of demographer and Chicano studies expert were misleading. After the announcement in October 1973, and a highly qualified woman candidate in demography applied, the position was withdrawn and a white male—with no experience in demography—was hired in Winter 1973-74.

Finally, since negotiations between the department and the administration are not public, the department's

good faith in advertising for a specialist in Chicano studies and a demographer cannot be judged accurately. Suspicion of tampering with these slots arose, because the administration was warned much earlier by the Affirmative Action Committee of the Academic Senate that the sociology department practices were ambiguous and might result in an investigation by outside parties. Further the administration is currently under investigation for long-term non-compliance with HEW regulations on affirmative action.

Analysis

The first question to be answered is how adequate is the evidence of good faith presented to the investigation committee. Restricted to reports and personal interviews, without access to records of the Personnel Committee and tenured faculty deliberations, the committee finds no clear evidence of good faith.

Spokesmen for the department do not show that they understand what Affirmative Action means. No clear understanding among the spokesmen (the word is carefully chosen) of the department exists about what Affirmative Action means. First every minority and woman present on the faculty is automatically defined as an example of Affirmative Action hiring and the circumstances surrounding the hiring of these persons are ignored. For example, it is misleading to claim one woman as an Affirmative Action hiring when she received a line position and two men were given lectureships. This claim ignores the fact that the woman already had a line position on another campus while the two men did not have the same bargaining power. Yet some faculty members see these two men as deprived of a job by Affirmative Action. Another woman was hired on her merits at a time when there was considerable pressure from students, thus interest in her candidacy was not clearly generated by department leaders.

Nor do procedures used in hiring suggest compliance with the Affirmative Action requirement for a systematic search. One woman was a Ph.D. from Berkeley living in the area while teaching at another campus and a second was interviewed when she came to visit a professor with whom she had formerly studied. Similar doubts exist about the department's method of recruiting blacks; and the existence of any real intention to make them permanent appointments.

The senior professor who complained that applications were received at the ratio of 70% males to 30% females, while the admission ratio was 50-50, assumes this selection to mean less competent females are chosen over more competent males. But he presented no data to support the interpretation that sex ratio of application and excellence were correlated.

Claims of a positive approach to Affirmative Action are also weakened when departmental decision makers do not accept the idea that traditional criteria may not be relevant in hiring for certain positions. For instance, all the Chicano specialists are trained at UCB, Notre Dame, and Texas. The department does not hire its own graduates and the training in the remaining schools does not meet departmental standards for theory or methodology. Experts in Chicano studies are held to the most exacting standards in areas outside their field, virtually eliminating the possibility of hiring. Such terms are unfair unless candidates for other positions are also evaluated in all areas; someone appointed as a methodologist should be required to show superior proficiency as a theoretician.

Evidence of good faith is weak when women and minorities are not treated the same as white males.

Shifting the grounds for decisions on matters like commitment is suspect as a disingenuous maneuver to justify prejudiced treatment of women and minorities. When the appointment of one male to a line position on the basis of "prior commitment" was questioned administratively, the department apparently restudied the situation, voted for the candidates strictly on the basis of their merit and again arrived at an almost identical vote. Yet the possibility of making a commitment for the next line position to the woman candidate (about whose merit there was considerable agreement) was dismissed on the general grounds that moral commitments of this type seemed wrong. The only requirement to assure the commitment to a line position for the two white males seems to have been adequate performance in their temporary jobs. But the department judges minorities as if such candidates were already considered for tenure when in fact they are hired only for low- or off-ladder slots. Using such criteria eliminates any opportunity for minorities to prove themselves. The operative concept of "qualified" according to one senior professor is, and should be, "one of the leading one or two people in his field." This view shows no understanding of the spirit of Affirmative Action which would permit candidates from undistinguished schools or without distinguished sponsors to have their chance to demonstrate ability.

More subtle signs of bad faith or indifference, at least among some members of the department, include the beliefs that there are few good women available, that many women are not committed to a career in the social sciences, and that there is no reason to believe that they will ever be attracted to academia in the same proportion as men. A problem will always exist for women, these professors say, as long as they lack interest in the core of the field, traditionally organizations, institutions, political and economic sociology. When it was pointed out that a woman with these interests had just been refused a position at UCB, the response was that the department had enough faculty in these fields. Such conventional views subvert Affirmative Action hiring and ignore the empirical information available countering these myths. (No better critique of this view can be found than the document prepared by the Academic Senate at Berkeley.) This position also shows the continuing confidence in conventional standards of excellence tied to a traditional view of the core of sociology. There are two ways in which this assumption works against Affirmative Action hiring. 1) Women and minorities have always experienced greater difficulty gaining acceptance in these traditional areas. 2) Areas where women and minorities tend to specialize can be ignored as peripheral and so not required in prestigious departments.

Those who hold such views interpret not raising the issue of Affirmative Action when discussing a woman candidate as not forcing inferior candidates on the department or not taking advantage of sex.

Of course, the committee is prevented from detecting such bias and from ascertaining the facts of departmental negotiations because it is denied access to records. The case of the extra position, for example, is not completely clear. Spokesmen claimed that one of the newly appointed assistant professors received a position written into the regular university budget for 1974-75, which would mean that his position had not been traded for the one in demography, as dissenters suggested. Although the assistant professor was said to have moved into the regular position at the

beginning of the budget year, in July, a professor present on campus during the summer reported, when outside the area in the fall, receiving a letter mentioning that the position for this lecturer had just been regularized. A check of payroll records revealed that the man was not in a regular line position as of October, 1973.

Conclusions

The most general question to be answered is what may be learned from this investigation about an academic department's ability to subvert the intentions of Affirmative Action legislation.

The department's accountability to the administration is meaningless. Without accountability to outside parties, the possibility of collusion can not be discounted. Further, as long as debates within the department are not reported, it is relatively easy to make a strong case for any decision ultimately reached. When the administration rejected a candidate hired because of prior commitment, for instance, the faculty could formalize the paperwork and gain administrative approval to hire the candidate on the basis of merit. Or when supporting materials are sent to the administration, they do not become available to the Academic Senate's Committee on Affirmative Action; hence there is no interested, advocate witness to decisions. In addition, there are no requirements within the U.C. Berkeley Affirmative Action Program for administrative review of vitae and qualifications of candidates who were not selected. Therefore, the procedures currently exclude a way to be assured that Affirmative Action candidates (of equal merit to non-Affirmative Action candidates) were not unfairly judged.

Another area that it is difficult to judge is the willingness of a department to fight for a given candidate. With the current tight market and declining enrollment, departments often have to insist that the administration find a slot for a candidate they really want. Conversely, they can explain their inability to hire women and minorities by pointing to the hard facts. Confidentiality of Personnel Committee negotiations prevents an accurate judgment about the validity of any particular claim. Obviously, such a situation makes it easy to hire those who are known and supported by powerful individuals in the department.

Recommendations

Investigation by professional organizations is necessary to evaluate adherence to Affirmative Action goals. Recognition of the necessity to develop such accountability systems might lead to professional review boards which could examine the working of AAP, department by department. The work of professional organizations can be expedited by duly appointed representatives of the associations. Without this ability to review information by outside sources, there will always be doubts about the pursuit of Affirmative Action goals by individual departments.

In the meantime, the committee offers the following recommendations to the UCB Department of Sociology: 1. List in terms of priority anticipated teaching and research needs for the coming years and publicize such lists when openings arise. 2. Adopt an explicit public policy toward Affirmative Action, at both the Personnel Committee and the departmental level, including explicit goals and timetables based on reasonable estimates of the availability of qualified women and minority candidates. 3. To avoid secrecy and resulting charges of bad faith, as well as inadequate attention to Affirmative Action requirements, appoint graduate students to departmental com-

mittees on personnel, academic progress, graduate admissions and awards. 4. Final deliberations of tenured faculty on any recommendations presented by these committees should be open to review by accredited members of the appropriate committees within the national and regional sociological associations.

Rachel Kahn-Hut
Arlene Kaplan Daniels
Nona Glazer-Malbin
Solomon Kubrin

RESPONSE FROM U.C. BERKELEY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Responding on behalf of the Department of Sociology of the University of California, Berkeley, I wish to express thanks to the Joint Committee on the Status of Women of the PSA and the ASA for their effort to clarify a somewhat confused situation, and for their thoughtful recommendations to the Department.

