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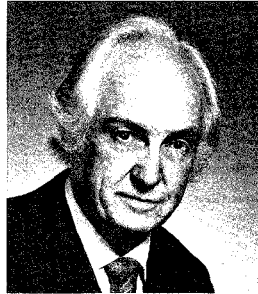
Valedictory: A Report On the Year 1975-1976

Friends ask me: What is it like for you to serve as President of the ASA? They know that I was nominated by petition to run in opposition to two candidates of the ideologically self-perpetuating ASA nominating committee and elected in the largest balloting in ASA history. They also know that in many cases the Council—as largely the product of that same nominating committee—has patiently listened to my recommendations and then overwhelmingly voted some of them down. My friends query: Didn't that discourage you? My answer is categorically: No. In spite of certain Council actions, I believe I have been able to represent those who voted for me.

I found no surprises in my experiences as President. I had had many dealings with that Council's predecessors and with ASA executive officers down through the years. I had served on the Council three times, twice for the ESS and once for the SSSP. I had also chaired many ASA committees.

And some of my recommendations to the Council this year were accepted by a decisively positive vote! I trust that other needs and desires of the rank-and-file membership will be accepted and implemented in the near future. In order for that to happen, a more representative Council and more representative key ASA committees will have to come into existence.

Let me review highlights of the year's activities: I would first like to speak of a group of special concerns I have had: (1) program experimentation, (2) a new approach to the mass media, (3) a new academic freedom program, (4) a case of professional accountability, (5) the proposed reorganization of nomination and election procedures in order to create a more representative ASA, (6) the proposed use of an outside vote-counting organization, and (7) the continuing unmet need for detailed financial accountability in ASA affairs. I will then take up two aspects of the operation of our elected bodies: (8) the need for open Council and committee meetings and (9) the operation of the Council's "task forces." Finally, I would like to point to developing problems in our association's relations with (10) the Federal government, (11) trade unions, and (12) state, regional, and specialty sociological associations.



Alfred McLung Lee

1. *Program experimentation:* This year's program contains six principal novelties which are the joint products of a hard-working program committee. These novelties are:

The highest percentage of women ever enlisted to serve as chairpersons of "program sessions" and "thematic sessions."

New faces among such chairpersons were also assured through not inviting anyone who had served in that capacity during the preceding five years.

All "program sessions" and "thematic sessions" were open to submitted papers. Only the four plenary sessions were formed solely by invitation.

Instead of expensive "luncheon roundtables," Carol A. Brown chaired a subcommittee which organized "discussion roundtables."

William P. Kuvlesky chaired a subcommittee which developed a large number of "discussion sessions" (also roundtables) for the presentation of papers and symposiums of specialized interest.

The theme of certain sessions of the convention, traditionally selected by the current president in consultation with the program committee, is "Sociology for Whom?" I chose this theme as a deliberate effort to emphasize relations necessarily existing between sociological investigations and controversies over public policies.

It should be borne in mind that the ASA Program Committee does not control the whole ASA program. The above generalizations apply only to the large share of the program not set up by ASA sections. Each section has its own program-making procedures and rules.

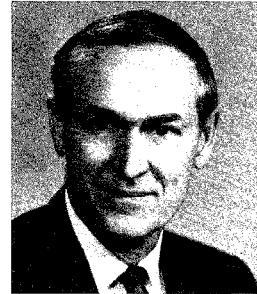
2. *A new approach to the mass media:* A wide communications gap exists between sociologists

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Shared and Divergent Perspectives: President-Elect Announces Theme

Although several weeks remain before the 1976 convention, the 1977 Program Committee has already met several times and is well along in its planning. We have chosen for the theme of the 1977 convention: *Sociology and Related Disciplines: Shared and Divergent Perspectives*. This theme will be developed, not in generalized discussions ("the relationship between anthropology and sociology" or the like), but around specific topics of research that are important in several disciplines. We want to highlight the ways in which economics, political science, anthropology, psychology, history, biology, and other disciplines approach several topics of interest also to sociologists. In a series of panels, well-known scholars will examine similarities and differences of method and of concept, and the range of findings associated with the varying perspectives.

When it began to work out the details of these "thematic panels," the committee easily built a list of 35 or 40 topics on which exciting work is being done, not only by sociologists but by our colleagues in other fields. Since it seems unwise to plan more than 12 or 15 of these panels, we are now involved in the difficult task of selecting those likely to be of greatest interest and inviting participants from the appropriate fields of study. Here are a few of the topics around which thematic panels are being built: Changes in fertility behavior; the utility of mathematical models of human behavior; the explanation



J. Milton Yinger

and control of crime; decentralization of complex organizations; population, resources, and the quality of life; religious sects and social change; age, social change, and public policy; the impact of social science on governmental policies; continuity and change through the life span.

There will be three speakers on each panel, representing three different disciplines, plus a presider, who will sketch out the critical questions related to the theme. In addition to the sociologists who will participate, we have so far invited and received acceptances from persons in the following disciplines: economics, biology, anthropology, demography, mathematics, law, education, history, political science, psychology, and others. In addition to their intrinsic interest, we believe that the thematic panels will add an important dimension to many of the standard sessions, and to the extended list of workshops and didactic seminars we are plan-

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Report of the Secretary

According to the Constitution, "Each year the Secretary shall provide the Association with a written report of his views on its organization and activities." The Secretary is in a good position to do this because she/he chairs the EOB (Executive Office and Budget) Committee and is a voting member of the Council, the Publications Committee, the Program Committee, and other ad hoc committees. Yet the Association's activities are so many and so complex that it is difficult to provide brief but adequate evaluation of them. Since most people will not struggle through a long report, I will focus on two important and related themes: (1) the emerging financial crisis, and (2) the increasing disagreement concerning the proper goals of the Association.

The last dues increase was passed by the membership in 1970 and in the intervening years the general price index has risen 46 percent. Membership dues in recent years have constituted about one-third of total revenues, but since 1972 the Association has lost over 2,000 members. Moreover, the Association has suffered a decline in advertising revenue since 1972 while printing, labor, materials, and service costs have risen substantially. In each of the past four years, the EOB Committee has forecast a deficit, but in three of the years, a small surplus has been realized. The goal of building an equity equaling the annual budget (\$918,911) is more distant than ever. The present equity of one-quarter of the budget will decline if we encounter

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Portrait of Our New President, J. Milton Yinger

What traits would mark your nominee for the person best exemplifying professional goals—hence your candidate for ASA president? One might suppose they'd be those we use as filter criteria for promotion: distinction in creating and transmitting sociology; an service to colleagues and others through sociology. Take a case in point.

CREATING. Would this suffice? Twenty-five papers in high standard journals, 8 books, one in 4, another in 3 editions, one edited work, and 6 chapters in various books and encyclopedias. A reviewer said of *Religion, Society and the Individual* (1957) that it was "without question ... the

most suggestive and useful book-length work in the sociology of religion available in the American sociological tradition." About *The Scientific Study of Religion* (1970) a reviewer wrote: "a synthesis of scholarship [on] institutionalized religion, more theoretically sophisticated...revolving around the author's...marriage of functionalism (used critically) and field theory...his familiarity with [the] literature on religion...is almost overwhelming." "This is a prophet who will have followers" said the reviewer of his *Toward a Field Theory of Behavior: Personality and Social Structure* (1965), an effort to capture human behavior in a matrix of social, cultural and

personal dimensions. In *A Minority Group in American Society* (1965) the authors asks: "what would likely lead whites to more... positive attitudes and performances toward and with Negroes? These suggestions are sociologically informed and more sophisticated than most hortatory appeals..." The second edition of his book, with George Simpson, on *Racial and Cultural Minorities: An Analysis of Prejudice and Discrimination* received the Anisfield-Wolf Saturday Review Award for the best scholarly work on race relations in 1958. A recent work (with Cutler, Ikeda, and Laycock), *Middle Start*, will be

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1977 Program: Call For Papers

President-Elect J. Milton Yinger has announced his theme for the 72nd Annual Meeting of the ASA to be held in Chicago September 5-9, 1977 at the Conrad Hilton Hotel. The theme, *Sociology and Related Disciplines: Shared and Divergent Perspectives*, is the basis for three Plenary Sessions and a series of Thematic Panels planned by Professor Yinger and his Program Committee consisting of Leo Chall, Steven Cutler, William Form, Suzanne Keller, Otto Larsen, S. M. Miller, and Charles Smith. The Committee has also organized a number of Didactic Seminars, Professional Workshops, and Luncheon Roundtables, as well as the 108 program sessions listed below.

Members of ASA are now invited to submit papers to the appropriate organizers for consideration for the Annual Meeting Program.

Although the Program Committee has planned a diverse and extensive list of session topics, the members realized that they were not conversant with all of the latest research being conducted. In order to provide for these contingencies, they are appointing a subcommittee on "Contributed Papers" which will review such papers and, if justified, organize several supplementary sessions for the program. If you are preparing a paper for which no suitable topic is included below, you may send it to the subcommittee to be announced in the October issue.

Luncheon Roundtables will be a part of the 1977 Program and an announcement will be made at a later date inviting members to submit suggestions on topics and presiders for this aspect of the program.

Submission of Papers

Members of ASA may submit papers directly to the organizers listed below. Papers are limited to 20 pages, including footnotes and tables. Although this may appear too constraining, it is the maximum length for presentation in a 10-15 minute program period. Lengthier versions are more suitable for subsequent publication than for oral presentation.

Papers that have been read at meetings of other professional societies or that will be published prior to September 1977 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.

Organizers have been instructed by the Program Committee not to accept abstracts, letters, or telephone calls in lieu of full papers in considering inclusions for their sessions; therefore, your opportunities for acceptance will be enhanced if you submit a completed paper.

As with submissions to ASA journals, the practice of submitting the same paper to more than one organizer is discouraged. If there is a multiple submission, the author must inform each organizer involved of this fact.

The deadline for submission of papers to organizers is January 10, 1977. Organizers are not obligated to consider papers received after that date. Abstracts and final copies of accepted papers will be due in the Executive Office by June 1, 1977.

Rules of Participation

All participants on the program must be members of ASA. This includes all sessions, seminars, Section programs, luncheon roundtables, supplementaries, etc. The only permissible exceptions are on those rare occasions where an organizer wishes to invite a person, usually as a discussant or panel member, from another discipline in order to bring a different perspective to the session. Such exceptions must be approved by the President or by the Executive Office. This ASA Council ruling is intended to limit sociologists' participation to those who support the Association as dues-paying members.

Each individual is limited to two participatory roles in the program, and only one of these may be as the sole author of a paper. "Participatory roles" are those in which persons are listed by name in the printed program in any capacity; e.g., author or co-author of a paper, presenter in a roundtable, presenter in a seminar or workshop, panel member, presider over a session, discussant of a paper or a session, or organizer of a session. 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.

Section Programs

Listed at the end of the program organizers below are the persons responsible for the sessions organized by ASA Sections. As the Section plans develop during the next few months, some of these names may change and an announcement will be made at a later date.

ASA Council has established new rules governing Section activities during the Annual Meeting. Each Section will be limited to three two-hour time periods to be scheduled on the same day. One of the three periods is to be allocated to the Section Council and Business Meeting and the other two to substantive programming in the speciality of the Section.

Section programs are under the complete jurisdiction of the individual Sections in regard to format and content. They are not required to consider contributed papers and a number of Sections limit their programs to invited roundtables and panel discussions. Potential authors might wish to contact the organizers as to the Sections' plans before submitting papers for consideration.

All rules covering participation in the general ASA program also apply to Section sponsored sessions.

Altruism and Cooperation: Robert Bierstedt, 9 Old Farm Road, Charlottesville, VA 22901

The Concepts of Anomie and Anomia in Sociological Research: Leo Srole, Columbia University, 722 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032

Sociology of the Arts: Stephen Couch, Research Institute on Immigration and Ethnic Studies, Smithsonian Institution, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, Room 2300, Washington, DC 20560

Behavioral Sociology: J. Sherwood Williams, Department of Sociology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23284

Sociology of Birth: Susan G. Doering, Department of Social Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218

Community: James E. Blackwell, Department of Sociology, College I, University of Massachusetts, Harbor Campus, Boston, MA 02125

Comparative and Cross-National Studies: Donald P. Warwick, Harvard Institute for International Development, Harvard University, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA 02138

Comparative Research on Family Egalitarianism: Anabelle Bender Motz, 11306 Cushman Road, Rockville, MD 20852

Comparative Studies of the Underclass in Socialist and Capitalistic Societies: Allen Kassof, International Research and Exchanges Board, 110 East 59th Street, New York, NY 10022

Computers and Sociology: John Sonquist, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106

Consumer Behavior: David Caplovitz, 325 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10025

Corporate Crime: Structural or Individual: James Frey, Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV 89154

Corporate Influence on Public Policy: Joseph Bensman, Department of Sociology, City College of New York, Wagner Hall, 133 Convent Avenue, New York, NY 10036

Sociology of Corrections: David M. Peterson, Department of Sociology, Georgia State University, University Plaza, Atlanta, GA 30303

Sociology of Criminal Justice: Joseph Weis, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195

Theories of Criminology: Rose Gialombardo, 1451 East 55th Street, Chicago, IL 60615

Sociology of Death: Glenna Loveland, 7 Alvina Blvd., Albany, NY 12203

Sociology of Developing Societies: Archibald O. Haller, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 617 WARF Building, 610 Walnut Street, Madison, WI 53706

Deviance: Lena Myers, 2320 Queensroad Avenue, Jackson, MS 39213

Disaster Behavior: Russell Dynes, 1604 Grenabile Road, Columbus, OH 43221

Electronic Media for Group Communication: Robert Johansen, Institute for the Future, 2740 Sand Hill Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025

New Employment Opportunities for Sociologists: Albert E. Gollin, Bureau of Social Science Research, 1990 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036

Sociology of Health Disabilities: Ned Sharples, Box 98A, RFD 2, Waterbury, VT 05676

Future of Human Ecology: Harvey M. Choldin, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801

Sociology of Economy: Robert Stern, Department of Organizational Behavior—NYSSILR, Cornell University, 387 Ives Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853

Education: Alan Kerckhoff, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706

Environmental Sociology: Richard Gale, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403

Ethical and Legal Issues in Biological Engineering: Bernard Barber, Braeside Lane, Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522

Family: Gerald Leslie, Department of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611

Historical Sociology: Theda Skocpol, Department of Sociology, Harvard University, 560 William James Hall, Cambridge, MA 02138

History of Sociology: Leo P. Chall, 6002 Beaumont Avenue, La Jolla, CA 92037

Sociology of Housing and Living Space: To be announced

Sociology of Human Sexuality: Ira L. Reiss, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 1031 Social Science Building, Minneapolis, MN 55455

Issues in Humanistic Sociology: Alfred McClung Lee, 100 Hemlock Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078

Immigrants and Immigration: Elliott Barkan, School of Social Sciences, California State College, San Bernardino, CA 92407

Industrial and Ecological Factors in Studies of the Labor Market: Ross Stolzenberg, Department of Social Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218

Intra and Inter Organizational Relations: Wes Wager, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195

Sociology of Jewry: Abraham D. Lavender, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742

Sociology of Knowledge: Lewis A. Coser, Department of Sociol-

ogy, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794

Sociology of Law: Richard Lempert, University of Michigan Law School, Hutchins Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sociology of Leisure: William Kornblum, Department of Sociology, CUNY, Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036

The Life Cycle: Aging: Ethel Shanley, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680

The Life Cycle: Children and Youth: Thomas Cottle, Children's Defense Fund, 24 Thorndike Street, First Floor, Cambridge, MA 02141

The Life Cycle: Middle Age: Shirley Smoyak, 4 Roney Road, Edison, NJ 08817

Marital Dissolution: Lenore J. Weitzman, Department of Sociology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616

Marriage: Roger Libby, Institute for Family Research and Education, Syracuse University, 760 Ostrum Avenue, Syracuse, NY 13210

Mass Communications and Public Opinion: Bernard Roschko, 6404 Winston Drive, Bethesda, MD 20034

Mathematical Sociology: Barbara F. Meeker, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742

Medical Sociology: John B. McKinlay, Department of Sociology, Boston University, 96-100 Cunningham Street, Boston, MA 02215

Sociology of Mental Health: William C. Cockerham, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801

Meta-Sociology: William Snizek, Department of Sociology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, VA 24061

Methods of Research: Qualitative: George J. McCall, Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, MO 63121

Methods of Research: Quantitative: Herman J. Loether, Department of Sociology, California State College, Dominguez Hills, CA 90747

Sociology of the Military: David R. Segal, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742

Sociology of Nursing: To be announced

Sociology of Occupations: Irving Krauss, Department of Sociology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115

Police: An Occupation in Conflict: Albert J. Reiss, Department of Sociology, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520

Political Sociology: David Knoke, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401

Sociology of Popular Culture: Paul M. Hirsch, Graduate School of Business, University of Chicago, 5836 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637

Population: Fertility Behavior: Shirley Hartley, 15 Van Tassel Lane, Orinda, CA 94563

Population: Migration: Charles B. Nam, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306

Population: Policies: E. B. Attah, W.E.B. DuBois Institute, Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA 30314

Issues in Ethnic Relations: Ivan Light, 819 Marymount Lane, Claremont, CA 91711

Issues in Race Relations: Martin Patchen, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907

Race and Ethnic Relations: Asian Americans: Wen Kuo, Department of Sociology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112

Race and Ethnic Relations: Blacks: Joseph S. Himes, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, NC 27412

Race and Ethnic Relations: Indians: George E. Simpson, 319 Reamer Place, Oberlin, OH 44074

Race and Ethnic Relations: Mexican Descent: David E. Lopez, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024