It would be less than honest not to acknowledge that my colleagues and I have some reservations about the report. In particular, the factual base for the report consists of some reliable facts but also a great deal of second-hand reports and recollections, and some outright errors; this was probably inevitable, given the inherent difficulties that arise when an external investigating committee attempts to reconstruct a complex historical situation. In addition, it is very difficult to respond to a report which acknowledges our significant positive affirmative-action results but finds us lacking in a "positive attitude."

My colleagues and I agree, however, that it would serve no useful purpose to go over the same ground again, attempting to correct errors and to render a definitive version of that piece of history. Instead, I should like to inform any interested parties of the following:

- 1) The Department has continued to observe affirmative action considerations in its search and appointment procedures.
- 2) With respect to Recommendation #1 of the Joint Committee, the Department continues to publish news of openings and statements of qualifications desired in *Footnotes*. These advertisements are anticipatory, however, and contingent on budgetary decisions that are beyond the Department's control.
- 3) With respect to Recommendation #2 of the Joint Committee, the Department operates within the framework of affirmative-action policies recently developed by the Berkeley campus and approved by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Labor.
- 4) With respect to Recommendation #3 of the Joint Committee, the Department Chairman last year appointed a faculty Affirmative Action Committee and asked the Graduate Student Union in the Sociology Department to form a parallel committee. These committees maintain liaison with the admissions, personnel, and academic progress committees, and the faculty committee reports to the Committee on the Status of Women and Minorities of the Berkeley Division of the Academic Senate.

Neil J. Smelser, *Chair*

Obituaries



CARL CLEVELAND TAYLOR
1884-1975

Carl Cleveland Taylor, former president of the American Sociological Association (1946) and of the Rural Sociological Society (1939), died on February 10, 1975, in Arlington, Virginia. His death came only a few months after he had passed his ninetieth birthday, and after a lengthy period of incapacitation. With his going the field of sociology lost one of the last survivors of the small group of distinguished men and women who transformed it from a small, upstart pretender in the realm of academic affairs and governmental service (and with no standing at all in industrial matters) into a scientific discipline of considerable importance. In its theoretical aspects and the applied features as well, our branch of knowledge owes much to his perceptive mind, his determination, his dedication to the profession, and his ability in administrative affairs. Most of all he was a friend, a true friend, on whom hundreds of younger sociologists could count.

Carl Taylor was born in Harlan, Shelby County, Iowa on December 16, 1884, and graduated from nearby Drake University in 1911. A few years later, 1914, he received an MA degree from the University of Texas, and in 1918 the PhD in sociology from the University of Missouri. He taught at the University of Texas, the University of Missouri (1916-1920), and North Carolina State University (1920-1923). From 1923 to 1931 he was dean of the graduate school at the latter; and for the years 1931-33 he was engaged in research and writing in North Carolina. Early in the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt he began his work with the Federal government, which terminated only with his retirement in 1953. At first he was special assistant to the director of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads in the Department of Interior (1933-34), then regional director of the Land Policy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (1934-35); and assistant administrator of the Resettlement Administration (1935-37). While serving in the latter capacity he also became Head of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, where he was a tower of strength in sociological matters within governmental circles for eighteen years. In 1942 and 1943, while on leave from his position in Washington, he spent 13 months in Argentina doing the research that led to the publication of his classic *Rural Life in Argentina* (Louisiana State University Press, 1948). Following his retirement from governmental service he engaged widely in advisory and other kinds of professional work, including a

period (1953-54) as community development advisor with the International Cooperation Administration, consultant in rural development with the United Nations, and extensive periods of consultation work with the Ford Foundation in India.

The literature in the field of sociology has been greatly enriched by the titles of which he is the author. When, following the Report of the Roosevelt (Theodore) Commission on Country Life, the "Survey Movement" was in its heyday, the publication of his *The Social Survey, Its History and Methods* (1919), added both substance and system in a very important methodological development. Shortly after during his early years at North Carolina State University, in collaboration with Carle G. Zimmerman, a graduate student who had accompanied him in the transfer from Missouri, he published the classical study entitled *Rural Organization: A Study of Primary Groups in Wake County, N.C.* (1922). In 1926 his *Rural Sociology*, one of the first textbooks in that field, appeared, and in 1933 a revised edition of it came out.

During his years in Washington, Taylor published alone or in cooperation with others dozens of important research reports, and two books that long will be read by all those seeking to know the fundamentals of life and labor in the rural districts, also came out of this period of his work. The first of these is *Rural Life in Argentina*, mentioned above, and the second, in collaboration with several of his closest associates in the division he headed, is entitled *Rural Life in the United States* (1949). Before he retired from government service Taylor also had completed his lifelong study of *The Farmers' Movement, 1920-1920* (1953). And his work in India eventually led to the publication, with a number of co-authors, of *India's Roots of Democracy* (1965).

All of us who were privileged to have Carl C. Taylor as a friend and associate will ever remember him as a stimulating companion, versatile scholar, able speaker, and in short one everyone enjoyed "being around." I shall always remember the four days we spent together at the little town of Urugayana, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, where we met in August 1942 to discuss the studies we were doing in Argentina and Brazil, respectively. It would be difficult to find a more fitting expression of the tribute we all would like to pay Carl Cleveland Taylor, however, than the poem another noted sociologist, long friend and associate, Lowry Nelson, has composed. Nelson has given permission for its use here.

T. Lynn Smith

University of Florida

In Memoriam

Carl Cleveland Taylor

1884-1975

The land grew him-Iowa land.

Remembering it fondly,

He often spoke of it to friends.

He knew it well:

It's winters white and bleak;

The cold, the pale sun;

Fury of it's sometime storms,

The chores of care and feeding,

Then it's greening springtime;

The plowing, planting, sowing;

The seedlings' upward thrust;

The hatching and the birthing.

He knew the summer's growing:

The corn, the grain responding

To the long sun and humid air.

It's autumn reaping and moving,

Gathering the crops mature

The bounty of the year;

Labor of human hand

Uniting with the land.

The farm had its seasons;

So the man:

The green youth, big with dreams,

The Sought of care, higher learning;

New knowledge was wind in sails;
It bore him far afield,
To horizons dimly seen.
He would learn more about those
Who also knew the land as he knew it
He also had his years of growing,
Maturing, ripening;
Laboring in his new-found field,
Seeing the fruitage
From furrows early plowed.
Then the warmth of success,
Dreams and promises fulfilled:
Harvest of labor of the years.
A season of leisure,
Comfort of retirement.
Then his tragic winter:
The paling sun, the mental dark;
The flickering flame, then night.
Farm boy; man of knowledge;
Mentor of the folk.
Speak tenderly Muse,
For the beloved dead.

CAROLINE B. ROSE 1913 - 1975

Caroline B. Rose died March 25 after a long illness. Sociologist, author, university professor, wife, political strategist, mother, teacher, and friend, to list the more important roles she played so effectively, her life exemplifies many of the trends talented women of her generation experienced. After receiving her B.A. in sociology and history from West Virginia University in 1935, she took a series of positions that had to do with central issues of the Depression era. She became involved in the labor movement through teaching worker education classes for the Steelworkers' Organizing Committee in Wheeling, West Virginia. Following experience in the West Virginia State Employment Office and the Works Progress Administration Adult Education Program, she set off for the University of Chicago in 1942. There, her 1943 M.A. thesis in sociology, *Workers' Education in the United States, 1920-1940*, reflected her twin interests in education and minority groups. Like so many others during World War II, she interrupted her graduate work to go to Washington D.C., as an Assistant Economist in the Statistical Research Section of the War Labor Board.

Returning to the University of Chicago after a year, Caroline specialized in race relations, population problems, and urban sociology with labor economics as her outside field. By 1946, she had completed all of her work for the doctorate except for the dissertation. She never finished it and so never received the Ph.D. In the interim, she had met and married Arnold Rose, thereby continuing a fruitful collaboration that began with their joint work on *An American Dilemma* and ended only with his death in 1968. Their partnership was such that she believed one Ph.D. was sufficient for the two.

Her years as wife and mother were busy with family responsibilities and volunteer activities. She and Arnold had three children, Richard, Ruth, and Dorothy. Her interest in the Girl Scouts of America stemmed from that of her daughters, but her work with the organization reflected her own enthusiasm and sociological skills. For despite her willing acceptance of the primacy of her family roles, she continued to develop as a sociologist. She reported later that while Arnold would be busy writing in his office at home with the door shut, she, too, would be writing on the dining room table, but also keeping "one eye out" for the children playing near her.

Her intellectual efforts joined those of Arnold Rose in their 1948, *America Divided*, which along with the earlier *An American Dilemma* established his reputation as an authority on race relations. Caroline's name as well as his was also on a text, *Sociology: The Study of Human Relations* which she

revised after his death, and she co-authored the book, *Minority Problems* with him as well as several articles. In addition, Arnold recognized her "valuable" editorial help and criticisms in the acknowledgments with which he began most of his other works. It is appropriate, therefore, that the Arnold and Caroline B. Rose Monograph Series bears both their names. The two of them created a shared existence based on common interests and affection that produced an intellectual excitement from which friends, colleagues, and students benefited. Caroline once remarked that she had never found anyone else with whom she so enjoyed discussing sociology, the arts, politics, and the myriad other concerns that made their lives so full.

Caroline, however, established a life apart from that involving her family and her sociological collaboration with Arnold Rose. She relished teaching and her students valued her efforts. She had a dramatic flair that held their interest, and she was constantly experimenting with classroom innovations to improve her effectiveness. After her marriage, she continued her work teaching steel workers, this time in St. Louis, in 1948-1949, under the auspices of the United Steelworkers of America by then a decade past its organizing days. Like other trained faculty wives of that period, she also taught in the Extension Divisions of the universities where her husband was located or in colleges in the area. After teaching in Washington University's Extension program, she became a stalwart in the University of Minnesota's night school. She wrote courses and taught in the same University's correspondence program. She was proud of having offered the first lecture by telephone given in the country to accompany such courses to a class of soldiers at the Duluth Air Force Base. She also taught at Hamline University in their sociology program. At the same time, she was active in Democratic Farmer-Labor politics. She served as manager for Arnold Rose's successful campaign for Representative in the Minnesota State Legislature, and her skills as political strategist were sought by other candidates running for political office. On her agenda at the time of her death was a session at the 1975 American Sociological Association Meetings in which she was to discuss with women how they could organize to advance their interests.

After Arnold's death, Caroline's interest in minority groups became central. At that time, free from nepotism restrictions, she began her career as a full-time academician in a professorial position. An Associate Professor and Chairperson of the Department of Sociology during the initial years of Federal City College, 1968-1970, she necessarily applied her organizational expertise to developing the new department. As private citizen in discussions with Jessie Bernard, Arvonne Fraser, and others, she became increasingly involved in the women's movement. Upon returning to the University of Minnesota as Professor of Sociology in 1970, she was one of the founders of the Council for University Women's Progress. This organization, which she headed at the time of her death, was composed of faculty, staff, and students devoted to equalizing opportunities for women at the University. Always the teacher, she also planned and taught the first course given in the University devoted primarily to material on women.

These activities did not interfere with her contributions to the profession. She was the first woman President of the Midwest Sociological Association and planned the 1973 Annual Meeting. And in all her teaching and writing, she returned again and again to issues of symbolic interaction.

The development of this tradition was the central concern of her own intellectual inquiry.

Through these varied experiences, Caroline became a valued source of strength and counsel for persons beset by problems. An activist without illusions—on her *vita* concerning her University committee work, she wrote, "I must admit that I'm not sure what most of these committees do or what I'm doing on them, so maybe it's a waste of time instead of service to the University."—she worked hard for the world of equal rights in which she believed. An exemplar without pretence, she provided a model for men and women alike. It is women, however, who will particularly miss her zest for the struggle of the disadvantaged and her unmasking of the cant that rationalizes unearned privileges. One of her last pleasures was participating in the planning of the Caroline B. Rose Memorial Women's Fund, whereby a cause dear to her heart would continue to benefit from her interest. Contributions to be used to assist women coming back to school or experiencing discrimination may be sent to 306 Walter Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

—Joan Aldous

University of Georgia

OLIVER CROMWELL COX 1901-1974

Oliver Cox received his B.S., Northwestern University, 1928. M.A., 1932. Ph.D., Chicago, 1938 and taught at Lincoln University (Jefferson, Missouri) for a good many years; he moved to Detroit after retirement. His book, *Caste, Class and Race* (1948) got wide attention; in it and in other writings he insists that race relations do not correspond to caste relations, but are a type of class exploitation. G. S. Churye, the Indian student of caste, race, and ethnic groups, reviewed the book at length in the *American Journal of Sociology* (LIV, 466-469); Ghurye agreed that race relations are not caste, but found that Cox did not understand caste and caste literature. Cox's insistence on a Marxist explanation of American race relations put him somewhat at odds with other sociologists of race, black as well as white. In his Introduction to Nathan Hare, *The Black-Anglo-Saxons* (1965), Cox disavows Hare's black nationalism. Thus he heeded to his line. He did not seek glory in ancient African folk-lore; nor did he seek assimilation to the American white middle-class. And he was not a member of any political movement (so far as I know). He sees Park, Farris and Ogburn, of the University of Chicago as "profound liberals" with "praiseworthy attitudes towards Negroes, but still strongly opposed to any definition of them as fully equal to whites." In his later years I had some correspondence with him concerning a massive manuscript on race relations in modern times. It was heavily documented, evidence that he had in his rather lonely way devoted himself to serious scholarly work on this problem; the problem which neither he nor the world could escape.

Cox's most recent publication, "The Jewish Interest in Black Pluralism," appeared in the *Sociological Quarterly*, Spring 1974. Responses, all critical and some angry, appeared in the Winter 1975 issue. Thus he ended his career speaking his mind on a matter where one is attacked on all flanks. Cox had been dead some months when the comments appeared.

I believe he was a lonely, perhaps embittered man. The alternatives are not many, and not attractive for a person of his education and talents who has been made colored by white people and black by those assigned to the same race.

—Everett C. Hughes
Boston College

EMPLOYMENT BULLETIN

FORMAT: Please list in the following order:
 For vacancy listings:
 1. Title or rank of position
 2. Description of work to be done and/or courses to be taught.
 3. Abilities, training, experience and any other qualifications desired in applicant
 4. Geographic region
 5. Approximate salary range
 6. Address to which applicants can write
 7. Starting date
 For applicant listings:
 1. Type of position desired
 2. At least two areas of competence
 3. Highest degree
 4. Awards
 5. Experience
 6. Publications
 7. Location desired
 8. Other personal information (optional)
 9. Date available

DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSIONS:

Deadline for submission of listings is the 1st of the month prior to publication (i.e., January 1 for the February issue, February 1 for the March issue, etc.). The Employment Bulletin is published monthly except June, July, and September.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY:

The American Sociological Association endorses equal employment opportunity practices, and we reserve the right to edit all copy and to refuse ads that are not in consonance with these principles.

FEE:

Vacancy listing \$20.00
 Applicant listing \$ 3.00

CONDITIONS:

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

VACANCIES

TEACHING

Allegheny College will have an opening for an Assistant Professor beginning in the fall of 1976. Courses will include some of the following areas: criminology, the Black Community, social problems, demography, applied sociology or social work. Doctorate or ABD in sociology or social work required; some experience as a graduate teaching assistant is desirable. Northwestern Pennsylvania. Salary open. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Write: Richard W. Moody, Department of Sociology, Allegheny College, Meadville, PA 15335. Appointment effective July 1, 1976.

University of California, Los Angeles. Tenured faculty position for Fred H. Bixby Chair in Population Policy. Relevant doctorate degree, extensive experience in teaching/research on population, problems of urbanization, migration, social mobility, employment, public health. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Send vita, references to: Derrick B. Jelliffe, MD, School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

University of California, Riverside. Lecturer in Sociology, 1975-76. Expertise in one, some, or all of the following areas desired: deviance, criminal justice systems, sociology of law, and welfare-protection. ABD or PhD. Women and Minorities are encouraged to apply. Contact: Professor Marshall Meyer, Recruitment Chair, Department of Sociology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92502.