Race and Ethnic Relations: Puerto Ricans: Lloyd H. Rogler, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Fordham University, Bronx, NY 10458

Student Perspectives on Racial and Ethnic Relations: Edgar G. Epps, Department of Education, University of Chicago, 5835 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637

Covert Racism and Sexism in Social Scientific Work: Barbara L. Carter, 2480 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20009

Sociology of Religion: David O. Moberg, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI 53233

Rural Sociology: To be announced

Sociology of Science: Maurice N. Richter, Jr., Department of Sociology, State University of New York, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12222

Sociology of Secrecy and Privacy (Intelligence): Ritchie P. Lowry, 79 Moore Road, Wayland, MA 01778

Sociology of Sex Roles: Judith Lorber, Department of Sociology, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY 11210

Social Action and Evaluation Research: Ilene Bernstein, Yale University Law School, New Haven, CT 06520

Social Change: Francis R. Allen, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306

Social Indicators: Abbott L. Ferriss, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322

Social Movements and Collective Behavior: Joseph Gusfield, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92037

Social Networks: Edward O. Laumann, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637

Sociology and Social Policy: Peter H. Rossi, 34 Stagecoach Road, Amherst, MA 01002

Issues in Social Prediction: Richard L. Henshel, Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada

Social Psychology: General: Carl W. Backman, Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507

Social Psychology: Personality and Social Structure: To be announced

Experimental Social Psychology: Robert Burgess, Division of Individual and Family Studies, College of Human Development, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802

Social Stratification: Elites: Michael Useem, Department of Sociology, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215

Social Stratification: Mobility: David L. Featherman, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Room 601, WARF Building, 610 Walnut Street, Madison, WI 53706

Social Stratification: Poverty: John Pease, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742

Social Work: Elizabeth D. Huttman, Department of Sociology, California State University, Hayward, CA 94542

Socialization: Chad Gordon, Department of Sociology, Rice University, Houston, TX 77001

Sociobiology: C. R. Jeffrey, Department of Criminology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306

Sociolinguistics: Stanley Lieberman, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721

Sociology of Sport: Rudolf K. Haerle, Jr., Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Middlebury College, Middlebury, VT 05753

Teaching of Sociology: Charles A. Goldsmid, 251 Morgan Street, Oberlin, OH 44074

Technology as a Social Problem: Leonard Goodwin, Department of Social Science and Policy Studies, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, MA 01609

Theory: Critical Sociology: David Earl Sutherland, Department of Sociology, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701

Theory: Ethnomethodology and Phenomenology: Don H. Zimmerman, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106

Theory: Issues and Trends: Gisela J. Hinkle, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, 1775 South College Road, Columbus, OH 43210

Theory: Problems of Construction: R. Stephen Warner, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680

Theory: Symbolic Interaction: Robert L. Stewart, Department of Sociology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208

Sociology of Time: Donald Light, Department of Sociology, CUNY, City College, 138th Street and Convent Avenue, New York, NY 10031

Unemployment and the Family: Mirra Komarovsky, 340 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10025

Urban Sociology: Sylvia F. Fava, 78-12 35th Avenue, Jackson Heights, NY 11372

Voluntary Action: Nicholas Babchuk, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588

Sociology of War and Peace: Alternatives to the Warfare State: Louis Kriesberg, Department of Sociology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13210

Sociology of Work: To be announced

Sociology of the World System: Dan Chiroi, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195

ASA Sections and Organizers Community: Charles M. Bonjean, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712

Criminology: David Ward, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455

Sociology of Education: Elizabeth Cohen, School of Education, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 95303

Family: To be announced

Medical Sociology: Jack Elinson, Department of Sociology, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027

Methodology: Kenneth Land, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801

Organizations and Occupations: Rue Bucher, Department of Psychiatry, University of Illinois, College of Medicine, P.O. Box 6998, Chicago, IL 60680

Social Psychology: Morris Rosenberg, 10113 Ashburton Lane, Bethesda, MD 20034

Sociology of Sex Roles: Jean Lipman-Blumen, National Institute of Education, Office of Research, Washington, DC 20208

Theoretical Sociology: Aaron Cicourel, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Diego, CA 92093

Undergraduate Education: Betty Green, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Hamline University, St. Paul, MN 55104

Marxist Sociology: To be announced

World Conflicts: To be announced

Environmental Sociology: To be announced

Sociological Practice: To be announced

Population: To be announced

Secretary Reports FORM, from page 1

future deficits. In the coming year, the EOB Committee has projected a deficit of \$45,000. Deficits have been avoided in recent years by such devices as reducing the number of Council meetings, eliminating honoraria for journal editors, achieving economies in journal operations, reducing staff travel, and reducing the funds available to such committees as Freedom of Research and Teaching and Problems of the Discipline.

Yet the Executive Office and the Association are continually pressed on all sides to investigate cases of violation of academic freedom, hold open Council meetings in different parts of the country, provide free membership for unemployed sociologists, permit sociologists who are not members to participate in the annual meetings, remove all charges for child care at the annual meetings, provide a separate executive associate ASA officer for minorities and women, establish a new journal of applied sociology, inform members about research opportunities, institute an employment bureau, provide more seed money for research, and so on. Though most of these projects are worthy, they cannot be launched without more staff and more revenue.

A few unpopular measures can be employed to stretch our resources. Journals could charge a processing fee for reviewing articles; Council could reduce the number of journals members receive from two to one; ASA could retain all of the reprint royalties rather than splitting them with authors; convention registration fees could be raised; subscription rates for ASA journals to libraries could be raised; advertising rates could be increased. Since perhaps more than a quarter of our colleagues are not members of ASA, a drive (probably unsuccessful) could be launched to increase the membership. If all these ideas were put into effect and if advertising revenue returned to earlier levels, ASA might derive sufficient revenue to stave off deficits for perhaps two more years. In the meantime, Council must weigh the priorities of where to cut services and/or personnel in order to make do with cheaper dollars. Undoubtedly, Council will call on the EOB Committee to provide a more rational, systematic, and long-range plan for ASA to meet its financial obligations.

Before arriving at such a plan, the EOB Committee needs the resolution of certain policy questions which are beyond its charge. This is the second theme of my report: disagreements about the functions of the Association. Many members feel that the Association should stick only to the traditional academic goals of advancing the discipline by publishing journals and holding an annual meeting. These two goals can be achieved with present

resources. But other members feel that the Association should provide other services: stimulate better teaching, develop employment opportunities for sociologists outside of academia, become a collective bargaining agent, resolve social problems facing the nation, and so on. Many such proposals have been seriously argued in Council meetings and now three task groups are spending a great deal of time making long-range plans to realize some of them. In this activity, Council members do not lack imagination, conviction, and enthusiasm. Yet the more precisely they formulate plans, the more they feel they are engaging in a fruitless exercise. To implement the plans requires a staff of full-time experts who know something about law, the courts, legislation, mass communication, and so on. The Executive Officer, the Washington staff, the Council, and various committees are already stretched too thin; they can barely do what they are supposed to do, let alone take on other functions. Clearly, the time has come for the Association to make a fundamental decision: slowly cut back on services to live within present resources, or increase revenues to provide additional services.

When ASA moved its headquarters to Washington, many believed that the Association had made the decision to widen its mandate to include goals which the Federal government and other social sciences might help it achieve. Yet only part of the energies of one person, the Executive Officer, is spent dealing with government and other social science groups. In short, the overwhelming part of ASA functions can be performed anywhere. If members want the Association to engage in activities which involve the government and the other social sciences, more professional staff is needed in the Washington office. For its membership size, ASA has the smallest professional staff in Washington of any of the social sciences. Both the membership and the Council must formally confront the question: Where should ASA go from here? Do we try to stand pat with present services? Do we drastically reorder present priorities to achieve a limited number of new objectives? Do we raise dues to maintain present services and achieve new goals? The present condition of many groups pressing Council to achieve goals, almost all of which are beyond present resources, is destructive of collegiate morale. Council may need an advisory vote of the membership. Various services could be listed along with estimates of their costs in terms of increased dues or special assessments. Perhaps consensus cannot be achieved, but the time has come for us to put up or make do.

William Form
 Secretary

Report of the Executive Officer

Joining the Executive Office in September 1975, I had the tremendous advantage of following Otto N. Larsen who, it has been said, not only acts, but "every inch looks like an Executive Officer." His help, his guidance, and his warnings were invaluable. However, as so frequently applies, many of his comments only started to make sense after I had been in the office for several months.

I was not the only newcomer to the Executive Office. A new Director of the ASA Minority Fellowship Program had come on board in August. Phil Carey assumed responsibility for this program after it had been successfully guided in the previous year by William Anderson. Joan Harris had left the position of Executive Specialist for Women and Minorities and Lucy Sells joined the Executive Office as her successor. Larry Rhoades who had served with Otto Larsen as Executive Associate had chosen to return to his academic position. His position, vacant throughout this year, only recently was filled by appointing Sue Titus Reid who will join the Executive Office in August.

Those of us who were new found permanence represented by the remainder of the Executive Office staff. Alice Myers, the ASA Administrative Officer, served once again as tutor of the new ASA Executive Officer just as she had been acknowledged to do for my predecessors. I had known and worked with Alice for many years. I have, since coming to this office, begun to appreciate fully the tremendous grasp of complex details and far-reaching arrangements which she manages and coordinates.

The mission of the Executive Office can be interpreted many ways. It seems that, originally, the Executive Office was conceived primarily as an agency facilitating the Association's internal management and the governance of the Association itself. These functions have been the predominant activities to which staff, time, and funds have been devoted. Yet, as previous Executive Officers had noted in their reports, locating the Executive Office in Washington cannot be justified by the conduct of management and business alone. This choice of location invokes expectations that the national office of the ASA seeks to represent the discipline in the brokering of issues of concern to sociology and in the communication processes in the marketplace of academic knowledge. Judging by demands from within and from without the Association, such concern with the issues of the discipline seems to have become more strongly articulated and the needs more pressing.

Looking back at the comparable first reports of my two predecessors, I am impressed that both, in assuming this challenging position, saw this office as an opportunity to accomplish certain substantive, scholarly and programmatic objectives on behalf of

this Association and for the discipline. Like them, I responded to the invitation to accept this position with notions of what I wanted to achieve as part of my tenure in the ASA Executive Office. This report is an opportunity and obligation to communicate my sense of mission to the membership.

An academic discipline, through its organizations may articulate several types of functions more or less deliberately. Most of the activities observed in disciplinary associations fall into one of the following categories: (1) the furthering and support of scholarship, (2) the support of the transmission of the discipline to learners, (3) the concern for the professional well-being of the members of the discipline, (4) the concern with the interpretation transmission and presentation of the product of the disciplines in the marketplace of societal deliberations and policymaking, (5) the conduct of the governance and management of the affairs of the organization. I shall comment on each of these and report how they relate to my aims and objectives.

The Support of Scholarship

According to the ASA constitution, "the objectives of the Association shall be to stimulate and improve research, instruction, and discussion, and to encourage cooperative relationships among persons engaged in the scientific study of society." The range of functions which can be seen as an expression of this mandate include the Annual Meeting, the publication of journals, announcements in FOOTNOTES, but also they can be interpreted to include mandate of the Committee of Freedom of Research and Teaching, which seeks to protect the conditions under which responsible scholarship is conducted.

Fundamentally, scholarship is an activity of individual members. The Association, through its journals and through the annual convention, provides an outlet for the results of the scholarly activities of its members. The Association can provide stimuli to initiate new research or to produce the completion of ongoing scholarly activities. The funds provided through the Committee on the Problems of the Discipline and the special recognition of a publication by being accepted as part of the Arnold and Carolyn Rose Monograph Series, are examples of the Association's effort to stimulate the process of scholarship.

Although scholarly activities and writing in sociology is occasionally still conducted by the individual scholar without the need for grant support, the vast majority of sociological research requires funding. The rising need to obtain information about sources of funding, about shifts in priorities among funding agencies, and about changes in policies and requirements which affect the applications for financial support, are apparent from the requests for information and the expression of several ASA committees. Funding agencies communicate concern about the

apparently limited number of sociologists who are aware of where to go for research support and how to go about finding it.

To compete for an increased and more equitable share of available research support is partly the task of every interested sociologist; however, the intricate system of advocacy, interpretation, and decision-making suggests that on-the-scene presence is a significant factor. Continuously shifting priorities, the inevitable pressures for support from various deserving causes, and the complex structure of a huge federal system all suggest that final decisions on policies and directives will inevitably be influenced by the sophistication and persistence of those who make themselves seen and heard.

The question of whether the national office should take an active hand in advocating a larger share of federal research funds for sociology and in facilitating getting information about research opportunities to the membership is partly one of appropriateness, partly one of effectiveness, and partly one of resources.

This need to inform the membership about arrangements, policies, and formulation of guidelines in the research support structure has some obvious and some subtle implications for the function of the national office. To the extent that resources are available, this function would facilitate the general flow of information and move toward integrating and organizing disparate news about funding structures. There is, however, one additional merit to this function. Direct access to these areas of information is not equally distributed among our colleagues. It is simply predictable that institutions in which scholars are already involved in the research support process either as recipients or as referees are more likely to know more, to learn more quickly, and to be knowledgeable about the procedural tactics. Those who are far away, those who are new, and those who are in institutions not yet involved in the research support network thus start out at a serious disadvantage. If the Association through its national office broadens the basis for this type of information in support of research endeavors, it could significantly modify the unavoidable tendency of entrepreneurial achievement being associated with those who are already successful.

A somewhat different function in support of research and scholarship has more recently assumed an aura of urgency and has become a major responsibility of the Association and the Executive Officer. The increasing number of laws and regulations which affect the conditions under which research is conducted and policies affecting accountability of the results of research force the research community to assess its own needs and to respond. Guidelines on freedom of information, privacy, data storage technology, confidentiality, and the protection of human subjects are being form-

ulated and implemented with consequences for all researchers, but, in many instances, of particular concern to the sociological community.

Effective involvement in these deliberations and policy formulations requires increasingly a cadre of specially informed members of the discipline. As time changes, functions change. As scholarship has become increasingly interwoven with conditions of funding, public accountability, and interdependence with institutional arrangements, the intent of the original constitutional purpose of the Association is modified to incorporate responses to these needs. To actively and assertively involve the interest of sociology in the formulation and implementation of guidelines affecting conditions of research, is indeed consonant with the objectives of the Association.

Teaching Sociology

To stimulate and improve instruction is part of the constitutional objectives of the Association. ASA previously facilitated and sponsored conferences on graduate teaching and its support for scholarship also served to further the graduate training of future sociologists. Overt support for undergraduate instruction moved to a new level when, in 1971, Council approved the formation of the Section on Undergraduate Education, and in 1973, made an unprecedented special allocation of \$2,200 to the Council of the new section for the purpose of conducting a workshop on assessing the needs of teaching undergraduate sociology and of formulating the mission for the new section. This allocation was an acknowledgement that this section had assumed a mission constitutionally designated as a function of the Association itself.

At that time, I was privileged to serve as the Chair of the new Section, and organize that workshop. My predecessor in the Executive Office, Otto N. Larsen, and Hubert M. Blalock, representing ASA Council, attended. A proposal to the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education resulted from this workshop. Its approval and funding provided support for a project involving about 120 volunteer sociologists from all parts of the U.S. and from all kinds of institutions who are exploring various aspects of teaching undergraduate sociology.

Unlike the consensus about the Association's responsibility toward the support of scholarship, ASA's commitment to support instruction is neither clearly articulated nor does there seem to be the same widespread agreement on the scope and nature of this function. The views I have heard since being in the Executive Office range from the stance that the American Sociological Association is primarily an organization of those who produce sociology and thus is only concerned with scholarship to the obverse position of demanding that ASA formulate approved models of curricula and accredit programs. Both of these extremes are not

tenable positions in the light of current reality.

A significant segment of the membership are in positions where they devote all or most of their time to teaching. Many of them are in relatively isolated situations in which they must look to their association for resources and communications. Returning to the quote from the constitution which states that stimulation and improvement of instruction is one of the Association objectives, the proper question should not be whether this should be done by the Association, but what should be done and how should it be accomplished? Looking over inquiries I have seen since arriving at the Executive Office, I would place the demands for information first among the needs expressed. It is rather remarkable to observe that through formal and informal channels, through publications and direct exchange of mail, scholars tend to communicate with each other about scholarship and inquiry. No such pattern seems to exist in the area of teaching and, more importantly, very few structured vehicles for such exchanges are available. The dearth of this type of resource should be of concern to the Association.

The need to obtain information and to share explorations in the managing of curriculum, planning of courses, and experimenting with modes of teaching, suggests that the Association could fruitfully serve as processing agent of information and as a collecting and disseminating agency for references and resources which would facilitate the managing of educational enterprises in sociology and stimulate efforts to seek improvements, to experiment, and to innovate.

A second area of activities derived from the constitutionally stated mission of the ASA involves activities which would enhance and reward concern with teaching and excellence in the performance of the teaching component of sociological activities. There have been suggestions for ASA sponsored awards for excellence in teaching and for greater recognition of innovative approaches to curricula and courses. Some of these activities are performed by regional and state societies. Cooperation between the various levels and types of sociological organizations becomes particularly appropriate in performing the function of assisting, supporting, and recognizing those who teach.