California State College, Stanislaus. The Department of Sociology anticipates two undergraduate teaching positions in sociology for the 1975-76 academic year. One is at the rank of Assistant Professor, the other rank is open. Specialization in the areas of population, demography, urban, community is required for one of the positions, as is the Department's participation with other departments in the development of an urban and community studies program. The second position requires special interests and competencies in the areas of medical sociology and social welfare, with the third area open. Preference is for someone with an applied orientation. Affirmative Action Employer; minorities and women are encouraged to apply. PhD required for both positions. Salary is competitive. Write: Dr. Donald W. Bowers, Chair, Department of Sociology, California State College, Stanislaus, Turlock, CA 95380.

Case Western Reserve University. The Department of Sociology invites applications for one Assistant and one Associate Professor for positions requiring graduate and undergraduate teaching and research. Position A—a symbolic interacting able to teach micro-sociological theories and qualitative methods as well as one or more of the following substantive areas: gerontology, family, and/or criminology; rank open. Position B—a specialist in gerontol-

ogy, family, and/or criminology preferably with expertise in quantitative methods, rank open. PhD required, starting September 1976; rank and salary depend upon qualifications and experience. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer; minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Send vita and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Sharon Guten, Search Committee Chairperson, Department of Sociology, 212 Hayden Hall, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106.

Central Missouri State University. Instructional position developing a multidisciplinary emphasis in gerontology and aging services. Minimum requirement is an MSW with an academic background in gerontology and/or experience in the field of aging services. Salary and academic rank commensurate to experience and academic qualifications. Resumes should be sent to: C. Ames Britton, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093. Equal Opportunity Employer.

Cook College, Rutgers University. Assistant Professor of Sociology in the Department of Human Ecology and Social Sciences. Cook College, a multi-campus college with a "Man and Environment" theme, has an opening for a person to teach introductory sociology; other undergraduate courses appropriate for interdisciplinary curricula related to environmental problems, and graduate courses in sociology. Some work required also in assisting Cooperative Extension Faculty to develop programs and evaluate their social impact. PhD required. Salary: \$11,710 per annum. Initial appointment will be for three years. Applications with curriculum vitae and at least three letters of reference should be sent to: Dr. Carmel Schirre, Chair, Department of Human Ecology and Social Sciences, Cook College, Rutgers University, P.O. Box 231, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

East Texas State University, Texarkana. Two positions available at Assistant or Associate Professor level beginning September, 1976: (1) Social Justice, correctional; (2) Social welfare. Contact: Dr. Tom Thompson, East Texas State University, Box 5518, Texarkana, TX 75801.

University of Hawaii, Hilo. Likelihood of position in Sociology beginning January or fall, 1976. Teaching and/or development of social research center. PhD with appropriate experience. Rank, specialties, salary open. Write, enclosing vita, to: Chairperson, Department of Sociology, University of Hawaii, Hilo, HI 96720. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

University of Maryland, College Park. Two positions in the Sociology Department at the Associate Professor level or higher for 1976-77. Specialties needed: demography, methods of statistics, and deviance (but not including criminology and juvenile delinquency). A strong professional record of funded research and publications will be required. Applicants should write and send vita to: Kenneth C. W. Kammeyer,

Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

McGill University. Opening in the Department of Sociology at the rank of Assistant Professor to begin possibly on January 1, 1976, but more likely on September 1, 1976. PhD required. We are seeking a person highly skilled in the use and teaching of quantitative methods, especially survey methods (sampling, index construction, etc.) and regression (path analysis, ecological analysis, multiple classification analysis), and who is committed to spending a substantial portion of the next ten years or so of his or her career in keeping up with and possibly developing these methods as well as teaching them. In addition candidates should have equally strong interests as well as demonstrated research capability in some substantive area, preferably urban sociology, the sociology of education, or ethnic relations with special reference to Canada. The appointment is for three years with renewal dependent on performance. Send curriculum vitae, including the names and addresses of three references as well as a list of publications or other written papers which could on request be submitted to the committee, to: Professor Prudence Rains, Chair, Appointment and Retention, Department of Sociology, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Station 'A', Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3C 3G1.

University of Minnesota. Teaching: Assistant Professor to teach in interdisciplinary Criminal Justice Studies Department in College of Liberal Arts. Program has a broadly based law and social sciences orientation not a police science curriculum. Persons with a degree in law or an social sciences are especially invited to apply. Salary range \$11,000 to \$12,500 depending on qualifications: Affirmative Action Employer; applicants may write and send vita to: Joel Samaha, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice Studies, 144 Social Science Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455; September, 1976.

Missouri School of Religion at the University of Missouri. Assistant Professor in the area of sociology of religion. Doctorate completed or certain by time of appointment. Prior teaching experience desirable. Job begins January 12, 1976. Send resume to: Dean Alfred Illingsworth, Missouri School of Religion, 9th and Lowry, Columbia, MO 63201. Equal Opportunity Employer.

Northwestern University. The Department of Sociology has two openings beginning September, 1976. All specialties considered. Teaching and/or research in law and/or social sciences. One is a full-time opening at advanced Assistant Professor beginning Associate Professor. Second opening for senior Full Professor to assume Chair. Nationally recognized scholar with a requisite. Nominations for chair as well as inquiries are invited. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Please send vita and materials to: Search Committee, Department of Sociology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60201.

Oakland University. Fourteen-member Department of Sociology-Anthropology invites applications for Chairperson beginning 1976 fall. Salary is open. Preference to persons eligible for full Professor rank with tenure by virtue of substantial publication record, and experience in academic leadership and administration. Salary, fields of professional specialization are open. Term as Chair runs for three years, renewable. Write: Larry Johnson, Department of Sociology-Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Address inquiry with current vita to: N. Medalia, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Oakland University, Rochester, MI 48063.

Purdue University. Assistant Professor of Sociology beginning fall, 1976. Preference given to candidates with major interests in the following areas: demography; with competence in statistics; and with strong potential or record of teaching excellence and research productivity. Send vita and reference to: Robert L. Eichhorn, Search Committee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Purdue University. Assistant Professor of Sociology beginning fall, 1976. Applicants with interests in any of several areas, including criminology and social deviance, research methods and statistics, family sociology, applied sociology and evaluation, and social justice. Rank, specialties, salary open. Write, enclosing vita, to: Chairperson, Department of Sociology, University of Hawaii, Hilo, HI 96720. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

St. Mary's College of Maryland. Sociology. Beginning September 1, 1975. PhD and college teaching experience. To teach an anthropology-sociology concentration within an integrated social science major as well as participation in the major's interdisciplinary curriculum. Social science

methodology, minorities, stratification, collective behavior. A public liberal arts college 65 miles south of Washington, D.C. Equal Opportunity Employer. Contact: Dr. L. Tomlin Stevens, Social Science Division, St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

Sangamon State University. Seeking a candidate in the general area of social and political philosophy with expertise in critical theory/Marxist philosophy as it applies to American society. Knowledge of Frankfurt School Marxism is highly desirable. Position is for a one year replacement (for academic year 1975-76) in the Work/Culture/Program and related interdisciplinary Critical Studies Program dealing with the general problem areas of work and work alternatives, power, income, and leisure. Must have strong commitment to teaching and working with students. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Send resume and references to: Mark Ernberg, Sangamon State University, Springfield, IL 62708.

South Dakota State University. The Department of Rural Sociology announces a position for an Assistant or Associate Professor of Sociology, beginning July 1 or September 1, 1975. PhD required and salary commensurate to qualifications and experience. This is a permanent 12 month appointment and courses taught are: industrial sociology, urban sociology and social work. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Send letters of application and references to: James Satterlee, Chair, Department of Sociology, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57006.

State University of New York, Buffalo. One Assistant Professor position open in Department of Organization and Human Resources, School of Management, beginning in the spring or fall of 1976. PhD must be completed or near completion before appointment. Strong research and teaching interests required; tangible evidence of research and teaching performance preferred. Research and teaching interests should be in one or in a combination of the following: organizational analysis, measurement problems in organizations, or computer simulation of organizational processes. Send vita to: Joseph Shister, School of Management, SUNY, Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14212. Equal Opportunity Employer with strong Affirmative Action program.

Swarthmore College. A position for a sociologist or anthropologist whose primary professional interest is in one of the following areas, in that order of priority: race and ethnic relations/social and cultural pluralism; sociology of law; urban sociology. The applicant must be prepared to teach a variety of courses, preferably in the areas mentioned above, in the context of a liberal arts college curriculum, within a joint department of sociology and anthropology. Interest in comparative and cross-cultural perspectives in these areas will be welcomed. This is a full-time, permanent appointment, but the person who fills the position will be expected to teach at least one course in a developing Black Studies Program to which faculty in several departments contribute. Rank and salary determined on the basis of experience. September, 1976 fall. Write, enclosing vita and references, to: Chairperson, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA 19081.

Teachers College, Columbia University. Assistant or Associate Professor to teach and direct in graduate professional program in sociology and education. Doctorate in sociology required. This is a joint department in sociology of education and/or related areas, e.g., sociology of work and the professions, sociology of the family, sociology of organizations, sociology of knowledge and culture, social theory, methods of social research. Some teaching experience in the field is desirable. Write, 1976 Resumes, etc., to: Professor Philip H. Phenix, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

University of Texas, San Antonio. Fall 1976 openings in sociology may be available at the Assistant or Associate Professor level. PhD and demonstrable record of effective teaching and quality research would be required. Preference given to applicant specializing in medical sociology, human development and aging, criminology and deviance organizations and sociology of work. UTSA is a newly established component university currently operating a graduate level program. Undergraduate college will open this year and the next with substantial expansion in sociology expected. Our institutional commitment and structure is strongly interdisciplinary. UTSA is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Minorities and Women are encouraged to apply. Inquiries received prior to August 15 are preferred in order to schedule interviews at the ASA Meeting in San Francisco. Send resume and sample of written work to: Prof. Thomas C. Greaves, Division of Social Science, University of Texas, San Antonio, Texas 78285.

University of Utah. Two new positions at the Assistant Professor level starting Fall, 1975 or Winter, 1976. These positions are separate from the two temporary positions previously advertised in FOOTNOTES. Outstanding candidates in all areas of sociology will be considered. PhD is required before the general area of rank or position. Salary competitive. Equal Opportunity Employer. Send curriculum vitae to: Bam Dev Sharda, Search Committee Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

Valdosta State College. Teaching position, Department of Sociology and Anthropology (to include Criminal Justice), beginning Fall, 1975 at the rank of Instructor or Assistant Professor at the salary range of \$12,000-\$13,000 dependent upon qualifications. Must be PhD with an orientation in criminal justice and social services. The teaching load consists of three courses per quarter. The Department offers undergraduate majors in criminal anthropology, social services, and criminal justice. Graduate work is offered in sociology, social services, and criminal justice. The College and the Department maintain an interdisciplinary perspective with continued awareness of social change. Valdosta State is located in southern-most Georgia in the attractive city of Valdosta with an area population of approximately 40,000 and is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer; minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Write or call: Dr. Alfred W. Melton, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Valdosta State College, Valdosta, GA 31607. (912) 247-3274.

University of Vermont. Assistant Professor of Sociology, Fall, 1976 opening. Applicant should have teaching and research interests in social organization. Strong theoretical and methodological training. Requirements for PhD completed by July, 1976. Preference given to qualified applicants with specialties in deviance and social control, complex organizations, community analysis or advanced research methods. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Send resume to: Box 24F, Vermont Building, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05401. Affirmative Action Employer.

University of Washington, Autumn, 1975. Assistant Professor historic costume and textiles, socio-psychological, ethnic aspects of textiles and clothing. Upper division and graduate courses. Research oriented; interest in curriculum development. Prefer PhD, college teaching experience, demonstrated research ability. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Equal Opportunity Employer. Send vita to: Dr. Mary Louise Johnson, Director, School of Home Economics, DL-10, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

Western Illinois University. Assistant Professor beginning September 2, 1975. PhD in Sociology required (completed by fall, 1975) with specialization in criminology and sociology of law and deviance. Course offerings to include: criminology, sociology of prisons, juvenile delinquency, and sociology of law. Salary competitive. Affirmative Action Employer. Send vita to: Robert Moore, Chair, Department of Personnel Committee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455.

RESEARCH

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers. The Social Change Study Center anticipates having one or more openings for research sociologists beginning in late summer or early fall, 1976. Research areas include social impact assessment, energy usage patterns, citizen participation, community organization, organizational change, and social change processes. Applicants for these full-time research positions must have a PhD in sociology and several years' research experience. Salary is dependent on qualifications. If interested in being considered for these positions when they become available, send a vita and a short statement of your research experience and interests to: Dr. David Summers, Director, Social Change Study Center, Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers, 4000 N.E. 41st Street, Seattle, WA 98105.

Instituto de Nutricion de Centroamerica Y Panama (INCAP) anticipates opening for Sociologist or Social Anthropologist in August, 1975. Emphasis on evaluation research of applied rural development programs. Qualifications: PhD, survey research experience preferably in Latin America. Fluency in Spanish; will form part of a newly developing multi-disciplinary research team. Send vita: Robert Klein, P.E.S. INCAP, Apartado 1188, Guatemala, Guatemala.

Instituto de Nutricion de Centroamerica Y Panama (INCAP) anticipates opening for social anthropologist in August, 1975. Emphasis on evaluation research of applied rural development programs. Qualifications: PhD, survey research experience preferably in Latin America. Fluency in Spanish; will form part of a newly developing multi-disciplinary research team. Send vita: Robert Klein,

DDH-PE5, INCAP, Apartado 1188, Guatemala, Guatemala.

MATHEMATICA, Inc. Analytic Support Center conducts interdisciplinary methodological and substantive research under long-term contract relationship. Immediate permanent opening for senior research analyst with extensive quantitative training and experience with models of complex organizations (bureaucracy). Training in game theory and political science is desirable. Must possess PhD degree and have been a US citizen for at least ten years. Salary open depending on experience and skills. Send current vita to: Dr. Craig Sherbrooke, MATHEMATICA, Inc., 4630 Montgomery Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Research Coordinator for 8-month exploratory study of sex discrimination in selected health profession schools. Coordinates work of five-person project staff including bibliographic review; identification, analysis of statistical data; conduct, coding, analysis of unstructured interviews with administrators, faculty, students; development, integration, of study findings with relevant theory, related past and current research; development of recommendations for priority future research, public policy and action implications; preparation of final written report. Qualifications include familiarity with, sensitivity to women's social, political issues particularly in the health profession; prior experience in use of exploratory study design and unstructured interview techniques; prior responsibility for managing project management, specialization in sociology of women; academic, professions and work, socialization, and/or role theory; able to travel (or extended periods); minimum MA. Excellent salary. Location San Francisco Bay area. Position effective immediately. Send vita, samples of writing (two) to: [unreadable], P.O. Box 3782, Rincon Annex, San Francisco, CA 94119.

University of Wisconsin, Madison. Two positions outside the scope of tenure with the Department of Rural Sociology. Open now: 1) Specialist, applied Population Laboratory, MA in Sociology and/or demography or equivalent training. Job entails responding to requests for population information from varied Wisconsin clients including local government, general public, non-profit organizations, university groups, etc. Familiarity with published census materials and general library references required. Also some knowledge of census summary tapes preferred as well as ability to communicate with computer programmer. Other duties include assisting in preparation of applied studies of demographic trends; participation in population workshops, seminars, or conferences sponsored by Pop Lab; general office management such as supervising, hourly student help, maintaining mailing list, keeping records, filing publications received, etc. Annual full-time appointment \$11,000. 2) A post-doctoral fellow for creative work in population estimation and projection. Emphasis on evaluation of post-census estimation procedures for small areas, and research in population redistribution. Affiliated with applied Pop Lab and Center for Demography and Ecology. Academic year appointment. Equal Opportunity Employer. Write or call: Professor Doris P. Slesinger, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Agricultural Hall, Madison, WI 53706. (608) 262-1510.

ADMINISTRATION

University of California, Irvine. The Program in Social Ecology, an interdisciplinary program, is seeking as its Director a distinguished scholar with a commitment to research, teaching, community service, and experience in academic administration. The area of specialty of the Director is open, but must reflect the interdisciplinary goals of the program. The Director will be appointed as a tenured member of the Professional series. The Director's responsibilities include the following: major faculty of 25, more than 70 graduate and 700 undergraduate students. Graduates have gone on to careers in teaching, law, public health and government. The Program seeks to apply insights and techniques drawn from both the social and life sciences to the analysis and solution of major social problems. Current faculty include urban planners, criminal justice specialists, community psychologists, environmental psychologists, lawyers, environmental health experts and developmental psychologists. The campus, located in the foothills of Los Angeles, is close to the beach, mountains and desert recreational areas. Applications from all qualified candidates are welcome; minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Please submit curriculum vitae and names of three references as soon as possible to: Gilbert Geis, Chair, Search Committee, Program in Social Ecology, University of California, Irvine, CA 92664.