A third type of activity in support of the instructional process is the development, production, and distribution of materials. The project "Sociological Resources for the Social Studies" is a prime example of the Association assuming leadership in providing sociological materials for high schools. The utilization of the ASA Professional Information Series and other means of dissemination might be another route to provide assistance to teachers. Other Associations are providing special

Awards & Grants

The Joint Committee on Eastern Europe of the ACLS and SSRC announces the availability of small grants (up to \$500) toward the organization of panels, ad hoc sessions, or symposia at the regular annual meetings of the major disciplinary associations (excluding foreign languages and literatures) in the United States. Grants will be given only for sessions which are broad and comparative in nature but center on Eastern Europe (including modern Greece but excluding Finland and the USSR). Application should be made by the panel organizer in a letter addressed to the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe, American Council of Learned Societies, 345 East 46 Street, New York, NY 10017. Funds will be made available upon firm acceptance of the session by the Association's program committee and by the panelists. The session should be designated as being aided by the ACLS-SSRC Joint Committee on Eastern Europe. Deadlines are September 15 and March 1.

American Council of Learned Societies announces their annual "Aids to Individual Scholars, 1976-77, Competitions." Programs of fellowships and grants to advance research are offered. A brochure giving general information, requirements, and application procedures is available from the Office of Fellowships and Grants, ACLS, 345 E. 46th Street, New York, NY 10017.

Travel Grants for Humanists, offered by the ACLS, to participate in international scholarly congresses and research conferences held outside the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Social scientists and legal scholars are eligible only if they specialize in the history or philosophy of their disciplines and if the meeting they wish to attend is so oriented. Applicants should write directly to the secretary of the appropriate constituent society of the ACLS for application forms, giving name, place, and dates of the meeting. Application forms must be submitted to the appropriate society by July 1, for November-February meeting; November 1, for March-June meetings; and March 1, for July-October meetings.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Fellowships for 1976-77. Eligibility is limited to the post doctoral level for academic participants. The Center's fellowship program is organized in terms of three broadly defined academic divisions. The Historical and Cultural Studies Division welcomes proposals in the fields of history, literature, philosophy, jurisprudence, religion, and other humanistic areas of inquiry including the creative arts. The Division of Social and Political Studies is designed to accommodate research and writing in political science and international relations, sociology, anthropology, economics, psychology, and other disciplines. The Resources, Environment and Interdependence Division supports research and writing from a wide variety of disciplinary and cultural perspectives in the broad and inter-related areas of environment, economic growth, resource availabilities, the uses of the seas, food and fiber policies, and other topics. The deadline for application is October 1, 1976. Applicants will be notified of results in late January or early February, 1977. For application materials write to Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution Building, Room 321, Washington, DC 20560.

See AWARDS, p. 13

Presidential Election Unresolved; Rossi and Short Elected

Of the 8307 ballots mailed to the Voting Members of ASA, 3934 valid ballots (47.4%) were returned by the deadline of May 17.

The results of the tabulations are as follows (declared winners are indicated by *):

President-Elect	
Helen Hughes	1489
Raymond Mack	1352
Amos Hawley	937
Other	58

(Since Hawley received more than the required 10% write-in of all votes cast for President-Elect, a second ballot has been mailed to all voting members with all three presidential candidates listed. If the second ballot does not result in a majority vote for any of the three candidates, a run-off election will be held between the two with the highest number of votes.)

Vice-President-Elect	
Alice Rossi	*2194 59.7%
Rose L. Coser	1379 37.5%
Other	103 2.8%

Committee on Nominations	
<i>District 1</i>	
Rodney Stark	*1300
Rachel Kahn-Hut	1143
Gene Kassebaum	587
Other	20

<i>District 2</i>	
Roberta Simmons	*1699
George Bohrnstedt	1219
Other	14

<i>District 3</i>	
Glen Elder, Jr.	*1418
Norval D. Glenn	1407
Other	24

<i>District 4</i>	
Joan Harris	*1832
Roy S. Bryce-Laporte	912
Other	28

<i>District 5</i>	
Murray Straus	*1763
Cora Marrett	1251
Other	9

<i>District 6</i>	
William D'Antonio	*1665
Gaye Tuchman	1392
Other	22

Secretary-Elect	
James Short	*2456 69.5%
James Blackwell	1041 29.4%
Other	38 1.1%

Council	
Elise Boulding	*1906
Herbert Costner	*1748
Richard Hill	*1528
Joan Moore	*1489
Arlene Daniels	1467
Charles Willie	1387
Daniel Price	1217
Lois DeFleur Nelson	1066
Martin Oppenheimer	895
Elton Jackson	824
Other	223

Publications Committee	
Jeffrey Hadden	*1113
Seymour Spilerman	*962
Virginia Grabiner	897
Albert Szymanski	853
Edward Sagarin	816
Benton Johnson	761
James McCartney	724
Other	78

Committee on Committees	
<i>District 1</i>	
David Gold	*1507
Virginia Olesen	1376
Other	19

<i>District 2</i>	
Sheldon Stryker	*1992
James Conyers	926
Other	19

<i>District 3</i>	
Barbara Goodnight	*1330
Charles U. Smith	1225
Other	26

<i>District 4</i>	
Marvin Bressler	*1173
Karen Petersen	1010
Rhoda Goldstein	607
Other	18

<i>District 5</i>	
Ruth Hill Useem	*1980
James Sweet	1031
Other	13

<i>District 6</i>	
Eugene Weinstein	*1532
Alphonso Pinkney	1235
Other	21

Sue Titus Reid Appointed ASA Executive Associate

Filling a position which has been vacant since September 1975, Sue Titus Reid will join the Association as Executive Associate. She will begin her one-year appointment in August while on leave of absence from the Law School at the University of Washington, Seattle where she holds the rank of Associate Professor. The position of Executive Associate was previously held by Lawrence J. Rhoades, who returned to the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at North Carolina State University in September 1975.

Sue Titus Reid received her doctorate in sociology from the University of Missouri, Columbia, and in 1972 added to her achievements a doctorate in Jurisprudence from the University of Iowa, College of Law. She has taught at the University of Missouri; Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; the University of Nebraska in Lincoln; and served as Associate Professor and Chairperson in the Department of Sociology at Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa from 1972-74. Her credentials in sociology and in law are merged in her professional interest in criminology, reflected in the publication this year of *Crime and Criminology*. In addition to her professional interest in criminology and law, she has conducted research and published in the field of undergraduate sociology and in population.

Although many of the responsibilities she will assume in the ASA will be shared with the Executive Officer, her special assignments will involve the enhancement of information gathering about programs affecting scholarship, educational opportunities and career opportunities in sociology. She will assume a major



responsibility in increasing the information gathering capability of the Executive Office and the transmission of this information to the membership. She will also be concerned with exploring ways of enhancing the awareness of sociology among offices and agencies involved in the development and interpretation of laws, policies, and guidelines.

A significant component of Professor Reid's functions will involve services to ASA membership in the area of teaching, particularly on the undergraduate level. She will serve as Associate Project Director in the ASA Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. This project, directed by Hans O. Mauksch, ASA Executive Officer, and funded by the Fund for Postsecondary Education, is entering its third year. The work undertaken by approximately 120 volunteers, functioning as small task groups will now be processed, collated and organized into final products and into a resource facility at the Association's Executive Office. Sue Titus Reid will coordinate the program of translating the project results into information services available to the ASA membership.

ASA Revises Reporting Dates

By long-standing tradition, all officers, committee heads, editors, and Section chairs have reported formally to the membership of ASA at the time of the Annual Meeting, first by pre-printing the materials subsequently published in the *American Sociological Review*, *The American Sociologist*, and then *FOOTNOTES*. In 1975, such reports were published only in the August issues of *FOOTNOTES* with the hope that all members would receive copies prior to the Annual Meeting.

In a recent review of this procedure, ASA recognized that this particular date for formal reports was advantageous for some, but untimely for others. Consequently, this issue, August 1976, will contain the reports of the President, Secretary, and Executive Officer, primarily because these terms of office coincide with the Annual Meeting dates.

Reports of committees, sections, and official representatives will be solicited following their

activities at the Annual Meeting, will be presented to ASA Council at its December meeting, and published in the December *FOOTNOTES*.

Reports of editors of ASA journals will be ready for review by the Committee on Publications at its mid-year meeting and published in the March *FOOTNOTES*.

Teaching Undergraduate Sociology Project Newsletter Available

The ASA Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology has started a Project Newsletter which is distributed to project participants and to members of the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education. Others interested in receiving these Newsletters should write to Lawrence J. Rhoades, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27607.

Personals

For Sale: Back issues of the *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 15 (1950) to present and *Social Forces*, Vol. 29 (1950) to present. Contact Joseph T. Drake, P.O. Box 543, Davidson, NC 28036.

Attention Scholars needing Washington workspace: The WorkPlace, a unique service operation providing office space and services for freelancers and scholars is scheduled to open in Washington, D.C. in October, 1976. Contact: Jean Levin, 817 Independence Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 547-5787.

For Sale: Complete issues (120) of *American Sociological Review*, 1956-

1975 inclusive. Claude C. Bowman, 331 Hamilton Road, Merion Station, PA 19066.

NOTICE: Contributors needed for a *Handbook of Veteran Studies* to be published in 1977. Send all completed or outlined manuscripts to Dr. Charles R. Figley, Director, Consortium on Veteran Studies, CDFR, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

WANTED: Sociologist to prepare—for good pay—instructor's manual for second edition of successful, well-received research methods text. Some acquaintance with research problems in political science, psychology, and the other social sciences highly desirable. Julian L. Simon, Commerce West, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

Open Forum

Recruitment and Job Hunting Through Footnotes

William Bruce Cameron
Raymond H. Wheeler
University of South Florida

The purpose of this little survey was simple enough—to see how well sociologists like the job-finding service provided by FOOTNOTES. We sent questionnaires to all institutions (91) and all applicants (58) advertising in the March (1975) issue. Both questionnaires were made as brief as possible to encourage a high rate of return. Fifty-nine institutions and forty-two applicants had responded at the time of this writing.

The most important overall impressions to be gained are that most institutions approve the results and most applicants do not. The institutions like the high volume of contacts, but deplore the lack of qualifications on the part of applicants, and question the sincerity of some who apply. The applicants resent the long time between sending in their ad and its appearance in print, and the very small number of responses they receive, and some flatly assert their suspicions that the institutions advertise merely to meet legal requirements while actually doing their recruiting by different, and covert, means.

Now for some details of the responses. We asked whether the notice had elicited one, two, three, or "four or more" replies. We chose this break point because in our own extensive hiring experience we felt four valid contacts as about the minimum from which either a school or an applicant could make a satisfactory selection. Only two institutions received fewer than four responses and one claimed 200. Fourteen estimated forty or more. Because they had used multiple ads in various journals some insti-

tutions simply did not know where applicants came from. Omission of this information suggests inexperience on the part of applicants, or else their reluctance to identify their own source of information. One applicant frankly stated his fear that using FOOTNOTES might be a "mildly negative credential."

On the other hand, while the sheer number of responses was encouraging, two-thirds of the institutions claimed that over 25% of all applicants were underqualified for the position as advertised, and about one-third found as many as 60% were overqualified. We included this originally because of the possibility that in today's market there might be a large number of highly qualified people looking for nearly any kind of job. These data do not appear to support that contention.

Some of the additional comments which prospective employers volunteered may be of interest. Among those expressing satisfaction, one respondent said "such listings are virtually mandatory under new affirmative action policies. In this instance it resulted in a good connection that otherwise would not have happened. Most of the responses are from poorly qualified people, but there is always that chance of discovering one good candidate." Another wrote "our listing was published in over 10 journals, of which two were sociological. I think ASA FOOTNOTES is the best source. Those applicants through ASA FOOTNOTES were consistently more qualified than those through other sources."

The following complaint addresses a social consequence often noted. "I believe the lead time required to get an ad in FOOTNOTES is far too long and is dysfunctional with respect to attempts to do affirmative action by making national disclosure of all job opportunities."

When we examine the applicants' responses we are first struck by the fact that of 42 who replied only 11 report "four or more" responses to their ad, four

report three, 10 report two, six report one, and 11 report none at all. Over half of the applicants who received any response at all found the jobs below their expectation. It appears that today both employers and employees expect better than they receive. Two months after the notices, apparently only two of our respondents had definitely found employment through FOOTNOTES, three others were still negotiating, while the remainder felt employment resulting from their advertisement was unlikely.

Only two people had depended solely on the FOOTNOTES ads for employment. Three-fourths of the respondents are using other lines of inquiry which we would classify as "personal." These include interviews at professional meetings, personal communications with departments where they have previously established contacts, or letters written in their behalf by intermediaries known to them. Of the remaining respondents very few planned to use only impersonal means, such as other ads, blind communications, professional placement bureaus, etc.

In recent years one argument for using impersonal placement services was to circumvent the personalism in hiring, which seems to facilitate or to promote discrimination. These data suggest that the impersonal means are not working in the manner expected. At least for those who advertise their availability (perhaps without indicating sex or ethnic identity) the acquisition of responses is quite low. Many applicants voluntarily expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of response. This may be widely recognized, since it appears that the rate of applicant listings has declined in recent years, although more people are coming into the job market all the time.

As might be expected, most of the applicants who volunteered comments were negatively critical. Only two indicated satisfaction with the results of their ads. Some quotations which may be

thought-provoking are the following:

"I have had four definite indications of interest in the form of a phone call or a visit. These were all schools that I had sent letters and vitae to and there were no indications that they had even seen my FOOTNOTES advertisement. _____ University according to our chairman does not even review the FOOTNOTES listing. Thus with the job market flooded with candidates, I doubt whether others really consider that listing also. Several years ago, I know of one colleague who had used the FOOTNOTES and received replies from a number of schools far below his expectation. I doubt whether the printing is worth the effort."

"The delays are so great that by the time a candidate responds to the ad in FOOTNOTES, the selection process is either completed or so close to final selection that letters of recommendation can't reach the department in time to consider the applicant."

"I believe that in too many instances the employment bulletin is being used to create the appearance of open recruitment and affirmative action, when the reality is quite the opposite."

"It seems likely that since there are so many job applicants this year, most employers don't bother to go looking for applicants in FOOTNOTES; rather, employers let the applicants come to them."

Incidentally, a few people expressed thanks to us for undertaking the study of the FOOTNOTES Employment Service, and a few criticized it as unnecessary or methodologically naive. We, in turn wish to thank all who replied, and FOOTNOTES for their trouble in forwarding the material we mailed to blind box numbers. For all those putative sociologists who did not bother to respond, we can only inquire whether this represents an apostasy from the faith in survey research?

It is our hope that this study will stimulate consideration of

those improvements in this employment service which are possible in today's market. For their part, the Editors of FOOTNOTES observe that under current conditions it requires three weeks to produce mechanically the material after all copy is available, and another three weeks for postal delivery. They further point out..."obviously, we cannot require department chairpersons to read the applicant ads nor can we prevent them from using the Employment Bulletin merely to meet affirmative action requirements." One possible improvement, they continue, would be to utilize direct responses to the applicants rather than having FOOTNOTES remail letters first sent to box numbers (which is the current practice). The Editors will appreciate other suggestions.

Translation Guide to Reading Letters of Reference

John J. Hartman
Wichita State University

Over the past several years, it has been my pleasure (?) to read scores of recommendations and applications for positions available in the department. At times, I have been incensed, amused, irate and skeptical of these letters. As a result, I have translated "most used" phrases to assist colleagues in reading letters of recommendation, or in writing them, if they have run short of superlatives due to the tightened job market. I have presented the phrase first, then the real meaning.

lucky if you can get (him-her): at best this can be considered to be a working hypothesis requiring a two-tailed test! Note direction was not specified as to whether the luck is good or bad or for whom. Perhaps it is good for the major professor if he can move along another student.

can't miss label: usually applied to a student wearing a "can't miss" button. Note again that the statement explains no more than most of our coefficients.

See GUIDE, p. 14

Increases in Social Science Degrees Anticipated

A recent NSF report, *Projections of Degrees and Enrollment in Science and Engineering Fields to 1985*, indicates a drop of approximately 60% of the 1974 level for the physical and mathematical sciences and engineering. However, increases are anticipated in the number of doctoral awards in the social sciences to be 35% greater than that of 1974. The projections are derived from statistical models based on trends and an awareness of current happenings. "Thus, they produce a range of possible future situations based on definitive assumptions of specific situations and no significant breaks in trends."

The Projections report (NSF 76-301) was prepared by the Science Education Studies Group, Division of Science Resources Studies. Copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government

Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for \$1.15 per copy. Request stock number 038-000-00268-6.

People

Jessie R. Bernard has been chosen by the College of Liberal Arts Alumni Society, Pennsylvania State University, for the Emerita Distinction Award. She has also been honored with the Kurt Lewis Award for 1976 by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.

Gerhard E. Lenski, University of North Carolina, was elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Francois Bourricaud, University of Paris, was elected Foreign Honorary Member in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Samuel Delbert Clark, University of Toronto, was elected Foreign Honorary Member in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Julia Dell Oliver has joined the Division of Health Interview Statistics, Medical Economics Section as survey statistician.

Juan Jose Linz, Yale University, was elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

David R. Heise, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, was awarded a John Guggenheim Memorial Foundation fellowship for theoretical studies in sociology and social psychology.

Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr., Professor of Sociology and Psychology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, has been honored with the Professional Achievement Award of the University of Chicago Alumni Association.

H. Leedom Lefferts, Jr., of the Research Institute for the Study of Man, New York, was presented the 1975 Emory S. Bogardus Award with a stipend of \$100 at the Sixth Annual AKD Sociological Symposium sponsored by Delta Chapter of Virginia Commonwealth University for his paper entitled "The Historical Demography of Developing Areas: A Research and Theoretical Frontier."

Silvano Tomasi, well known sociologist, migration expert and dean of Italian-American church history has been awarded the Howard R. Marraro Book Award for 1975 by the American Catholic Historical Association. The award was given to the internationally known migration expert for his recently published book *Piety and Power*.

Marvin E. Wolfgang, University of Pennsylvania, was elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Leo A. Goodman has been elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in its 1976 election.