Cornell University invites applications for the post of Associate or Full Professor and Chairperson of the Department of Sociology of the College of Arts & Sciences, starting the fall of 1976. We seek a person who has had about a decade of experience

after the doctorate which demonstrates a capacity for creative research and effective teaching, and who has a potential for academic leadership. The terms of the chair is three years, with re-election permitted if the person wishes to stand for a second term. The Department has 20 faculty, 50 graduate students, and teaches some 1300 under graduates each year. However, it is part of a large sociological community that includes colleagues at other colleges of the University. The total group is about three times the size of the Department itself, and offers exceptional possibilities for cooperative endeavor, including many cross-national activities. The research and teaching interests of potential candidates are not specified in detail, but hopefully would fall within one of the core areas of social organization and change, social psychology, population studies or research methodology. Affirmative Action Employer. Interested persons are invited to send a curriculum vitae, research interests and future goals to: Joseph A. Kahl, Department of Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

University of Kentucky. Director of Undergraduate Studies in Sociology. A challenging position for a person dedicated to teaching. Duties include coordination of basic courses, developing policies for undergraduate program, and training of teaching assistants. Experience in these activities desirable. Good salary. Send vita to: William F. Kenkel, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506 Equal Opportunity Employer.

Louisiana State University. Chairperson, Department of Sociology and Rural Sociology, position open fall, 1976 at the rank of Associate or Full Professor, PhD with evidence of scholarship and administrative skills. Experience in a Land Grant University with an integrated sociology and rural sociology research department desirable but not required. The teaching and/or research load of the chairperson is reduced commensurate with administrative obligations. Normal term of office is three years, renewable. Fields of specialization, open. Salary competitive. Equal Opportunity Employer. The Department includes 10 full-time faculty, offers undergraduate degrees both in sociology and rural sociology and has established MA and PhD programs. Write: Professor Alvin L. Bertrand, Chair, Screening Committee for Recommending Candidates for Department Chair, Dept. of Sociology and Rural Sociology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

San Diego State University. Chairperson, Afro-American Studies. We are searching for a strong individual who can provide leadership in the development of an Afro-American Studies Program. Qualifications desired include: possession of the PhD; teaching experience and ability to lead the program development, including the design and submission of proposals for governmental and other external support to achieve some of the goals of the program; ability to work well with faculty, students, and student and community groups. Area of teaching specialization may be a variable in the selection of the successful candidate, but program teaching needs at the present time are sufficiently broad to allow considerable flexibility in this matter. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer, all qualified candidates are encouraged to apply. It is our desire to fill this vacancy effective January, 1976 or the beginning of the fall, 1976 semester. Rank will depend on qualifications of the successful candidate. Applications should reach Dean Frank Marini, College of Arts and Letters, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182 by October 15, 1975 to receive the very highest consideration.

APPLICANTS

(The Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology urges all members of the American Sociological Association to omit information on marital and parental status from their curricula vitae and from applicant listings.)

PHD WITH EXPERIENCE

- A 200 Teaching and research; social psychology, deviance, theory, construction methods, psychiatric sociology; PhD from Big Ten School; awards and honors; thesis direction experience; considered excellent teacher, strong interest in research and writing; 6 years teaching experience; publications, papers read, and many more in progress; teaching experience at both undergraduate and graduate level; location open; 38, married, fall, 1975.
- A 201 Criminal Justice, deviance, social psychology, group dynamics, drug abuse, Assistant Professor. Ten years university teaching and two years correctional treat-

ment experience, new text out on correctional group psychotherapy, former correctional consultant, counselor, two books, press, publications; AKD, presently in State University, coordinator of Criminal Justice internship program, enjoy community relations involvement; 39, married, male, bilingual German. Fall 1975 or 1976.

A 202 Teaching or research. Primarily interested in areas related to sociology of health (medical sociology), mental health and drugs. Also have previous teaching experience in research methods, social problems, evaluative research. PhD in sociology with an additional background in social planning and health planning. MFH with a specialization in community mental health. Six years teaching experience. Two years as a full-time researcher on a major project on health care. Several papers at professional meetings. NIMH Traineeship. Experience in community agencies. Book to be published in the fall. Will locate in any urban area. Available August or September, 1975.

A 203 Teaching and/or research; introductory, urban, industrial, social organization, stratification, research methods; PhD; 5 years full-time teaching, parole and prison observation; research in social planning, survey research; desired location: urban area, South, Southwest, Gulf Coast, West Coast; available fall 1975.

A 204 Teaching and research; social stratification-community, social problems, racial and ethnic minorities, urban, social change and development in comparative settings, social psychology (socialization) and the family, theory research methods and statistics. Ph.D. Alpha Kappa Delta; 3 years college teaching experience, interdisciplinary and cross-cultural assistantship research; articles, papers in progress; location open; available summer or fall, 1975.

A 205 Research and/or research administration, health care area, applied research, expertise in evaluative research, crisis intervention, community health, health care systems, social change, social problems; PhD; 15 years varied experience in quantitative and qualitative research, 10 years experience in research administration, head of a hospital-based social research unit, expertise in grant development and administration, 15 years teaching experience; 2 books, 15 articles, book reviews, mass media exposure; 39, married, 2 children, location open; available immediately.

A 206 Sociology teaching position for half or full academic year only, from September, 1976 through May, 1977; taught wide range of courses in sociology, about to retire; PhD; articles; location open.

A 207 Special areas: disadvantaged, open-door, Black studies, sociology and psychology; teaching and administration. Eleven years senior college teaching plus 8 years at community college level, 10 years administration. Sixteen articles, 2 book reviews, science, PhD, sociology and psychology, 57, male, caucasian, married, 2 children.

A 208 Research and teaching; 5 years of teaching experience (freshmen through PhD candidates) with excellent student evaluations, extensive thesis supervision; 8 years of research experience and administration, mainly in social planning and policy evaluation. Quantitative methods, deviance, corrections, religion, complex organization. European undergraduate training, foreign languages, PhD from leading American university. Grants include 2-year Far Eastern research. Two books, half a dozen articles, several in preparation. I am in no rush to accept an offer, but I am available for a challenging and important position which requires an interdisciplinary approach to the study and teaching of social reality. Location open (including overseas); 39, married.

A 209 Associate-Full Professor. Theory, criminology, penology, deviance, methodology. PhD, major Eastern university. Teaching and research experience. Articles (readers and refereed journals). Interested in Eastern university or urban setting in Midwest, TIAA preferred. Permanence of position and research opportunities prime considerations. Salary range commensurate with rank and experience.

A 210 Teaching, teaching and research; racial and ethnic minorities, social stratification, family; PhD; 8 years teaching; acting chair; teaching award; publications; papers presented; location open but prefer urban; September, 1975.

A 211 Teaching/administration and research with emphasis on teaching; presently holding an interdisciplinary teaching position in sociology and political science; academic interests: political sociology, social change, modernization, social problems; introductory, applied analysis in EIS; PhD; 7 years teaching at university level, 1 year teaching in community college, 3 years full-time research, and 1 year in summer in U.S. Government in NEPA implementation and environmental policy development; awards and grants, several articles, papers, many reviews, others accepted for publication and in preparation; 38, married,

no children; location open; June or September, 1976.

Recently retired professor, at present Fulbright Research Professor at the University of Hamburg, seeks temporary post as researcher, as replacement within a large department, or as a one-man interdisciplinary department anywhere in the world. PhD. Extensive research and teaching experience, with a large number of books and monographs and with field experience in Europe, Asia and the Americas. Chief interests are in comparative sociology and in the sociology of development, though I can teach a wide variety of courses within an interdisciplinary background. Available June or September, 1976. Professor David Rodnick, Rothenbaumchaussee, 34, 2000 Hamburg 13, Federal Republic of Germany.

A 212 Assistant Professor; urban sociology; political sociology; PhD; 7 years of full-time teaching; 4 publications in preparation; preferable location is North-east, middle-sized school, with computer facilities; available September, 1975.

A 213 Teaching, can teach wide variety of courses including methods, principles, medical, population, family, deviance; PhD; fellowships; research articles; 10 years experience; will consider any location; 32; available September, 1975.

A 214 Teaching and/or research, especially interdisciplinary work; social-exchange theory, social psychology, social structure and personality, group process and structure and other courses; PhD in social psychology; NIMH postdoctoral articles; other awards; 12 years university teaching and research experience, articles, papers, book reviews; 38, fall, 1976.

A 215 Teaching and/or research; theory, methods, social psychology, social change; PhD; awards and grants; 3 years teaching experience, thesis supervision, research experience in Southeast Asia and the Middle East; chapters in books, articles; location open; 32, fall, 1975.

A 216 Research (research administration, research design, data collection and analysis); research methods, statistics, computer programming, demography and the sociology of law; PhD, NDEA Fellowship; 5 years of teaching experience in the areas of research methods, graduate statistics, computer programming and substantive sociology courses in the areas of demography, the sociology of law and urban sociology; diverse research experiences; several projects now in process; publications; location open; available summer, 1975 or later.

A 217 Teaching and/or research and/or administrative; interested in teaching social psychology, social deviance, urban, methods, social theory, medical sociology, stratification, ecology, and introductory; new PhD; 8 years teaching and research experience, community college and university; publications and book in progress; knowledge in grantsmanship; 33, married, no children; location open; available summer or August-September, 1975.

A 218 Research and/or evaluation director in state or federal agency or large private organization; alcoholism and mental health research; education, sociology of community organization, demography, and social organization; PhD; 14 years experience conducting large scale research and evaluation studies; prepared and got funded 4 federal grants; 21 publications; location open but some preference for South; available July, 1976.

A 219 Teaching and/or research; (new PhD from major Midwestern university); social psychology and research methods, information flow, collective behavior and social movement, small groups, social structure and personality, sociology of the family, history of social theory, attitude theory, attitude change, sociology of education, predictive and postdictive policy analysis; 2 years teaching as Assistant Professor, 2 years as Research Associate in Sociology of Education; several publications in preparation; NIMH fellow, NIH Trainee; available June, 1975.

A 220 Teaching or teaching and research; research method, sociology of knowledge, urban, and social psychology; PhD from major midwestern university (1964); Extensive teaching experience at undergraduate and graduate levels; Book near completion; papers. Strong commitment to quality teaching. Prefer to locate in or near metropolitan area. Available September, 1975.

NEAR PHD OR MA

- A 230 Teaching or teaching and research; sociology of development/modernization, rural sociology, comparative sociology, sociology of education in LDCs, anthropology, introductory sociology and anthropology; MA; PhD expected summer 1975; training at U.S. and European universities; bi-lingual Spanish; 2 years part-time and 4 years full-time teaching, extensive research experience in West Africa, applied research in Latin America, consultanthip, publications; interested in liberal arts college undergraduate teaching, or specialized courses on development, social change; location open; 32, no dependents; available from summer, 1975.

A 231 Teaching, introduction, social problems, family, cultural anthropology, minorities, criminology, sociology field practice; MA in sociology; also graduate education credits over 6 years of college teaching experience; location open; married, 2 children, available for fall, 1975.

A 232 ABD, PhD in June. Minority male, married, one child. Teaching or research in demography, statistics/methodology, medical sociology. Strong background in quantitative research for three years including data collection, cleaning and tabulations. Can handle data with computer. Teaching experience in statistics and intro. Teaching papers submitted to two major journals. Two additional papers and a monograph in preparation. Location open.

A 233 Teaching and/or research; teaching areas: introductory, urban problems, urban, human ecology, demography, research methods and statistics, comparative and historical sociology; research interests: teaching research, urban policy, demography; PhD expected August, 1975; one and a half years teaching experience; three years experience with university research organization; several publications and conference papers; 32, single; location open; available fall, 1975.

A 234 Teaching/research or research; stratification, complex organizations, rural industrialization; MA, ABD, PhD expected August 1, 1975; nonacademic experience and training in teaching and counseling; research in demography, urban sociology, faculty and students use computer applications; 5 years research assistant; about a dozen publications and papers presented at conventions; available August, 1975.

A 235 Mainly teaching, some research/writing welcome, areas of competence and experience: introductory, social organization, community bureaucracy, social deviance, stratification, race-ethnic relations, social problems, religion, social psychology, methodology and theory; broad background in languages (six), philosophy and religious studies; MA Social Sciences from University of Missouri, MA Sociology from University of California; most of course work towards PhD completed; several scholarships, twice selected for "Outstanding Educators of America" award for teaching; three years research experience, five years teaching experience; six articles, two in progress (Sociology; Science of Society, Sociology of Religion); research location open (U.S. or Canada); widely traveled in all five continents; male, single; 40; available summer or fall, 1975.

A 236 Teaching preferred; urban sociology, Latin American studies, especially Argentina and Mexico, social change, colonialism, critical theory, qualitative methods; PhD candidate, field work in Argentina in progress; MA in sociology, BS in Spanish, NIMH fellow, 3 years College teaching and 1 year survey research experience. Dissertation involves historical research, West of the Mississippi; preferably Colorado or Arizona. Available January, 1976 or later.

A 237 Teaching, humanistically-oriented sociologist with an interest in innovative education and teacher-student contact; sociology and anthropology; MA in Sociology, Revolution, 20th century American history since the Nationalist Period), history and sociology of sociology, theory, function and roles of intellectuals, modernization and consciousness, past and present utopian communities, comparative revolutions, cross-cultural and comparative research in interdisciplinary social science; MA, ABD, PhD expected in June, 1975 (interdisciplinary degree in American Studies with secondary field in sociology); NDEA and University Fellowships; location open; 30, married, one child; available for fall, 1975.

A 238 Assistant Professor; MA plus graduate work (ABD) seeking sociology position in a liberal arts college. Areas of interest: introduction, process of socialization, minority groups, social change, theory, and social movements. Married, one son; 8 years of teaching experience. Location open. Available, fall of 1975.

A 239 Assistant or Associate Professor; medical gerontology, rural/urban sociology, social problems, social psychology, information, family and introductory, MA, CSW, ABD; National Teaching Fellow, AKD, KDP; 7 years college teaching, 1 year as part-time consultant to gerontology program, now part-time RSVP consultant; campus clinical participant on gerontology faculty; faculty advisor for National American Club. Author of several articles, book reviews, papers presented at national meetings, listed in American Men of Science (Social Science volume); location open; married, 2 children; available summer or fall, 1975-76.

A 240 Teaching and/or research; Medical sociology, deviance, field research methods, social psychology. ABD (expected completion 1976). Various awards and fellowships. Several years teaching and field research, both in U.S. and in Latin America. Fluent Spanish. Administrative experience directing small departments at American center. Few minor publications. Location open. Plan to attend annual meetings in San Francisco. Available after completion of PhD, 1976.

RUNOFF VOTE ELECTS YINGER AND KELLER; REFERENDA PASS

J. Milton Yinger, Oberlin College, and Suzanne Keller, Princeton University, won clear-cut victories for President-Elect and Vice-President Elect in the ASA runoff election concluded in June this year. Three referenda relating to Constitutional and By-Law changes affecting Sections, Members' Resolutions, and Choice of Journals also passed by substantial margins in the same election.

In early May, ballots were mailed to 8,385 voting members of the ASA and through June 9 a total of 3,985 valid ballots were returned. Thus, 47.5% of the eligible voters participated in the runoff election compared to 49.9% in the regular election held in March (In 1974, a 54.4% return was recorded in the runoff for the presidency).

Distribution of Votes

The results of the runoff for the two highest offices in the ASA were as follows:



J. MILTON YINGER



SUZANNE KELLER

President-Elect	Number	Percent
J. Milton Yinger	2,629	66.0
Eleanor B. Sheldon	1,214	30.5
No vote	142	3.5
Total Ballots	3,985	100.0

Vice-Pres-Elect	Number	Percent
Suzanne Keller	2,325	58.3
Karl F. Schuessler	1,473	37.0
No vote	187	4.7
Total Ballots	3,985	100.0

Yinger and Keller will become members of the Council at the Annual Meeting in San Francisco and will assume the offices of President and Vice-President during the Annual Meeting in New York in 1976. President-Elect Yinger will chair the Program Committee with responsibilities for the meeting in Chicago in 1977.