Michael S. Swafford, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Vanderbilt University, has received a post-doctoral grant from the American Council of Learned Societies for his research project: Social Stratification in the USSR.

Ronald D. Rindfuss, formerly with the Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin, has joined the faculty of University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, as Assistant Professor.

John D. Kasarda, formerly with Florida Atlantic University, has joined the faculty of University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, as Associate Professor.

NSF Gets Committee Report

Last fall the National Science Foundation announced a newly organized committee at the National Academy of Sciences, the Committee on the Social Sciences. It includes three psychologists: Eleanor Jack Gibson, Cornell University; Gardner Lindzey, new director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Studies, Stanford University; and James March, Stanford University. The 16-member group headed by Herbert Simon of Carnegie-Mellon University, will conduct a year-long in-depth study of the National Science Foundation's behavioral and social science research programs. Its final report was due by July 31.

Letters

As a member of the Council, I received advance copies of the presidential report and the report of other officers. This letter is a response to what I consider an extraordinary abuse of the power of the presidency of ASA. I refer to President Lee's attack on James Coleman and also to his attack on the Council for its "emotionally protective action" and his further comments regarding "the issue the ASA Council refuses to face."

Before commenting, let me make my own personal position clear in the following terms:

1. I am only casually acquainted with James Coleman. Throughout the course of this controversy, I have not communicated with him.
2. I have studied neither the original Coleman report nor the more recent report which is a focus of the President's attack.
3. I will limit myself to comments on the way this issue was dealt with and to a statement of how issues of this nature should be handled. I claim no special expertise on problems of professional ethics, but I have had substantial experience in dealing with such issues in the Society for Applied Anthropology and the American Anthropological Association.

The issue first came to the attention of the Council through President Lee's memorandum, which he quotes in his valedictory statement. Along with this memo, the President included some newspaper clippings and also a long letter from the psychologist, Kenneth Clark. These materials made it evident that the president had discussed the charges he proposed to make with people outside of ASA before bringing the matter to Council or to the Ethics Committee. Furthermore, Clark's letter indicated that he had received the impression from President Lee that a formal ASA investigation was being launched.

Secretary William Form immediately wrote to Dr. Clark to inform him that the President's action was that of an individual and that he should not assume that an investigation would be undertaken. At the same time, Form wrote to President Lee to challenge his assumption that the issue raised was one that should be considered by the Committee on Ethics. Shortly thereafter, in a letter to the President I expressed my own views as follows:

"I wonder if Coleman's interpretations of his new data are any weaker than his interpretations of the earlier data. I am suggesting the possibility that we liberal sociologists were not much concerned about the quality of the original data because we were happy with the interpretations Coleman gave those data, and we are now inclined to be much more critical because we are upset by the seeming anti-integration interpretations now being attached to Coleman's statements.

"I would not like to see this case treated in the context of a possible violation of professional ethics. However, I do see the possibility of some worthwhile discussion regarding the quite different situation a sociologist finds himself in when he does research on a hot issue of public policy, compared to the more usual academic research. I thought Coleman made some interesting statements along this line in his evening talk at the last ASA meeting, and it might be useful to pursue these discussions in some kind of forum such as we have in our annual meeting or in regional meetings."

Marie Haug, a member of the Ethics Committee, also wrote an extended response to the Lee proposal. The President has selected a quotation from a

letter which gives the impression that she supported his position. He omitted other passages that gave quite a contrary view. Between the first and second sentences of the material that the President quotes, Dr. Haug had written the following words:

"As one who knows from personal experience how fragile our rights to free expression are when political issues of high emotional conflict are involved, I find it necessary to defend Professor Coleman's freedom to express his views, even though, or perhaps particularly because, they are offensive to me. One the other hand..."

She ended her statement with the following words:

"In short, I support Professor Coleman's right to be wrong and to express his views, but I also urge the Association's responsibility to correct any errors, and to press for presentation of its own scientific assessment before all relevant publics and public bodies.

"The mechanism for doing this is not necessarily the Ethics Committee. This is a matter of sufficient import to be dealt with by the ASA Council itself."

Council not only rejected the Lee recommendation that the issue be placed before the Ethics Committee, as the President has noted. We voted to authorize the Program Committee to organize an additional plenary session specifically focussed upon scientific and social policy issues of research on school desegregation. Our objective was to provide the widest possible audience that could be arranged by ASA for confrontation between Coleman and his critics. Far from being "emotionally protective" of Coleman, we sought to arrange a forum in which his interpretations and data from his studies would be subjected to rigorous scientific criticism in a way that would bring the issues to the attention of a wide audience of sociologists and that would undoubtedly be reported in the media.

I have already commented upon the impropriety of circulating the ethics charge widely before any formal procedures were undertaken. In voicing his own objections to such procedures, Coleman repeatedly called upon Lee to provide him with copies of the correspondence the President had engaged in regarding this issue. Lee was only willing to provide an excerpt of his letter to Kenneth Clark and flatly refused to provide any additional material.

So far as I know, this controversy has not yet been reported in the media, but it seems to me well nigh certain that some reporter will pick up the presidential statement in the August FOOTNOTES and let the world know that the President of the ASA has publicly attacked one of his prominent sociological colleagues.

How should such an issue be handled? In the interests of science and social policy, it is a grave error to focus the issue in terms of the question, is James Coleman a good or bad man? The controversy should focus on the scientific questions as to how the available data should be interpreted and on the implications of these interpretations for public policy.

Anyone who considers charging a colleague with a violation of professional ethics should recognize that this is a delicate matter that should only be pursued with due regard to the rights of the accused. It seems to me that the accused in such a case should enjoy the same presumption of innocence until proven guilty as is enjoyed by the accused in our court system.

If this standard is applied, the potential accuser will avoid publicizing charges, because he will recognize that the charges themselves can dam-

age the reputation of a colleague even if the Ethics Committee later declares him innocent of the charge or if, as in this case, the Ethics Committee declines to carry on an investigation.

When the accuser submits his material to the Ethics Committee, he should at the same time make all of this material available to the accused. When the Ethics Committee has reached a decision on the case, it should be the responsibility of the Ethics Committee to determine how that decision shall be reported. In other words, ethical issues should be handled in an ethical manner.

William Foote Whyte
 Cornell University

I read President Lee's report in the May issue of FOOTNOTES with consternation. The implications of Lee's proposal to refer James Coleman's new policy recommendations on busing to the Ethics Committee are not only insulting to Coleman but may even be libelous. Lee suggests (1) that Coleman changed his position because of racist or other non-scientific considerations and (2) that Lee's pro-busing position is the only one that a sociologist with ethical integrity can hold.

I was delighted to read that the Council of the Association rejected Lee's proposal. I would appreciate your circulating my letter to members of the Council and publishing it in FOOTNOTES as an expression of approval of this rejection. However, it seems to me that something additional needs to be said beyond an affirmation of Coleman's right of free expression. (I was amazed that Lee asked to be on record against reaffirming "Professor Coleman's right of freedom of expression and conscience.") Members of this Association who know Coleman well are aware (1) that he is one of the ablest research sociologists in the profession and (2) that he has a deep commitment to a racially integrated American society. Coleman has shifted his policy recommendations from compulsory busing to voluntary busing for one reason: because his research convinced him that compulsory busing leads not to greater integration but to greater segregation. Coleman continues to support racial integration, but he stands ready to abandon an ineffective method for achieving integration. Is this not in the best traditions of social science?

Jackson Toby
 Rutgers University

Undoubtedly many sociologists have read with interest of the events relating to association actions in connection with Professor James S. Coleman's policy recommendations on school busing. One's first reactions to this episode include the ironic role reversal seemingly involved in the actions of the principal protagonists. President Lee, a leading spokesman for humanistic sociology, stressing the ethical responsibility of sociologists to adhere to strict standards of scientific evidence, while Professor Coleman, a well-honored leader of behavioral science sociology, is being asked to answer the charge that he has been making policy recommendations with inadequate scientific evidence to support these recommendations. This is, undoubtedly, a thought provoking confrontation. Yes, it is easy to be diverted from a more serious concern for the fundamental professional issues that are involved by such colorful, yet superficial, aspects of the episode.

Clearly enough, one of these basic concerns is the issue of ethical standards in sociological policy science recommendations. A second, less obvi-

ous issue, yet one that was wisely seen as definitely germane to the profession, pertains to institutional mechanisms for achieving a more scientific body of sociological knowledge as a basis for social engineering. Unquestionably, both of these issues far transcend any of the personalities that are involved.

The Council in its actions on these significant matters has certainly provided justification for the trust the membership has placed in it. It acted in accordance with the highest libertarian principles by recommending an opportunity for Coleman to defend his actions in the public domain. At the same time the Council reaffirmed the fundamental ethos and methodology of science in sociology, recommending that our profession have an opportunity, in effect, to hear Professor Coleman respond in a universalistic context to that well honored question of a pioneering sociological researcher: "How do you know it?" They recommended that an ASA session at the forthcoming meetings be devoted to presentation of Professor Coleman's and other social scientists' evidence on the school busing question.

In taking their action the Council was also, no doubt, responding to Professor Lee's valuable reference to the activities of scientists in the physical and biological areas, devoted to developing institutional mechanisms for attaining scientifically grounded policy recommendations. In his report Lee quotes a *New York Times* article by John Noble Wilford (February 19, 1976) describing scientists' discussion of the possibility of instituting a "science court" for this purpose. These developments are certainly of major import for the sociological profession in its own activities in providing a scientific basis for social engineering. Indeed, one might say more generally, this has import for strengthening sociology's scientific attainment and stature. Interested sociologists should take note of the following information reported in the *New York Times* article that bears upon this matter. We find out, for example, that the "science court" idea was described in an article by a long-time advocate, Dr. Arthur Kantrowitz, director of Avco-Everett Research Laboratories in Everett, Mass., in the September-October 1975 *American Scientist*. We learn further that "an advisory group to President Ford has recommended that the science-court idea should be tried in a few experimental cases", and that congressional legislation was in progress at that time (February) to establish a White House Office of Science and Technology Policy that would handle such cases. *Physics Today*, a publication of the American Institute of Physics, supported the science court idea editorially in its January issue, reporting that they understood that the National Academy of Sciences was discussing the possibilities of this approach. The editorial then proposed that "major scientific societies might also find ways to experiment with this format." Opponents of the approach have also been heard from. Dr. Barry Commoner, a Washington University in St. Louis biologist feels that a science court would be "a very serious attempt to re-introduce authoritarianism in science." Together with other opponents, Dr. Commoner believes that present mechanisms—scientific journals and public forums in Congress, in scientific bodies, and in the courts—are adequate for achieving the goals of policy-oriented science.

Bearing in mind these developments, it can be noted that the ASA Council's proposal is not unmissably identifiable in terms of the positions just described, due in part to the brevity of the statement contained in the approved motion (see

FOOTNOTES, May 1976, p. 9). It might be held that the Council had actually acted on the position of Dr. Commoner, but as just indicated under the circumstances it remains difficult to draw this inference. Indeed, in any event, it must be borne in mind that the Council undoubtedly recognized that any such major institutional change as would be involved in a science court approach—or some variant thereof—would warrant full ASA membership debate and participation in decision-making.

Taking account of the relevance of these concerns, as brought home to the ASA in the Coleman case, the following suggestions are offered for consideration by the association membership and their officials.

1. An official body be organized to: (A) monitor developments and debate regarding science court proposals in the various fields where this has occurred or is occurring, (B) report relevant information back to the association through appropriate official channels.
2. The issues and proposals that would be involved in the establishment of such institutional mechanisms within the ASA should be the subject of appropriate communication, discussion and debate in official media and at official meetings.
3. After the preceding, the issues and proposals relating to these questions be placed before the membership for approval or other action.

It is further suggested that information regarding the results of the plenary session "Social Science and Public Policy: The Controversy Over School Busing," in which Professor Coleman will be heard, be made available to the membership, and also that these results be awarded appropriate attention as they bear upon the issues of a science court approach in sociology.

Herbert Hamilton

The March 1976 issue of FOOTNOTES presents 49 candidates for election to ASA office. 36% of them are women; 19.2% of those whose race I could ascertain are black. 51% of the same are white males. I don't have the racial and sexual breakdown of the ASA membership, but I am sure that these demographic proportions are not representative of those in the ASA population. That is, fewer than 36% of the members are women, fewer than 19.2% are black and more than 51% are white males. Yet we are incessantly told to strive for representative sexual and racial quotas, right? That's what affirmative action is all about, right? And the ASA membership is the population which must be represented, right?

The above percentages can be defended on two grounds: (a) ASA candidates should represent the demographic proportions of the American population at large and (b) we should make up for past discrimination (or current discrimination in other sectors of society) by over-selecting and over-electing women and minorities to ASA office.

The first argument is as absurd as the claim that we should fire 40-80% of the athletes in various professional sports and replace them by whites. The second argument, no doubt made by the misguided liberals who dominate our profession, was effectively refuted in these columns by Paul Riedesel in the December issue: you do not redress injustice inflicted upon group A by group B, by treating group C preferentially at the expense of group D! More simply, two wrongs don't make a right.

And a wrong it is indeed! What sociologists now call progress had become reversed discrimination against white males and the abandon of the profes-

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sion to the implementation of ill-conceived theories, with an emphasis, *ad nauseam*, on two variables and two variables only: race and sex. No wonder sociology is floundering, its image nationwide deteriorating and its membership and market position eroding, even as adjacent disciplines such as psychology—less lunatically out of touch with reality—are booming.

Thomas M. Kando
California State University,
Sacramento

Please cancel my membership in the Association and refund the portion of my dues that would have covered the remainder of this year.

On November 4, I sent you my check for fifteen dollars (\$15.00) and chose *Contemporary Sociology*, *The American Sociologist*, and *FOOTNOTES* as the three publications I was to receive for the year. The last issues of the three that have reached me were those of January, February, and April, respectively.

You may be interested in my reasons for cancellation. I have been disturbed for some time by the Association's progressive inability to separate its professional obligations of neutrality from the political preferences of some of its members. The March issue of *FOOTNOTES* was the last straw. The nominations for 1977 officers represent a new low in shameless particularism. The ballot looks as if it had been drawn up in some one-party dictatorship.

By persevering in its policy of reverse discrimination, the ASA hypocritically demeans the minorities it professes to support and undermines the credibility of the real achievements of their most capable members. By substituting politically symbolic for scholarly role models, the ASA further diminishes the low esteem in which sociology is held by most students and by large segments of the educated public and contributes to the erosion of the whole academic enterprise for everyone involved, minority and not. It seems no coincidence to me that President Coser should find the discipline plagued by centrifugal intellectual tendencies at a time when its professional prerequisites are ignored.

Perhaps those who prefer the present policies in the ASA hope to achieve a greater unanimity as the others who object to politicization withdraw from membership or participation. It may then become easier to preserve the delusion that professional and political opinions are identical. But in losing the authority that depends on self-restraint, the ASA only encourages further challenges to its professional objectives and renders itself less able to survive them when they come.

Regretfully,
A Student Member

On the first page of *FOOTNOTES* December 1975 you mention that financial considerations prevent an enlargement of the ASA publications. Next you provide 7½ columns of print ("Open Forum") for anti-affirmative action letters, the first two rather lengthy but of low quality. I have several objections to these letters and the policy involved.

1. Mr. Sanderson's letter merely expands on what Mr. Riedesel has already said. I have a dozen friends at least who would gladly expand on this letter, and my "meaningful and persuasive" argument (Sanderson about Riedesel), provided that you can provide the space. As to quoting moral philosophers they would be willing to quote anyone from Jones to Smith and

from Aristophanes to Dick Gregory, to compete with Mr. Sanderson, footnotes included. We are academics after all.

2. Mr. Riedesel's assertion "Groups do not have rights, only individuals do," is nonsense, as any lawyer can tell him. The assertion merely is a resurrection of the old myth of individualism. It has in fact been buried so long that it smells rather badly.

These statements may not be very polite, but I prefer bluntness to academic rhetoric that hasn't any value.

3. I would like to take issue with Mr. Alba's remarks. To do so, I have to give some information about my person first: White male, recent PhD (1971), unemployed social scientist, German. Mr. Alba complains that second or third generation immigrants are discriminated against because of preferential treatment for women and minorities, especially colored ones. My generation in Germany pays for the misdeeds of the generation of my parents, the extermination of the Jewish population; the Second World War, which caused 60 million dead. There is no absolute timeless justice in history. Each generation has to live with the mistakes of former ones. And it has to take the consequences. If this is unbearable then combine with other disadvantaged groups (academic slang for "oppressed groups") and help each other, pointing the attack at the "old boys" and their connections.

Aside from the moral questions which are the basis for affirmative action—and I agree with the concept and the practice—there is the technocratic question: How long can we confine talented women to the household and minorities to subordinate positions merely to give preferential treatment to average or even below-average white males, just because they happen to be white and male. That's not much of a qualification.

After the strong criticism in the letter for "Open Forum" I would like to make a few suggestions and comments for the ASA work. May I ask you, dear editor, to direct them to the appropriate persons?

1. Re: Participation of non-members at the ASA annual meetings. I feel that the new policy the speakers and discussants have to be ASA members unless the Council permits an exception is too strict. I myself joined the ASA when being asked to comment on papers at the 1974 meeting in Montreal. I have never regretted the decision and, in fact, I learn more from the ASA journals than from those of my own discipline, history. But given the many professional organizations and sub-organizations, it is impossible to join all. May I therefore suggest that session organizers have liberty to invite non-members without getting permission from higher up. Perhaps a low-key suggestion to join the ASA may be appropriate for non-member participants.

2. Re: Publication of articles in ASA journals. I was surprised—and appalled—to see in the editors' reports in *FOOTNOTES* August 1975 that most of the manuscripts submitted had to be rejected. This implies that an incredible amount of scholarly energy is wasted (assuming that a fairly large number of the manuscripts submitted merit publication.) May I therefore suggest that the Publications Committee consider the following issues:

1. As to reasons of rejection:

(a) how can space for publication be enlarged, provided such enlargement is advisable;

(b) how can the quality of manuscripts submitted be improved, especially that of ms. submitted by young scholars who do not have good advisers (I mean "adviser" not "boss");

(c) would it be possible for the

editors to define areas or categories for which it is useless to submit manuscripts, e.g., case studies in let's say social work, where generalizations are based on one or two cases;

2. Is it possible to tackle the whole question of "publish or perish" and find solutions more satisfactory than the present ones? I might add that the percentage of articles rejected by the *Journal of American History* is similar to that of the ASA journals. It is a general question.

Finally, let me add, that I like the rational way in which the ASA business is conducted, e.g., use of the calendar year, possibility of Associate membership, division of journals according to topics. Having learnt from the ASA that professional organization need not blindly follow old traditions I have asked the secretary of the Organization of American Historians to consider Associate memberships, etc. and am hoping to get a favorable response. The secretary is already looking into the matter.

Dirk Hoerder
West Germany

In children's books there are pictures which contain various oddities (two-legged chairs, cows with saddles) and the child is challenged to see how many absurdities he can identify. In professor V.L. Allen's book, *Social Analysis: A Marxist Critique and Alternative* (New York: Longman Group Ltd., 1975), there appears the following sociological picture:

"The newer generation of American sociologists now taking over from that of Parson, Merton and Selznick, and comprising such men as Etzioni, Friedricks and Gouldner, is as firmly entrenched in the classic static tradition in sociology as its predecessor."

I found one major and six serious incongruities in this sketch. I am confident my colleagues will immediately recognize at least as many.

Amitai Etzioni
Columbia University

Contact

A group of women are organizing for the purpose of sharing research ideas and strategies for the study of women in Israeli society. Interested persons are encouraged to contact: Selma Bradnow, Sociology Department, Trenton State College, Trenton, NJ 08625. Please also watch for workshop notices at the ASA August Annual Meeting.

A Handbook of Veteran Studies is being organized for publication next year. All ASA members who have or plan to publish something relating to veteran studies are encouraged to write Charles R. Figley, Director, Consortium on Veteran Studies, CDFS, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

Section News

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

Innovations in Teaching

The Social Systems Research Center (SSRC), a program in innovative teaching, is planning to conduct a Center during the ASA convention as an experiment in providing effective dissemination of new programs and techniques in teaching sociology.

The SSRC is funded in conjunction with the ASA undergraduate teaching project by the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education. A project of the Department of Sociology at California State College, Dominguez Hills, the SSRC is a full-scale research center with a staff of 75-100 which contracts for its research with local, county, federal, and private non-profit agencies. The results of its studies are presented by the staff in reports and professional papers. A unique feature of the SSRC is that the entire staff is composed of undergraduate and graduate students.

The Center brings experiential learning to the campus, under full faculty supervision. Students are offered field experience at all levels, from beginning level tasks on research to opportunities for administrative roles on professional research projects. The entire experience is carefully designed to maximize learning, since the primary goal of the SSRC is to provide such learning. The students' needs are not sacrificed to the demands of the research, as is often the case in field internships where the marketable end-product is of necessity the main consideration. Research contracts are designed with a time-line which permits adequate training and theoretical consideration of the projects. One of the basis for priorities in accepting projects is that of the learning potential they offer students. The

Center generally operates with several concurrent projects, and seeks to diversify the types of projects undertaken at any given time.

Another major consideration in the acceptance of projects is the SSRC commitment to build a data bank which serves not only academic research needs but also the community in needs assessment, evaluation, program development, and other primary social concerns. The SSRC is the basis of Dominguez Hills' expanding "Action Sociology" program. Other new educational innovations include Social Impact Report writing, a research training program designed for new careers in urban and environmental planning. However, these programs are still in developmental stage.

The SSRC provides a unique learning atmosphere in which students are taught positive self-assessment in a non-competitive atmosphere through team work. The pairing of students at many levels of expertise permits them to make mistakes, and learn from them as more advanced students assume responsibility in those areas. In other areas they are encouraged to build their skills in this non-competitive environment under the leadership of others.

The SSRC model has been highly successful in providing students with research skills as well as providing invaluable opportunities for them to assume decision-making and administrative responsibilities.

The Center staff will set up SSRC operations in a suite at the New York conference with media presentations, sample project operations, and replication materials.

Teacher Development Workshop in Texas

Forty sociologists participated in the ASA faculty development workshop in Denton, Texas, June 20-25. Sponsored by the ASA Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology's Task Group on teacher development, the workshop exposed participants to a variety of instructional approaches and ways of working with departmental colleagues on teacher development.

Coordinators of the workshop were William Ewens (Michigan State University) and Ethelyn Davis (Texas Woman's Univ.).

Half of the forty participants came from Texas; the others came from twelve different states, some from as far away as Maine and New York. Eighteen of the participants teach at universities, and seven and fifteen respectively at community colleges and four year colleges.

The workshop program was developed by Ewens and included sessions on alternatives to the conventional mass lecture, use of learning objectives, video taping for self evaluation of teaching, organization and implementation of faculty development programs in sociology departments. A series of "learning exchanges" were on the program—semi-formal sessions led by partici-

pants, not planned in advance, and which emerged from their interests.

Ewens and Davis both expressed pleasure at the lively discussion during and outside the meetings. One participant, Roger Batz from Principia (Illinois), expressed pleasure at "being able to meet other sociologists who are trying to develop teaching and curriculum in small liberal arts colleges."

Another participant, Daniel O. Price, University of Texas (Austin), said that "this workshop should be useful in helping motivate faculty who may be unaware that they have teaching problems."

The workshop was funded under grants from the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (HEW), and from the Lilly Endowment, Inc.

Additional workshops will be held by the ASA Project's teacher development group. Task group leader Dr. Charles A. Goldsmid encouraged sociologists interested in attending future workshops on other aspects of faculty development in sociology to write him in care of ASA Sociology Teaching Project, Carnegie Library, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074.

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and the mass media. This has been one of the concerns of the Council's Task Group II which I have been chairing. In consequence, Executive Officer Hans Mauksch was asked to explore with the executive officers of other appropriate disciplinary associations the possibility of a joint press-relations service that would amount to a "social science news service." In recent years, several foundations have expressed interest in this communications problem, and it is thus likely that funding may become available to get such an organization under way. It would serve to translate convention papers and journal articles into forms readily assimilable by the various mass media. The Council has reacted quite favorably to this suggestion.

3. *A new academic freedom program:* Many of the problems of freedom of research and teaching are shared by a variety of disciplines and their associations. In response to my suggestion, therefore, the Council urged "the President to enter into discussions with other relevant professional associations to explore the possibility of creating a jointly-sponsored organization modelled after the ACLU and specializing in investigating academic freedom cases." Whenever appropriate in connection with specific issues and in particular cases, it was anticipated that the ASA Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching and the jointly-sponsored organization would utilize facilities of such unions as the NEA, AFT, and AAUP as well as of such civil liberties bodies as the ACLU. Executive Officer Mauksch is discussing this proposal with the executive officers of other disciplinary organizations. William V. D'Antonio, the new chairperson of the ASA Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching, has met with appropriate specialists, and his committee is studying further steps to be taken.

The academic financial "crunch" is making it especially difficult for the "last hired," notably women, nonwhites, and dissidents. Thus a strengthened and broadened approach to academic freedom problems is an urgent need. The joint agency may well provide more reassuring service to our untenured members.

4. *A case of academic accountability:* At the December meeting, to quote from the Council's minutes, "Council discussed the need for gathering, integrating, and assessing of information about a range of issues affecting ethical aspects of scholarship." In line with what I took to be the spirit of this discussion and also in line with my own concerns, I sent the following memorandum December 30 to members of the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics and of the Council:

"Many have asked me whether or not the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics and the ASA Council are interesting themselves in the ethical implications of James S. Coleman's changing

testimony with regard to the consequences of court-ordered busing.

"In his presentations in opposition to court-ordered busing before various tribunals, Coleman has given a great many social scientists, lawyers, and newspaperpeople the impression that he is a casemaker with slim regard for evidence. Herewith are news reports concerning some of his appearances.

"In my estimation, Coleman's contentions require serious consideration both by the Committee on Professional Ethics and by the ASA Council."

The Council responded to this memorandum in two ways. Without studying in detail precisely what Coleman had been doing, the Council moved (with one dissenting vote by Pamela A. Roby):

"The Council rejects President Lee's recommendation that it ask the Ethics Committee to consider Professor Coleman's testimony on busing and related issues. The Council reaffirms Professor Coleman's right to freedom of expression and conscience."

At the same time, the Council also suggested that I organize a special plenary session the evening of September 1 on "Social Science and Public Policy: The Controversy Over School Busing." At the time of my writing this report, Coleman has not as yet decided whether or not he will appear and state his position in that symposium.

A comprehensive description and discussion of Coleman's reports and of his public policy statements before governmental bodies appears in the following article by Thomas F. Pettigrew and Robert L. Green: "School Desegregation in Large Cities: A Critique of the Coleman 'White Flight' Thesis," *Harvard Educational Review*, vol. 46, no. 1 (February 1976), pp. 1-53. In their conclusions, they state:

"Indeed, the whole episode goes beyond racial issues or attacks on personalities, to raise painful ethical questions about the relationship between social science and public policy."

It is reported that the *Harvard Educational Review* plans to publish Coleman's reply to the Pettigrew-Green article.

In spite of the emotionally protective action taken by the Council in rejecting without examining the evidence in detail my proposal that there be such an examination, I trust that the Committee on Professional Ethics is studying the Pettigrew-Green article and other pertinent studies (pro and con) concerning Coleman's research reports and public statements on busing. As a member of the Committee on Professional Ethics, Marie Haug, wrote to me February 10:

"This matter represents a classic case of the tension between freedom of speech and scientific responsibility....I think it incumbent on any scientific or professional associations to correct reports of spurious findings, ecological fallacies or other inaccuracies which, by being pre-

sented as scientific truth, implicate the professional organization as well as the discipline. It is an unfortunate fact that *sociology*, not simply one of its practitioners, is viewed by the public, both non-academic and academic, as having validated a particular policy stance on the basis of 'scientific' evidence."

A former student of Coleman, Robert A. Dentler of Boston University, wrote a public letter to his erstwhile mentor April 6 in part as follows:

"Your speech before the Massachusetts Legislature revealed to me....the extent to which you have lost touch with the very touchstones of social research in recent years....Contrary to the premises of your own seminal work on community conflict, you never researched the social facts or analysed the content of communications about this one, and yet you have spoken in the name of sociology on the merits of the case!..."

"What dismays me is not your point of view or your vigorous exposition of it in journals, newspapers, and courtrooms, but your aloofness from the evidence."

This clearly expresses my point of view as well as the issue the ASA Council chooses not to face.

5. *The proposed reorganization of nomination and election procedures in order to create a more representative ASA:* A petition signed by more than 500 ASA voting members mandated a referendum which had as its chief issue whether or not the association's principal elective bodies should continue to be defined by an ideologically self-perpetuating nominating committee. If the vote on the referendum should be positive, it would place the nomination of candidates for Council and for the key committees (those on nominations, on committees, and on publications) in the hands of any 25 ASA voting members in each of the six regions of the entire voting membership who would sign a petition. ASA voting members in each region would then vote for their own regional representatives to Council and to those committees. It would be the duty of the national nominating committee to assure each region of at least two candidates for each Council and committee membership. The nomination and election of the chief officers would remain membership-wise—as now—and subject to nomination by petition (signed by 100 ASA voting members) as well as by the nominating committee.

If this referendum carries, the ASA membership will have a greater sense of the ASA's being its own representative organization than we have ever had throughout its history.

6. *The proposed use of an outside vote-counting organization:* Few staffs of voluntary organizations with some 8,000 voting members (as has the ASA) can carry the periodic burden of vote-counting without disrupting their regular and continuing services to their members. In the case of the ASA, this burden comes on top of peak

concerns with each year's convention preparations. Members of a great many voluntary organizations have chosen an outside vote-counting agency for reasons both of efficiency and of credibility.

7. *The continuing and unmet need for detailed financial accountability in ASA affairs:* Among many observations I might make in this regard, I will stress these two: The ASA has no adequate manual of financial procedures, and the ASA could save considerable money each year through the use of open competitive bidding and improved and standardized technology for its printing and publishing. Governmental agencies and academic institutions usually have standard per diem expense maximums for those persons who are on expense accounts with them. One of my own terms on the ASA Council was cut short because the ASA secretariat claimed the association could not cover my expenses for one mid-year meeting while I was abroad as a visiting professor. During the present academic year, two Council members have each attended two Council meetings that required them to come from and to return to England at ASA expense. Furthermore, when I raised the issue of competitive bidding and of economies in printing technology at a meeting of the Publications Committee, I was told that I was insulting the long-time representative of the ASA's printing connection who was present! I can see no good reason for the ASA to be tied as it is without active competition to one commercial printing concern. Among other things, competition would bring to attention technological improvements that would further reduce costs.

Next I would like to take up two aspects of the operation of our elected bodies:

8. *The need for open Council and committee meetings:* ASA members individually or as representatives of organized groups are now permitted to attend Council meetings as a result of a Council action hesitatingly taken during the past winter. Such observers are limited in number, have to apply for permission to attend in advance of each meeting, and can be present only when nonpersonnel or other "non-confidential" matters are being discussed. In summarizing the discussion of a motion on this subject, Secretary William Form noted in his minutes of the first 1976 Council meeting: "Concern was expressed that Council members would be influenced by the presence of visitors and observers and that this move could lead to further politicization of Council deliberations." In other words, the presence of unselected ASA members might indicate by their presence—as I do—that sociology is a much broader and more complex field than Council would like it to become. In my estimation, there is no good reason why ASA members should be observers at all meetings of the Council and of the committees on nominations, committees, and publications. Votes on personnel matters can be

entirely by secret ballot. Such an opening of the windows of the ASA would make for much greater confidence in our governing boards among the members.

9. *The operation of the Council's "task forces":* This program, initiated at the September Council meeting, is to implement the magical phrase, "long-range planning." All seasoned academicians have participated in such exercises at the insistence of department chairpeople, deans, or presidents. Their results are of two types: fantasies for which staff or special funding is lacking, and nitty-gritty special-interest log-rolling. I trust that the membership will read with care and skepticism the documents arising from our three "task forces," including the one I am chairing.

My closing remarks have to do with the ASA's developing relations—some planned, some willy-nilly—with the Federal government, trade unions, and state, regional, and specialty sociological associations:

10. *Relations with the Federal government:* In this day of huge government, all professional societies have to keep an eye on Federal legislation, court decisions, and administrative procedures. The question is: Relations with the Federal government for whom? Should the ASA be laboring to increase the funds available for contract research for our large graduate schools and non-academic agencies? Or should the ASA be cooperating with other intellectual disciplines to obtain broader and more substantial Federal funding for higher education, for unemployed social scientists, for competent students who would like to pursue graduate studies? Should the ASA, as Executive Officer Mauksch suggests, worry that "sociology seems to have very little input into the policy making process in Washington and that, hopefully, this situation could be improved by organized, concerted action"? As Secretary Form summarized Mauksch's December 5 report, Mauksch "plans for one or more workshops hopefully producing position statements, recommendations, and strategies for the involvement of sociology in the areas of federal guidelines and policies affecting conditions of research and teaching, privacy, data access, information technology, and protection of human subjects." Such efforts could in part, at least, be helpful to sociologists generally, but they might merely serve our entrepreneurial elites. If they serve only or chiefly the latter then I doubt the propriety of a broadly representative voluntary organization subsidizing such activity.

When a member of Council proposed that the ASA advocate the inclusion in the next Federal Census of questions having to do with church affiliation and participation, I pointed to the provision of the Federal Constitution (the first amendment) which has been interpreted as separating church and state in this country. Since it

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is a Federal offense not to answer Census questions, such religious questions would be an unwarranted invasion of the freedom of conscience of United States citizens. Fortunately, Council referred this proposal to a committee for further study, but Council members generally took the position that my remarks were "legalistic" and not "sociological." In my estimation, even sociologists should have some understanding of the promises contained in the Federal Bill of Rights!

11. *Relations with trade unions:* Under the heading of academic freedom, I have suggested one way in which the ASA may well cooperate with the AAUP, AFT, NEA, and other trade unions. In my reports to Council, I have urged that a careful study be made of the roles available to disciplinary societies such as the ASA in a professional world more and more dominated by trade unions. The Council does not appear to be interested in pursuing such a line of investigation. Few members of Council are members of a union or have had any personal experience with them. The prediction of the Carnegie Commission report on *American Learned Societies in Transition* about unions "making learned societies even less relevant professional organizations" did not seem to concern Council members. Perhaps they look forward, as apparently also do the Carnegie people, to professional societies once again becoming "the exclusive domain of eminent scholars and scientists from the nation's elite colleges and universities." Maybe that is what a lot of the ASA Council's members would like to see develop?

12. *Relations with state, regional, and specialty sociological associations:* These organizations are important cutting edges of sociology both as a scientific discipline and as a subject taught in liberal arts colleges and graduate schools. Here the youthful in age and in spirit are encouraged to be

experimental. The warm friendliness especially of the state and specialty associations stimulates formal and informal rap sessions and reinforces the creative and minorities of all kinds to an extent rarely exhibited in the ASA.