Referenda

In addition to the election of new officers, the membership voted to change the Constitution and amend the By-Laws in ways that would eliminate the Committee on Sections, alter how resolutions from the Annual Business Meeting are processed, and afford the membership choice of ASA journals (see April, 1975 FOOTNOTES). The vote on the three referenda was as follows:

Referendum #1: Sections	Number	Percent
Approve	2,616	65.6
Disapprove	816	20.5
No vote	553	13.9
Total Ballots	3,985	100.0
Referendum #2: Members' Resolutions		
Approve	2,418	60.7
Disapprove	946	23.7
No vote	621	15.6
Total Ballots	3,985	100.0
Referendum #3: Choice of Journals		
Approve	2,530	63.5
Disapprove	934	23.4
No vote	521	13.1
Total Ballots	3,985	100.0

The changes brought by these votes will become operational on January 1, 1976, the start of a new membership year.

Problems of Discipline Grants Announced

Conflict methodology, symbolic interaction, and South Asian studies were among the problems of the discipline funded this year in the second round of the ASA small grants program.

Eight groups of sociologists received a total of \$6,550 to move "the science of sociology on both theoretical and methodological fronts into a more productive future."

The grants were awarded by the Committee on Problems of the Discipline which is composed of Gary T. Marx, chair; Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., and Cynthia Fuchs Epstein.

ASA Council had increased the funding for the small grants program to \$10,000 this year. However, the Committee received only 13 proposals. Last year, the Committee received eighteen applicants and awarded a total of \$8,750 to eight projects.

Four of the eight projects funded this year are new. The others are extensions or continuations of projects funded last year.

New projects funded include: "The Role of Poor-Peoples' Cooperatives in North American Anti-Poverty and Socio-economic

Development Programs." Henry C. Finney, Univ. of Vermont; John Craig, York Univ., Ontario; and Henry Landsberger, UNC-Chapel Hill. \$650.00.

"The Upper White-Collar Occupations: Changing Conditions of Work." Martin Oppenheimer, Livingston College, Rutgers Univ.; Charles Kaplan, Rutgers Univ., Camden; Philip Kraft, SUNY-Binghamton; John Low-Beer, Yale Univ.; and Theodore L. Reed, Temple Univ. \$850.00.

"South Asian Sociologists." Ashakant Nimbar, Dowling College (N.Y.); Baidya Nath Varma, CUNY, and Parmatma Saran, Baruch College. \$1,000.00.

"The State and Future of Conflict Methodology." Edward Bryan, Robert Christie, Richard Hovard, California State Univ., Dominguez Hills; John Galliher, Univ. of Missouri; and T. R. Young, Colorado State Univ. \$1,000.00.

Continued projects include: "Interplay between Organizations and their Environments." Michael T. Hannan, John W. Meyers, William Ouchi, and W. Richard Scott, Stanford Univ.; Jeffrey Pfeffer, UC-Berkeley; and

John H. Freeman and Marshall W. Meyer, UC-Riverside. \$600.00.

Members of this group have produced the following publications: "Organizational Growth and Decline: The Case of Administrative Intensity" by Freeman and Hannan in ASR; "Leadership and Organizational Structure" by Meyer forthcoming in AJS; two articles by Ouchi in ASQ; and a volume on *Longitudinal Studies on Environment and Organization* to be completed this summer.

"Symposium on Data Gathering and Data Analysis Procedures in Symbolic Interaction Perspective." Carl J. Couch, State Univ. of Iowa; Gregory P. Stone, Univ. of Minnesota; Herbert Blumer, UC Berkeley; Norman K. Denzin, Univ. of Illinois; Harvey Farberman, SUNY-Stony Brook;

Peter M. Hall, Univ. of Missouri; David A. Maines, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.; and Robert S. Perinayagam, Hunter College. \$1,500.

During the past year this group has met and formed the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction and launched the *SSSI NOTES*, a newsletter.

"The Hidden Side of Bureaucracy: Theoretical and Methodological Implications." Gideon Sjoberg and W. Boyd Littrell, both of Univ. of Texas. \$750.00.

"Civilizational Analysis as a General Perspective in Sociology." Burkart Holzner, Univ. of Pittsburgh; Vytautas Kavolis, Dickinson College (Pa.); Benjamin Nelson, SUNY-Stony Brook; Edward J. Shaughnessy, CUNY-John Jay College; Edward A. Tiryakian, Duke Univ.; and Toby Huff, Southeastern Massachusetts Univ. \$200.00.

This group cooperated in the publication of a special issue of *SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS*, Vol. 35 (Summer 1974) devoted to a critical discussion of "Civilizational Complexes and Intercivilizational Encounters" by Benjamin Nelson.

MINORITY PROGRAM STRENGTHENED BY SPIVACK FELLOWSHIP GRANTS

A \$15,000 grant has been awarded to the ASA Minority Fellowship Program by The Cornerhouse Fund to support two new dissertation fellowships during the 1975-76 academic year.

The Sydney Spivack Minority Dissertation Fellowships will carry a one-year award of \$7,500 to cover stipend, tuition, and dissertation allowance.

William A. Anderson, MFP Director, said the two Spivack Fellows will be selected from among the advanced minority graduate students who applied to the ASA for fellowships for the 1975-76 academic year.

Anderson said the selection will be limited to "minority persons who can be reasonably expected to complete their dissertations during the year or at least have a first draft completed."

Otto N. Larsen, ASA Executive Officer, said, "The significance of the grant from The Cornerhouse Fund is that it will enable the ASA to expand and support deserving minority students who might otherwise have to delay or postpone acquiring their doctorates in sociology because of a lack of funds to complete their final year."

The ASA Minority Fellowship Program also supported by funds from NIMH and NIE usually gives priority to less advanced minority students in order to increase the pool of such students in graduate departments of sociology.

The Cornerhouse Fund honors the late Sydney Spivack who was a research sociologist at Princeton University when he died in 1969. Spivack, a Columbia PhD, is co-author of a recently published book, *The Unequal Elites*.

Spivack had also served as a speechwriter for President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and as assistant

to the Executive Vice President of CBS. He was instrumental in the founding of *Scientific American*.

1ST ASA PRESIDENT MEMORIALIZED IN CATHEDRAL

Lester Frank Ward, the first ASA President, is among the 169 renowned Americans memorialized in embroidered kneelers in St. John's Chapel of the Washington Cathedral which towers over the nation's capital.

The commemorative kneelers, a practice followed by many English cathedrals, contain the names, dates, and symbols that allude to the lives of the persons they honor.

Embroidered on the Ward kneeler are the Seal of the Treasury, a group of men, a plant and a bud, prisms and rock pick, the Seal of Brown University, and quill, ink, and paper.

These symbols represent the following facts about Ward: He served with the U.S. Treasury Department in Washington. He was a sociologist and the first president of the American Sociological Society. He did research and writing on flora and fauna. He worked with the U.S. Geological Survey as a geologist. He served as a professor of sociology at Brown University from 1906 until his death. He wrote many books and pamphlets on paleontology, geology, and sociology.

The Americans memorialized in the Chapel kneelers were chosen from a list of over 400 names furnished by the Smithsonian Institution and represent such categories as arts, sciences, diplomacy, business, and medicine.

ANNUAL MEETING SETS RECORDS

Continued From Page One

San Francisco Meeting	Total ASA Members	Number of Sessions	Number of Organizers	Number of Papers	Number of Participants	Number of Registrants
1967	11,445	101	59	362	690	2,659
1969	13,485	112	73	347	804	2,835
1975	14,387	188	89	533	1,293	?

1974 Montreal program), 22.7% are women (compared to 17.2% in 1974), and 12.1% are students (compared to 9.8% in 1974). Data on these characteristics are not available for the earlier San Francisco meetings.

How many people will attend the 1975 meeting? In 1974 in Montreal there were 3,615 registrants. The New York meeting in

1973 drew the largest number to an ASA meeting 3,808. While predictions vary about San Francisco in 1975, it is hoped that the structure and quality of the program, as well as the lure of "The City," will overcome the effects of the recession and attract a large number of sociologists to the annual renewal of an important social and sociological event.