The regional, specialty, and state associations have grown as autonomous bodies. Each has gone its own experimental way, and I trust that such will continue to be the pattern. For a brief period, the Rural Sociological Society and the Society for the Study of Social Problems as well as the regional societies were integrated into the ASA to the extent that each nominated and elected a member of the ASA Council. In my estimation, those organizations gained more than they lost when the ASA withdrew that privilege of Council representation. That withdrawal eliminated the likelihood of the development of further integration between the ASA and the other societies. Such integration could have been argued in terms of efficiency (dubious) and economy (equally dubious) but would have resulted in a much more inclusive and thus rigid type of sociological organization than we now possess. Long may the specialty, regional, and state societies remain at least as autonomous and as flexible and experimental as they now are.

In closing, I should like to express my deep appreciation not only to the energetic 1976 Program Committee and to all who have agreed to participate in the 1976 convention program but also to the many sociologists in our membership who have done so much to help me develop and implement a constructive series of efforts in behalf of the discipline and the association. I promise that I shall continue to do what I can to work with those who have a similar view of sociology as a humane discipline.

Alfred McClung Lee
President

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published in the *Rose Monograph Series*. It assesses a program for improving the prospects of Junior High School students from poor backgrounds. His several books have been translated into French, German, Spanish, Italian, Oriya and Portuguese.

TRANSMITTING. Sociologists teach, about 3/4 of them. And one might wish to have, as head of ASA, a person concerned and effective in conveying a legacy and stimulating its extension and revision. During 29 years at Oberlin, this sociologist worked with 837 majors. Among these—setting aside persons now in graduate school and the many in vocations other than sociology (zoo keeper, apprentice mechanic, 1st Lt. USAF, people in medicine, law, social work, architecture, and clergy)—44 are working as professional sociologists. Their appointments range from the University of Washington to Chicago and Stony Brook; from

York and Toronto to Essex, Ghana and Colombia; from Arizona and Nevada to Oregon, Wisconsin and Vanderbilt. You'd recognize some of their names: Carl Backman, Joe Elder, Buzz Zelditch, Erich Goode, Ed Laumann, Avery Guest, Bettina Huber, Kent Smith, Craig McEwen. These 44 were majors. One might suppose the figure for non-majors taught would be at least ten times greater—say, 10,000 bright young people touched by his teaching in sociology. (His department, incidentally, goes back to 1913 when it had 4 majors! Oberlin tops schools where persons with PhD's in sociology and anthropology (1920-73) took their baccalaureates. Figures for the top three are 81, 64, and 51 for Oberlin, Reed, and Antioch, respectively.)

But he has taught, too, at Wayne State, Michigan, and Hawaii. And he has lectured at scores of colleges and universities in the U.S., and abroad, in

1977 Program Theme

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ning—for many of these will also deal with topics that have interdisciplinary aspects.

In the development of a discipline, I see a dialectic between specialization (major attention to small, closed systems that can be dealt with by sharper and sharper analytic methods) and synthesis (major attention to the interactions between and among systems, to the interfaces, to the permeability of the boundaries that have been closed for analytic purposes). With apologies to Kant: synthesis without analysis is blind; analysis without synthesis is empty. Most professional pressures (e.g., advancement in one's career) favor analysis. We need from time to time to counter those pressures with those based on the nature of the problems with which we deal, their holistic qualities, lest we mistake our analytic statements about the world for reality. This statement is in no way intended to disparage analytic research. Only by closing off some part of the world for study can we begin to get into some of its secrets. But we need to come back often to larger systems of interaction. This will, in fact, improve analysis by placing technically sociological work into the framework from which it has been abstracted.

While I have your attention (what an optimistic fellow I am), let me say a few words about the ASA in general, and not specifically about the plans for the annual convention. In recent years—indeed in recent months—it is clear that there is a certain amount of alienation from the ASA on the part of some members or of former members or of could-be and should-be members. Perhaps by applying a little sociological analysis to the issue, we can understand it better and learn to deal with it more constructively.

It is a truism to note that during the last several years, confidence in most institutions and associations has fallen drastically in the United States. Various polls have

shown that less than half of the people have confidence in those "running science" or managing higher education, or in organized religion or organized labor, or in the executive branch of the government, or in the legislative branch, or in the Supreme Court. And the level of confidence has dropped, often drastically, in the last decade. The Harris Poll reports that a general measure of disaffection went up from 29% to 59% between 1966 and 1974. As the 1976 presidential primaries clearly show, if you're in, watch out.

Now the ASA is by no means free of these sentiments. I know of no public opinion poll that has recorded our level of alienation, but on the basis of visits to dozens of campuses during the last several years, or the reading of letters and commentaries in our publications, or guessing at the possible meaning of the small decline in our membership, I would judge that we have not escaped the sentiments scattered so widely throughout society. Indeed, several hundred members have recently signed a petition, initiating a series of possible constitutional changes, that clearly expresses some alienation. (I sincerely hope that several thousand members will roundly defeat the suggested changes, for the petition is poorly drawn, filled with contradictions, less able to find what it alleges to seek—wider representation—than the present arrangements—assertions that I believe are validated by the statement of the vast majority of the Council in the May, 1976 FOOTNOTES. But whatever the outcome of that vote, we need to examine the sources of the widespread disaffection.)

How can we account for the feelings of distrust? Is the society-wide alienation a result of:

(a) poor performance by our institutions

(b) projection of personal angst onto the surrounding structures, in the effort to deal with its crushing burden

(c) a general anomie which, when experienced, causes expressions of distrust and a loss of credibility, or

(d) some combination of these and other factors?

When persons most likely to express disaffection are asked, their answers are couched largely in terms of the first explanation: The decline in confidence occurs

criteria? (Some recent ASA elections and nominations would suggest as much.) If so, I add these distinctions (of unequal merit): the wit to marry Winnie, his first rate barbershop baritone, top seeding as a tennis player and work as precinct committee chairman for the Democratic Party. Would you have more? There is, indeed, more. But this is surely enough to merit the honor of the presidency to which ASA members have elected Milt Yinger.

Everett K. Wilson
University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill

J. Milton Yinger
President-Elect

because our institutions are performing poorly. That these all too imperfect instruments of human activity are quite inadequate, few would doubt. But there are logical and factual problems involved in using that as an explanation of the sharp increase in alienation. Have they not always been imperfect? Have all, simultaneously, suddenly become worse (for the loss of confidence is extremely widespread)? Why do participants and members vary widely in their assessments? I shall not try to answer these questions. My guess would be that a combination of (a), (b), and (c), plus a big X (the unknown factor) is needed, whether applied to the ASA or to many other segments of society. What I would like to comment on is the forms these sentiments of discomfort take, when applied to the ASA, in the hope of stimulating your thought.

Three rather sharply different sets of complaints—or perhaps more accurately, worries—one often hears expressed:

1. The ASA is not humanistic enough. It gives insufficient attention to that part of the sociological heritage concerned with social problems, social policy, social reform—to its applied side.

2. The ASA is not serving my needs well enough—my need for a job, for a good place to publish my research, for the kind of literature that I can use as a teacher and scholar.

3. The ASA has pulled back too far from its primary task: the promotion of first-class research, its publication, and the support of higher education necessary to attract and train capable people.

In the next few years, in my judgment, the Association is going to have to examine these worries carefully. Are the policies implied by the separate sets of criticisms in zero-sum competition for the attention and resources of the ASA? Or can we, in Mao's phrase, let a thousand flowers bloom, each contributing to a variegated garden more beautiful for its diversity? In these rather harsh and competitive and politicized times, the former answer is probably more likely to be given. I think it is the wrong answer. We are and we should be a diverse organization. This requires, however, a decent respect for the interests and inclinations of others. Persons trying to shape the ASA narrowly in their own image can only weaken its importance to the world of sociology and to humankind.

By raising this issue I run the risk of making it seem more critical than it is. The Association is an essentially sound and effective organization. Its tensions are occasionally disruptive but often constructive. The task is to monitor the level of these tensions, to try to understand their roots, and to seek to keep them within bounds, while we maintain and extend a creative program designed to improve the quality of sociological thought and to increase its value to the world.

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newsletters or journals for that part of their constituency primarily involved in teaching. An exploration of these services will, I hope, be on the agenda of ASA deliberations.

The Association's mission to support instruction can be identified with the formation of an ASA Section devoted to teaching. Most ASA Sections represent conceptual and substantive specialization within sociology. The ASA Section on Undergraduate Education differs by claiming a mission which is generic to the function of the discipline and to the objectives of the Association.

To the extent that the membership chooses to express its concern and its needs through the voice of this Section it will be an effective agent of the discipline. Thus far the results have been disappointing.

The Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology includes in its plans the development of an undergraduate resource facility for the discipline and the transfer of this service capability to the ASA Executive Office. By becoming Executive Officer and remaining Project Director, I have the opportunity and privilege to integrate the benefits of this project with one of the missions which is set forth in the ASA constitution.

The Constituency

As of May 1976, there were 13,540 paid up members of the Association. Although this figure represents approximately 1,000 members less than the membership in 1974, this reduction is primarily due to the change of policy whereby, in accordance with the decision by Council, members are not carried any more on the membership rolls without having paid their dues.

During my first few days of learning about the national office, I remember my surprise when I was informed that approximately one-fifth of the faculty members in sociology departments in universities were not ASA members. In many instances, this appears to be a deliberate choice, but I have become aware that, in a significant number of instances, failure to join the ASA, was because "I just didn't get around to it."

Looking at the sociological community, I am concerned about three specific sub-categories of our constituency. As can be deduced from my commitment to undergraduate education, I am aware of the large segment of sociologists in small colleges and an increasing number in community colleges who are not members of the ASA and who do not perceive that the American Sociological Association is relevant to their concern and supportive of their needs. During the apprentice period of becoming Executive Officer, I learned that the answers to these concerns is not as simple as I thought. In many ways, this constituency is served better by regional and state societies. Yet, it is only ASA which has a full-time staff and the resources and capabilities which go with a permanent office. Being located in Washington, D.C. suggests, in a

persuasive way, an implied intent to represent the discipline and its practitioners in the network of national issues which includes the processes and agencies devoted to education.

Based on information which is currently being gathered and based on an evaluation of a variety of views, the Executive Officer will, in the near future, present to Council an assessment of the relationship between ASA and the teachers of sociology and the services which should be considered.

The second sub-constituency is one which has been of concern to my predecessor and which tends to become increasingly important, particularly in the face of the shrinking opportunities for academic employment. Although the vast majority of all sociologists will probably continue to be employed in academic settings, there is an important but slow increase of opportunities for sociologists in other than such traditional settings. As positions and careers outside of academia become more significant, ASA needs to confront several questions: Are there guidelines which define the scope of sociological activities in new domains of employment? Are there new fields of sociological potential in which ASA should serve as advocate and facilitator? In what way should the Association consider this sector of sociological endeavors in planning its activities and services? These questions are being raised with increasing intensity. The quest for new opportunities, the involvement of sociologists in additional areas of the labor market and the place of these sociologists within the Association have been an issue of past concern, including a specially formed ad hoc committee on the rights of non-academic sociologists. Possibly tangential but by no means insignificant, is the observation that we had better find a positive rather than a negative designation for those sociologists who have been lumped together as "non-academic". This constituency warrants active support and consideration.

The third segment of the overall constituency to which I wish to devote special efforts is the community of students. I am reminded that one of the concepts learned from Everett C. Hughes, one of my teachers, is becoming increasingly applicable to learned disciplines, although Hughes referred originally to the professions. The management of a career and success in one's performance involves not only the mastery of tasks but also the mastery of role skills. What responsibilities and what opportunities rest on the shoulders of the Association with regard to the need of future sociologists to learn about the negotiating and brokering processes by which positions, scholarship, need for support and societal effectiveness is undertaken? Further experience in this area is needed. The issue is closely related to the need to support the identification of new areas of employment for sociologists and to facilitate appropriate

educational preparation for new sociological territories.

Council authorized the Executive Officer to seek financial support for a program of ASA internship which would provide financing for young sociologists to spend a year in Washington under the sponsorship of the Executive Office, and explore the place of sociology and sociologists in governmental and private agencies and within the various policy-making processes within the Capitol. Such a proposal has been submitted, and if and when funding has been obtained, it will serve as a learning experience, not only for ASA interns but also for the Association's functionaries.

Since occupying the chair of the Executive Officer, I have become conscious of another issue associated with the definition of a constituency. Organizationally and structurally this office is the national office of the American Sociological Association and as such represents the membership of the Association. Although dimly aware of the difference and prepared to address myself to the issue, my experience in this office has impressed on me the distinction between representing the Association and representing the discipline. When relating to colleagues in sociology it is relatively easy to remain sensitive to the fact that the discipline is organized in a pluralistic pattern of independent organizations. It is abundantly obvious that contacts with other disciplines and with private or governmental agencies involve the perception that, when dealing with the American Sociological Association, one is dealing with the representative of the discipline at large.

This ambiguity needs to be faced rather than avoided. Being organized as the national organization, having located its office in Washington, places the Executive Office in the position of apparently speaking for sociology. This situation has implications for the Association and its officers and for the relationship between ASA and other sociological societies. While the autonomy of the sociological communities is basic to the structure of the discipline, the office in Washington has an explicit and an implied constituency.

External Relations

Like any discipline, sociology and its national organization is involved with a number of different audiences. The ASA Executive Officer, together with eight other Association executives, form the Consortium of Social Science Associations. In joining this group, I learned a great deal from the experiences of my colleagues of whom several have been in Washington for many years. Within the discussions about the state of the social sciences, I found several topics which represent recurrent themes. The same concerns reverberate in meetings, conferences, and individual appointments with officials of the federal government, with officers of funding and program agencies, and with colleagues from various disciplines either in official positions or in Washington pursuing

their scholarly concerns. These themes which are covered over and over again, can be summarized in the following concerns: (a) The credibility of the social sciences seems to be at one of the lowest points in recent history. (b) Social sciences have no effective, well organized voice in the Washington communication system. (c) The social sciences have not been effective in transmitting their intellectual wares in the form of effective and concise communications.

Whenever these discussions occur, it is always noted that these conditions do not equally apply to economics and psychology which are more effective than the remaining social sciences in addressing these issues. In this report I should comment briefly on these three issues since they represent a significant aspect of the Executive Officer's responsibility in representing the discipline.

Of these statements, the first one is the most difficult to document. The recurring nature of the message seems to give credibility to its content. At the same time, as sociologists, we should be reminded that a definition of the situation will tend to create a reality even if there was a questionable basis for the definition of the situation initially. Indeed, if one examines funding opportunities for sociology, and if one considers the general reduction of resources, sociology, sociological scholarship and programs continue to have many opportunities for support, and, in some instances, are actively being solicited by certain agencies. It appears that the reputation of a discipline in the corridors of Washington is not only related to the quality of its scholarship and the significance of its findings, but also to the assertiveness, skill, and intensity with which the members of the discipline present their case, plead their cause, and pursue opportunities.

There is more evidence to substantiate the second area of concern. Actually the voice of the social sciences is ineffective for two reasons. One is the current organizational structure of the scholarly community, in which the National Academy of Sciences, the Association for the Advancement of Science, and the National Science Foundation are primarily the voices of the physical and biological sciences, although the social sciences are included, and although many of the officers of these agencies have expressed sympathetic concern for the social sciences. The humanities are served rather well by the National Endowment for the Humanities, and by the American Council of Learned Societies. Here too, the social sciences in general and sociology specifically are involved and benefit, but again, tangentially to the main mission of these agencies. Recently, discussions have again been initiated about possible ways by which a more effective voice for the social sciences could be orchestrated. The Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences (National Research Council) may be one means of strengthening the

presence of the social sciences, action by the disciplinary associations working together may be another.

The low decibels of the voice of the social sciences could also be attributed to a second, more subtle factor. The basic biological and physical sciences and the humanities are flanked by practicing professions with strong social mandates. Medicine does not only sound its own horn, but legitimates the social relevance of the biological sciences. Engineering performs that function for the physical sciences. The performing and creative artists as a core element of American culture make support for the humanities necessary, respectable, and civilized. Although the social sciences feed their knowledge into a large number of practice segments in our occupational structure, such links are neither obvious nor endowed with an articulated social mandate.

The annual report of the Executive Officer is an inadequate vehicle to fully explore the third of what I have earlier called the dominant themes of the social sciences image. Suffice it to say that sociology's effectiveness in communicating its story represents both a problem area with much validity and a leverage point for effective plans by the discipline and the Association. Interpreting social science, expanding the sociological presence, and facilitating synthesis and transmission of sociological knowledge is one area which seems one of the most urgent to the Association and its functionaries. ASA Council in its concern with long-range planning is beginning to address this issue.

Concern with the effectiveness with which sociology relates to the media is part of a general concern with telling one's story. To achieve a relationship with the instruments of mass communication which would transmit the significance, the relevance, and the contribution of sociology to the public at large is an endeavor which will be on the agenda of this office of the coming year. It may involve the development of contacts with representatives of the media and experimental approaches to more effective processes of transmission involving sociologists and media specialists.

A different area of external relationships involves interaction with other disciplines and academic, scholarly and professional groups. In addition to the deliberations of the Consortium of Social Science Associations a new group was recently formed particularly devoted to the interpretation of the application of the social sciences to various publics, including policy makers. This new group, called the Council for Applied Social Research, will attempt to speak for the application of social science knowledge. Having joined this organization as an individual to ensure the involvement of sociology, I have been honored by being elected one of the Vice Presidents of this association which chose Paul Lazarsfeld as its new President.

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At a recent meeting of representatives of eighteen disciplines from all corners of the academic horizon, it was agreed that as a first step towards cooperative activities by all disciplines a proposal would be developed to undertake an assessment of innovative teaching for all participating disciplines with a subsequent integrative analysis synthesizing the findings and exploring issues of common interest and cooperative activities.

The Affairs of the Association

During my orientation period with my predecessor, I became aware that, of the three major components of the processes of the Association, two were in good shape and one was in serious trouble. The Executive Office was well staffed, superbly administered, and was running smoothly; the governance structure of the Association was generally functioning well and, largely due to the leadership of my predecessor, was an effectively operating machinery with responsible individuals in responsible offices. I was warned that future problems would cluster around the third area of concern: the Association's financial picture.

For several years, I learned, the Association had been able to slowly increase its equity. Although the approved budget for fiscal year 1974-75 involved an anticipated deficit, careful management succeeded in finishing that fiscal year slightly in the black. The next budgetary unit was the fiscal period between July 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975. This six months budgetary unit represented the Council approved shift to a fiscal year which corresponds with a calendar year. It was closed with a slight balance of income over expenditures. The budget approved by Council for the 1976 fiscal year projects a deficit of approximately \$45,000. The membership should be aware that, like other associations and institutions, the ASA must look seriously at its fiscal situation. A significant part of the fiscal picture is influenced by the fact that costs for everything associated with publications have increased including the cost of mailing itself. Advertising, on the other hand, is down. The budget for the Administrative Office itself has been kept at a parsimonious level; however, the cost of running the business of the Association is inflated by such simple realities as the increase of every mailing which at this point runs about \$2,500 dollars for any first-class distribution. Travel costs have risen by approximately 20% over the last 18 months.

Assessing the work of the Executive Office necessitates one further comment which relates to the budgetary concerns. All administrative offices are experiencing the significant increase in demands for accountability by governmental agencies. Increases in the complexity and frequency of required reports, statements of financial condition, and new rules by the Internal Revenue Service have resulted in a significant change in the level of accounting efforts which are needed to meet

the requirements which this office receives all too frequently. The amount of personnel time, the intensity of staff involvement, and the need for accountant services have increased and these increases are beyond the control of the office itself.

ASA Council, the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, along with the Executive Office have explored ways of invoking further economies. With the help and cooperation of the editors several money-saving policy changes were implemented to be effective during the course of 1976. Other savings have been achieved by combining certain meetings and by omitting others. On the other hand, several mailings involving necessary votes by the membership have had to be added to the normal mailing budget representing unanticipated additional expenditures.

Obviously, areas of additional sources of funds have to be explored. The most obvious addition to the financial resources of the Association would be accomplished by a significant increase in membership.

This growth in membership would add to Association income and contribute to the Association's ability to represent sociologists. It would also represent a claim for enhanced services to members. At the same time, additional memberships also increase costs. Looking to other disciplines, ASA compares favorably with regard to the ratio between dues and services. An increase in dues or a decrease in services is obviously another, more direct approach of facing fiscal needs. Unpalatable though this reality may be, the Executive Office and the ASA governing body needs to face the difficult equation between available resources and allocation of funds to those services which are most effective in serving the discipline and in assisting the largest number of members.

Working with ASA officers and Council members has been a valuable learning experience for me. I have appreciated the diversity of views expressed in Council and, still reacting as a newcomer, feel compelled to report to my colleagues in sociology my respect for the breadth of views and the seriousness of concern which are represented in the Association's legislative body.

From my predecessor, Otto N. Larsen, I inherited the concern with long-term planning efforts by Council. Responding to Council discussion Otto Larsen planned and implemented an approach to planning. I am pleased to report that the plan of devoting one-half day at each Council meeting to long-range considerations has been a promising beginning and, at the end of this first year, shows signs of yielding concrete results in the near future. A detailed report to the membership will be forthcoming.

In deliberating the mission of ASA committees, certain issues assumed particular urgency during this year. In response to questions about the future of the committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching, Council directed

President Lee and the Executive Officer to work with other disciplines and with such organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union to explore cooperative and more effective arrangements to meet the needs of individuals who believe that their scholarly and academic rights have been infringed. Initial steps have been taken and at a meeting involving several disciplines and ACLU it was agreed to explore informally areas of cooperation. At the same time, at a meeting of the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching, the Committee started to assess its own functions and, under the leadership of William D'Antonio, will proceed with a formulation of a statement of its scope and effectiveness.

Council further directed the Executive Officer to plan a conference to explore and formulate recommendations about issues of ethics of research and conditions affected by rules on privacy, confidentiality, access to data and protection of human subjects. After several preliminary planning meetings, the conference is scheduled for September 1976.

In the midst of all these processes of governance and programs, the Executive Office keeps busy. Speaking personally, and as someone who has held previous administrative responsibilities in several institutions, I respond to the staff in the Executive Office with personal respect and appreciation. Compared to comparable organizations, I would underscore the longevity of service and the self-motivated diligence which characterizes 1722 N Street. The major credit for the humming in this beehive goes to Alice Myers, the ASA Administrative Officer. However, while she and the Executive Officer are more visible, the remainder of the staff deserves recognition and appreciation. Midge Miles as Administrative Assistant to Alice Myers, Sallie Mitchell as the Executive Officer's secretary, and Martha Rios as bookkeeper are some of the individuals on the staff with whom members have contact. Telza Pippin, Sarah Clement, and Sharon Gray take care of membership records while Jo Ann and Jude Ruckel and Sue Gorman are responsible for all matters related to publications including FOOTNOTES. Maggie Beale, the voice which first responds to members' calls, is responsible for all "in and out" processing and is assisted by John Carter.

The Executive Officer works closely with the Executive Associate, a function to be performed by Sue Titus Reid starting August, and with the Executive Specialist for Women and Minorities, Lucy Sells, who currently occupies this position, represents one of the contacts of the discipline with many agencies.

The Executive Office also houses the staff of two projects involving activities integrally expressing concerns of the Association. The ASA Minority Fellowship Program includes Phil Carey as its current Director, Lillie Gaskins and Jan Astner. This program has been remarkably successful in identifying and sup-

porting graduate students from minority groups who are successfully pursuing graduate work in sociology. Negotiations are currently underway to extend this program and to secure funds for continuing support beyond the term of the current project. With much regret I received the resignation of Phil Carey who will accept a position as Chair of an academic department. A search for his successor will hopefully result in the appointment of a candidate sometime in July. The second project currently located in the ASA Executive Office is the Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology with Roberta K. Mauksch and Mona Thompson serving as staff of the project headquarters. Reference to this project has been made earlier in this report.

Noteworthy Items

Although some of the items below have been implicitly covered in other places in this report, the following list represents an accumulation of specifics which should be noted by the membership.

*As a step towards improving the accessibility of ASA Council and ASA Committees to the membership, Council determined that Council meetings shall henceforth be open and that Council and major ASA committees would arrange for special open sessions during the annual meeting. Such open meetings are included in the plans for the Annual Meeting in New York.

*ASA Council directed the Executive Officer to convene a special conference relating to conditions of research in the areas of privacy, ethics, information access and protection of human subjects. This meeting will be held in September. Preparatory work has begun. This workshop will endeavor to produce clarification of the complex, and sometimes confusing guidelines and impending policies which affect sociologists and other scholars in almost all of their work.

*The Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching plans to prepare and produce a statement of its mission and procedures and to develop guidelines to be distributed to the membership.

*The liaison group for Latin America, functioning as a subgroup of the Committee on World Sociology has succeeded in arranging a conference with sociologists from Latin America, marking a significant step in developing further scholarly relationships with our colleagues in the Southern Hemisphere. This conference, organized by Alejandro Portes, took place June 25-27 at Durham, North Carolina. In addition to the budgeted ASA allocation to the Committee on World Sociology, Duke University agreed to support part of the cost of this conference.

*Responding to the recommendations by the Editorial Board of the Arnold and Carolyn Rose Monograph Series, the Executive Office is negotiating with Cambridge University Press to assume the publications of the Arnold and Carolyn Rose Monograph Series including the marketing of previously published volumes. This arrangement will

bring to this honorific series the professional management and marketing it deserves.

*The Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education approved funding for the third year of the Project on Undergraduate Teaching of Sociology. Approximately 120 sociologists in two year colleges, colleges, and universities are working on issues in undergraduate sociology affecting the curriculum, the quality of teaching, and conditions of institutional context affecting undergraduate programs.

*Under the leadership of Charles Goldsmid, an extension of one of the major missions of the Project on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology was translated into a proposal to Lilly Endowment, Inc. ASA was awarded a two-year grant of \$207,000 in support of this project. Goldsmid serves as project director; the project function will be closely coordinated with the Executive Office and the parent project on undergraduate teaching of sociology.

*A proposal was submitted to the Cornerhouse Fund involving a request for the continuation of two Sydney Spivack fellowships for minority graduate students, thus continuing the participation of the Cornerhouse Fund in the ASA Minority Fellowship Program. The second part of the proposal involved a program of awards to sociologists in recognition of documented achievements in their discipline, particularly in the area of applying sociology to the solution of public problems. This office looks with optimism to the response to these proposals.

*ASA received continued funding for the Minority Fellowship Program by the National Institute of Mental Health and by the National Institute of Education. These funds provide the continuation of the Fellows at the ASA office and support for a new cohort of twenty fellows. Actually, more than twenty students will benefit due to a significant program of institutional sharing in the support of designated ASA minority fellowships.

Hans O. Mauksch
Executive Officer

ADAMHA Sets Grant Application Deadline

It is expected that October 1 will be the due date for institutional training grants and for individual fellowship grants from the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration.

Post-doctoral training will be emphasized under the new guidelines. Grant applications should be submitted to one of the following three offices. For information concerning alcohol abuse, write National Institute of Alcohol Abuse, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852; for information concerning drug abuse, contact National Institute of Drug Abuse, Room 854, 11400 Rockville Pike, Rockwell Building, Rockville, MD 20852; and for information concerning mental health, contact Dr. Kenneth Lutterman, NIMH, Room 9C18, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852.

Meeting Calendar

August 28-September 1, 1976. *Association for Humanistic Psychology, 14th Annual Meeting*, Princeton University. Peggy Thomson, c/o AHP, 325 Ninth Street, San Francisco, CA 94103.

September 1-2, 1976. *The 21st Professional Institute*, sponsored by the Division of School Psychology of the American Psychological Association, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

September 1-3, 1976. *Research Committee for the Sociology of Deviance and Social Control*, International Sociological Association, Hiroshima, Japan. "Creating and Controlling Deviance—Cross-Cultural Perspectives." For questions regarding local arrangements and hotel reservations, contact Tsuyoshi Ishida, 3-8-21 Koi Naka, Hiroshima 73300, Japan.

September 26-29, 1976. *National Bicentennial Conference on Aging and Older Americans*, Portland, Oregon. The emphasis of the conference will be on the interrelationships of the Justice System in the United States and the problems of older Americans. Requests for additional information, registration forms, and/or program suggestions may be directed to the Conference Chairperson, Marlene A. Young Rifal, 10525 S.E. Cherry Blossom Drive, Portland, OR 97216.

October, 1976. *The Research Institute on Immigration and Ethnic Studies*. National Conference. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Theme: The New Immigration: Implications for American Society. D. M. Mortimer, Smithsonian Institution, RHES, Suite 2300, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, Washington, D.C. 20024.

October 22-23, 1976. *Pennsylvania Sociological Society, Annual Meeting*, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. Theme: America's Third Century Continuity and Change. William A. Fearman, President-Elect, Pennsylvania Sociological Society, Millersville State College, Millersville, PA 17551.

October 27-29, 1976. *Annual Training Institute*, will center around the topic of Extraordinary Psychotherapy in Times of Crisis. The Annual Conference will take place following the Training Institute on October 29-30. The topic of the Conference is Social Cataclysm and the Relevance of Psychotherapy. Both events will take place at the Colonnade Hotel, Boston. Thomas O. Robinson, Administrative Secretary, 1040 Woodcock Road, Orlando, FL 32803.

October 27-29, 1976. *Conference on Mental Health for the Convicted Offender-Patient and Prisoner*. Sheraton Crabtree Motor Inn, Raleigh, North Carolina. Richard A. Kiel, Chief, Health Services Project Co-

ordinator, North Carolina Department of Correction, 831 West Morgan Street, Raleigh, NC 27603.

October 29-31, 1976. *Society for the Scientific Study of Religion*. Warwick Hotel, Philadelphia, PA. Theme: Taking Stock of Our Traditions: Religion in America and the Analytical Study of Religion. Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, P.O. Box U68A, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

October 30-31, 1976. *Fifth Annual Conference of the Mid-Atlantic Region of the Association for Asian Studies* will be held at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

November 3-6, 1976. *Mid-South Sociological Association Annual Meeting*, Ramada Inn, Monroe, Louisiana. Russell H. Meier, Department of Sociology, Northeast Louisiana University, Monroe, LA 71201.

November 4-7, 1976. *American Society of Criminology, Annual Meeting*, Tucson, Arizona. Contact Professors Robert Meier or Ronald Huff, Program in Social Ecology, University of California, Irvine, CA 92664. For hotel arrangements, contact ASC Housing Bureau, Tucson Convention Bureau, P.O. Box 27210, Tucson, AZ 85726.

November 11-12, 1976. *18th Annual Canadian American Seminar*, University of Windsor. Theme: Health Care Delivery Systems in North America: The Changing Concepts. J. Alex Murray, Director, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, Canada N9B 3P4.

December 2-3, 1976. *Conference in Retrospective Technology Assessment*, sponsored by the Program in Technology and Humanities at Carnegie-Mellon University. The conference will focus on the intended and unintended results of technological innovation on the economic, political, social, and physical environment in America. Professor Joel A. Farr, Program in Technology and Humanities, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

February 17-18, 1977. *Third Annual Conference on the Urban South*. Old Dominion University Campus, Norfolk, VA. The conference is designed to bring together urban specialists from all the social sciences and from public life in a series of multidisciplinary meetings and panels. Persons interested in participating in the conference should contact Professor Carl Abbott, Department of History, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA 23508 or Robert Wolensky, Department of Sociology, Norfolk State College, Norfolk, VA 23504, by September 15, 1976.

Call for Papers

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, general conference, will take place in Mexico City August 8-13, 1977, on the invitation of the Government of Mexico through its National Population Council. Ninety-two scientific papers have been solicited, half of which will be contributed by authors from the Third World. They will be published in the Proceedings of the Conference. Spontaneous papers will also be accepted. The 1977 Mexico gathering intends to give special emphasis to the new fields of relationship between demographic variables and socio-economic development, human rights, ideology and population policies, and to open discussion on formulation and implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, changes in woman's role, human settlements and metropolitan growth, and food supply, as well as examining recent changes in demographic aspects of abortion. Previews of sessions as well as guidelines for submitting any spontaneous contributions have been published in IUSSP Newsletters. Copies are available upon request. For further information and registration write: IUSSP, Rue Forgeur 5, 4000 Liege, Belgium.

Voluntarism and Health: Because of the increasing interest of policy makers, planners and research specialists, the Association for Voluntary Action Scholars will hold several sessions at its annual meeting, Association for Voluntary Action Scholars, October 6-9, 1976, Boston, Massachusetts, focusing on the relationship between voluntarism and health. Persons interested in submitting papers or in presenting papers at the meeting are requested to send a letter to Mr. Russell E. Morgan, Jr., c/o American Public Health Association, 1015 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. The letter should contain the principal investigator's name, address and phone number, and a one page typed abstract of the proposed paper or presentation subject. The deadline for receiving all names is August 15, 1976.

The South Asian Area Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison will hold its Fifth Wisconsin Conference on South Asia, November 5-6, 1976 at the Lowell Hall Conference Center of the Madison Campus. Papers on any aspect of South Asia and South Asian studies will be considered for inclusion in the program. Send all papers, abstracts, and inquiries to Professor Thomas E. White, Coordinator of South Asian Studies, c/o Religion Department, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh, WI 54901. The deadline for submitting papers or abstracts is September 15, 1976.

Abandoning Human Development will be comprised of previously unpublished papers that either radically criticize the idea of human development, present research critical of developmentalism, or offer ways of rethinking the idea along political and/or humanistic lines. Possible topics are: the practical reality of human development, developmental ideologies, social change and the meaning of maturity, socialization as colonization, the politics of senility, and the dialectics of maturity. Manuscripts, ideas for papers, or inquiries should be sent to: David R. Buckholdt and Jaber F. Gubrium, Department of Sociology, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI 53233.

The Family Coordinator will have a special issue on Aging and the Family in December 1978. Unpublished papers should be sent to Issue Editor Lawrence Sneden, Department of Sociology, California State University, Northridge, CA 91324.

Seventh Annual Alpha Kappa Delta Sociological Research Symposium, February 17-19, 1977, the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Virginia. Submit abstracts or papers describing any aspect of sociological research by January 10 to Kevin Ferguson, AKD, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 820 W. Franklin Street, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23284. Participation by undergraduate and graduate students is encouraged. The Emory Bogardus Award and cash prize of \$100 will be presented to the paper judged to make the most significant contribution to social science research and theory. The Symposium is intended to be both a social as well as intellectual event with other activities such as a banquet, keynote address and regional entertainment included.

Mid-Atlantic Slavic Conference of AAASS is planning its Second Annual Meeting to be held in Philadelphia, March 1977 at the University of Pennsylvania. Persons interested in organizing panels and presenting papers are requested to submit their proposals by September 15, 1976 to Seymour Becker, Program Chair, Department of History, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Interdisciplinary themes will be given particular consideration.

Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare announces a special issue on Perspectives on Social Policy, which will be directed to examining the issues contained in the policy responses to social problems. Critical articles (no more than 15 double spaced pages) which deal with basic structural assumptions in the assessment of the consequences of various social programs may be submitted to Professor Asoke Basu, Editor, Department of Sociology, California State University, Hayward, CA 94542. Deadline for submission is August 15.

Other Organizations

THE ROCHESTER AREA SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION elected the following officers at its recent annual meeting: President, Joseph V. Versage; Vice President, Boris Mikoilji; President-Elect, Herbert Ulrick.

SOCIETY FOR PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, a division of the American Psychological Association, is open to ASA members who are interested in these fields. Annual fees of \$4 confer Member-at-large status and include a subscription to *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, published quarterly. Persons interested in becoming Members-at-large should send name, address, and a check payable to the Society for Personality and Social Psychology to James J. Blascovich, Department of Psychology, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI 53233. Please mention your ASA membership. Students interested in Affiliate membership should include the name of the school where they are enrolled.

THE FIRST REGIONAL UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH CONFERENCE IN SOCIOLOGY was held on April 24 at Rider College, Lawrenceville, New Jersey. Organized by Dr. Louise Weston, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Rider College, the purpose of the conference was to promote and recognize original research at the undergraduate level in sociology and to provide a forum in which this research might be shared with other area students.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION held its Annual Meeting April 24, 1976, at Edinboro State College. The theme was Different Styles of Sociology with the keynote address given by August B. Hollinshead, Professor of Sociology from Yale University.

ALPHA KAPPA DELTA. The Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, VA sponsored the sixth annual Alpha Kappa Delta Sociological Research Symposium from February 19-21. Alpha Kappa Delta is the national sociological honor society. The Symposium was a tremendous success. There were over six hundred registrants representing eighty-two colleges and universities from twenty-nine states and two foreign countries. The overall theme of the meetings was "Sociology in the Third Century." The keynote address, "The Limits to Social Engineering," was given by Professor Amitai Etzioni of Columbia University. The department cordially extends an invitation to all interested sociologists and students to join us for next year's Symposium.

New Programs

• **George Washington University**, Department of Sociology, announces a new program of graduate training in Sociology and Social Policy, beginning 1976-77. Introduction of this program reflects the growing interest among professional sociologists, social policy makers and program administrators in the processes of policy planning, policy implementation and policy evaluation. It is congruent with other areas of advanced graduate training offered by the Department, particularly in the areas

of sociological research methods, political sociology and complex organizations. Application forms for admission to graduate study may be obtained from the Office of the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, George Washington University, 2000 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20052. For further information about the program contact Professor Patricia M. Lengeremann, Department of Sociology, 2129 G Street, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052.

AWARDS, from page 13

The James Mooney Award for the outstanding manuscript on a New World people is now open. The Award, which is sponsored by the Southern Anthropological Society in cooperation with the University of Tennessee Press, is \$1,000 and publication of the manuscript by the Tennessee Press. The manuscript must be previously unpublished and book length in size. The manuscript can be an account of a prehistoric, a historic, or a contemporary people; it can deal with an entire community, rural or urban, or focus on selected aspects, such as language, material culture, social organization, religion, etc. The author need not be

an anthropologist, but the manuscript should in a general way fall within the broad outlines of anthropology. The deadline for submission is December 31, 1976. Send manuscripts to Miles Richardson, Chair, The James Mooney Award Committee, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

NIMH Postdoctoral Social Science Research Training Program is being offered at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Postdoctoral fellowships are designed to enlarge and improve the social science research

skills of fellows in the mental health area. The Program will substantially focus on the functioning and effectiveness of mental health service delivery systems, with an emphasis on evaluation in the community mental health area. The central focus of the fellow's experience will be on-going research as a collaborator with one of the program faculty. Appointments will normally be for a two-year period. Stipends of \$10,000 per year with opportunities for supplementing this income are available. Ph.D. required or equivalent degree. Interested persons should contact James R. Greenley, Assistant Professor of Psychiatry and Sociology, Department of Psychiatry, 427 Lorich Street, Madison, WI 53706.

GUIDE, from page 6

dissertation publishable: often written by a professor who can't find to whom to send the student's letter of recommendation among the rejection notices soon to crowd him from his office. We can't all be editors!

will make a contribution to the discipline: most likely in the form of membership dues to national and regional societies if we can ever get him out of the student classification.

excellent teacher: knows absolutely nothing about research, and I have to say something about the candidate. Besides, everyone knows it is near impossible to evaluate teaching except in a subjective manner.

well liked by all: actually, I'm not sure the guy can talk! I know the professors all like him because he never challenges them, and the grad students all like him because he never hassles them in seminars!

one of the best students I've ever had: of course, my memory isn't what it used to be, and I always give the student the benefit of the doubt; hence, my most recent graduate is one of the best I've ever had.

more advanced than (Big Name

Scholar) at the same stage of his career: (Big Name Scholar) was studious, serious, concerned, deferent, and enthusiastic at the same stage in his career. The present candidate has gone well beyond these qualities—anti-intellectualism, indifference, lack of concern, shows no deference, and is glum about his future, the discipline, or whatever.

compares favorably with (Big Name): actually, they are of about the same build, height, weight, etc. Certainly held his own with (Big Name) in drinking at the publisher's party at the last annual meeting.

well balanced scholar: this guy has equal ability in all areas—none! His claim to fame is the ability to misinterpret direct statements; we told him to "move along" nine times, and he never got the point. Now we hate not to pass him and move him along, but it's the only way we will ever get rid of him!

I trust you, too, have made translations from your letters and will be kind enough to share them. Remember, this was a descriptive, exploratory study, and I don't know the parameters of the problem, so I probably can't generalize to you!

ASA Changes Employment Bulletin Procedures

ASA Council's concern with the current state of employment opportunities for sociologists has resulted in plans for major changes in the Employment Bulletin. Because of the need for immediate action, Council has instructed the Executive Office to expedite the plans this fall rather than waiting for the new calendar year.

The Employment Bulletin, which was originally a supplement to the *American Sociological Review*, later incorporated into *The American Sociologist*, and for the past seven years published in the newsletter, will now become a separate document. The Employment Bulletin will be published monthly and will be mailed first class to all subscribers.

The lead time necessary for collecting the listings and the fees, printing, holding for other materials in FOOTNOTES, and mailing third-class have all been factors in the delay in getting this information out to the membership. With the new scheduling, no more than a two-week production and mailing schedule is anticipated.

Because time is the most important consideration, the Bulletin may not be as aesthetically appealing, but hopefully will be more utilitarian.

Although the details of the mechanics have not yet been worked out, the approved plan will work as follows:

1. Deadline for submission of listings, both employers and applicants, will be the 15th of the month, for mailing the first of the following month.
2. There will be no charge for listings from ASA members or subscribers.
3. Subscription rates to ASA members will be \$12 per year; to non-members and institutions, \$25 per year.
4. Members may select the Employment Bulletin as one of their choices of journals. This will be included on the 1977 dues notice which will be mailed to all members in October.
5. Non-members who wish to list but do not wish to subscribe, may do so at a cost of \$15 per listing and will receive one free copy of that issue.

6. Individual copies of the Employment Bulletin will cost \$2 per copy.

7. The length and format of the listing will be specified at a later date.

8. The Employment Bulletin for October will be published in FOOTNOTES for the last time; it will become a separate publication beginning in November.

9. Subscribers for 1977 (including members selecting it in lieu of a journal for 1977) will receive the November and December 1976 issues as part of their 1977 subscription. This will apply only to this year in order to establish a calendar-year subscription base.

In order to publicize this new procedure, announcements will be made during the Annual Meeting, both in the Daily Bulletin and at the Placement Center, again in the October FOOTNOTES (including a subscription order form), in a special mailing to all departments of sociology, and to all persons and institutions sending listings in to the Executive Office. You can help by passing the word to your colleagues and employers.

Abstractors Wanted

Peace Research Abstracts Journal, now in its twelfth volume of publication, contains abstracts of articles, books, reports, and conference papers on subjects related to war/peace issues and international affairs. The usefulness of PRA derives partly from the fact that its coverage is cross-disciplinary, so that it facilitates literature searches for scholars and students and practicing politicians.

The Journal is an official publication of the International Peace Research Association and is published by the Canadian Peace Research Institute. If you are interested in being a volunteer abstractor for the journal, contact Dr. Hanna Newcombe, Co-editor, Peace Research Abstracts, 25 Dundas Avenue, Dundas, Ontario, Canada. Please indicate if there is a particular journal which you are interested in abstracting.

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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

TO CONTACT APPLICANTS:

Send correspondence addressed to the applicant's box number in care of ASA, 1722 N St., NW, Washington, DC 20036. A label bearing the applicant's name and address will be placed over the box number and correspondence will be forwarded, unopened, to the applicant.

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 OPPORTUNITY OPPORTUNITY:

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

FEES:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| Vacancy listing | \$20.00 |
| Applicant listing (payment must accompany 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 to Employment Bulletin, The American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

- 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

VACANCIES

TEACHING

Albion College. Assistant Professor. Department of Anthropology and Sociology has opening for fall, 1977. Four-person department seeks joint anthropology/sociology candidates to teach introductory courses in each area and various upper division courses including methods. Salary \$11,500. Send vitae and references to: Dowell Smith, Chair, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Albion College, Albion, MI 49224.

University of Arizona. Openings expected for Instructor or Assistant Professor and Professor. Teaching areas open; 2-course load, some research support. Write: Department of Sociology, University of Arizona,

Tucson, AZ 85721, before December 1, 1976. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer under state and federal laws and regulations including Title IX, 1972 Education Amendments.

Boston College. Two positions available September, 1977. (1) A senior level appointment, either a tenurable Associate or Full Professor or a visiting senior scholar who might stay for 2-3 years. Area of specialization open. (2) Assistant Professor, tenurable, PhD required; should have both a commitment to quality teaching and active research interests. Preferred areas of specialization from among (a) crime/delinquency/problems/deviance or (b) social anthropology/culture and personality. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Reply to: Professor Michael A. Malec, Department of Sociology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.

University of California, Berkeley. Associate Professor of Demography and two Lecturers in Demography. The Associate Professorship is a tenured position as Chairperson of the Graduate Group in Demography reporting to the Dean of the Graduate Division. Responsibilities include coordination of interdepartmental offerings and supervision of Master's and PhD programs in demography, and cooperation with other participating faculty in recruitment of the two lecturers noted above. Appointment to the Associate Professorship will be made in close articulation with an existing Department, the degree of affiliation with that department is negotiable, up to and including joint appointment. Sponsoring departments include: Anthropology, City and Regional Planning, Economics, History, Sociology, Public Health, Statistics. Salary range for the Associate Professorship is \$17,200 to \$19,200, depending on prior experience and performance. Effective date July 1, 1977. The Lectureships are non-tenured non-ladder renewable appointments under the supervision of the Graduate Group in Demography. Salary is \$14,376. Effective date July 1, 1977. Applications for the above positions should be addressed to Professor E. A. Hammel, Chair, Search Committee, Office of the Dean of the Graduate Division, 110 California Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 by January 1, 1977 and should be accompanied by a full curriculum vitae and names of 4 references. Equal Opportunity Employer. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply.

Colgate University. Instructor or Assistant Professor (if PhD is completed) to teach in joint 8-person sociology/anthropology department in undergraduate college beginning in September, 1977. Preferences for areas of teaching competency include these: family, complex organizations, research, quantitative methods. Other areas will be considered. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Professor Warren Ramshaw will interview at ASA meetings in New York in August. Contact Professor John Longyear, Chair, Department of Social Relations, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY 13346.

Connecticut College. Assistant Professor, beginning 1977-78 academic year; salary competitive; position not expected to be tenured. Courses will include introductory sociology, social problems and two or more courses preferably in areas dealing with social policy or applications of sociology such as urban sociology, social movements, gender roles, group dynamics, social welfare, juvenile delinquency, or the sociology of education. Normal teaching load of three courses per semester, but only four or five preparations in first two years. Coed, private four year liberal arts college. Equal Opportunity Employer. Send vitae with names of three references to: J. Alan Winter, Chair, Department of Sociology, Box 1302, Connecticut College, New London, CT 06320.

Cornell University. The Department of Sociology announces a vacancy for an Assistant Professor, tenure-track, beginning in September, 1977. PhD required and professional experience desirable. The desired specialization is broadly described as analysis of social structure and processes using classical and modern theory, historical, comparative, or alternative analytic tools. The teaching load is two undergraduate courses and one graduate seminar each year. Candidates are expected to provide evidence of effective undergraduate teaching, an on-going program of research, professional publications, and to develop seminars and offer supervision for graduate students. An early decision is expected. Affirmative Action Employer. Please contact: Donald P. Hayes, Chair, Department of Sociology, 312 Ursis Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

East Carolina University. Fall, 1977. Position available in research methodology and statistics. PhD plus several years experience and some publication record preferred. Strong emphasis on teaching. Salary and rank open. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Equal Opportunity Employer. Send vitae to: Dr. John Maiolo, Chair, Department of Sociology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27834.

University of Florida. Assistant Professor of Sociology in Psychiatry to take a major role in research projects in the field of medical sociology of adults, adolescents, and children. Major portion of time to be spent working in Department's Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. Must have PhD degree in Sociology with demonstrated research interest in medical sociology. Approximate starting salary: \$17,000. Starting date: mid-August. Send curriculum vitae to: John E. Adams, MD, Professor and Chairman, Department of Psychiatry, Box J-256, JHMHC, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32610. Equal Opportunity Employer.

Griffith University, School of Australian Environmental Studies. Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Political Science/Environmental Law. Applicants should have a demonstrable interest in the environment and its problems, and would be required to develop courses in the area of relationships between law, politics and society, as these relate to environmental concerns; e.g., environmental law, land use planning, environmental management, environmental politics, and political institutions. Close cooperation with other members of the School will be expected in developing this teaching program. Salary: Lecturer, \$12,835-\$17,229; Senior Lecturer, \$17,369-\$20,421. Date of appointment for all positions will be January 1977 or as soon as possible after that date. Further details may be obtained from: The School Administrator, School of Australian Environmental Studies, Griffith University, Nathan, Brisbane 4111, Queensland, Australia.

Johns Hopkins University. The Department of Social Relations has one opening for an Assistant Professor. The areas of expertise for this position are not restricted, but the person should have competence in quantitative methods of research. The position is for employment beginning either September 1, 1976 or January 1, 1977. The person's academic qualifications should be superior, and he or she should have completed all requirements for the PhD by the time of employment. Both new PhD's and current Assistant Professors are encouraged to apply. Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, 3 letters of recommendation, and one or more examples of their written work to: Chairperson, Search Committee, Department of Social Relations, Johns Hopkins University, 34th and Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218. Applicants are requested to make sure these materials are submitted as soon as possible. Equal Opportunity Employer and appropriate procedures will be followed.

University of Michigan. The Center for Afro-American and African Studies is seeking a Visiting Lecturer for the academic year 1976-77 (with possible extension) to offer courses in sociological aspects of Black Studies (family, urban, religion, and education). Salary negotiable. Applicants must have earned doctorate and some teaching experience. Send inquiries to: Dr. O. Edwards, Center for Afro-American and African Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. Non-discriminatory, Affirmative Action Employer.

Michigan State University. The Department of Sociology will have two tenure-track positions in rural sociology at the junior or advanced Assistant Professor level beginning January, March, or July 1977. These positions are half-time teaching in the College of Social Sciences and half-time research supported by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. (1) The first position requires, in addition to rural sociology, teaching and research competencies in demography and one or more of the following areas: community, survey methods, and/or social organization related to problems of domestic or international development. (2) The second position seeks a research focus on the technological and/or organizational and/or environmental/ecological problems associated with natural resources. Teaching areas include environmental sociology, human ecology, and sociology of development. Applicants must have completed PhD prior to appointment. Evidence of publication and teaching experience helpful. Salary and fringe benefits competitive. Send vita, letters of reference, papers and publications, and statement of current and projected research to: Denton E. Morrison, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Michigan State University. The Department of Sociology and the African Studies Center has a position open at the Assistant Professor level beginning September 1, 1976. The appointment is on a 10-month basis with a 1/2 time appointment in the summer quarter. The position will entail teaching and research in sociology and administration in the African Studies Center. Field experience in Southern and Central Africa and administrative experience in international education with specific emphasis on Africa is required. It is expected that candidates will be able to teach and do research in one or more of the following: social stratification, racial and ethnic relations, and dependency and development. Applicants must have completed the PhD prior to appointment. Salary and fringe benefits are competitive. Send vita, references, and statement of current and projected research and teaching interests to: Jay W. Artis, Chair, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

University of Missouri, Columbia. Evaluation Researcher, PhD required; Assistant Professor to advise faculty, students and action agency personnel; to conduct research; to teach. Participate in post-doctoral training program. Research and/or work experience in social gerontology preferred. Expected opening fall, 1976. One year appointment, anticipate renewal. Early decision. Send vita to: Ellen Horgan Biddle, PhD, Center for Research in Social Behavior, 111 East Stewart Road, Columbia, MO 65201. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

University of Natal. Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to the posts of Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in the Department of Sociology. The salary scale attached to the posts are: Senior Lecturer—R8 820 x 360—R9 900 x 450; R11 250 per annum; Lecturer—R6 300 x 360—R9 180 per annum. The commencing salary notch will be dependent on the qualifications and/or experience of the successful applicant. In addition, an annual vacation savings bonus is payable, subject to Treasury regulations. Application forms, further particulars of the post and information on pension, medical aid, staff bursary, housing loan and subsidy schemes, along

leave conditions and travelling expenses on first appointment are obtainable from the Registrar, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban, 4001, with whom applications, on the prescribed form, must be lodged not later than 17th September, 1976, quoting reference number Adv. 78/76.

Northern Illinois University. Sociology. Three-year term appointment at the rank of Assistant Professor in the areas of social indicators, policy research and planning. PhD required. Competence in computer use and management of large data sets. Position open August 17, 1976 or January 4, 1977. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Send vita and supporting documents to: Waldo W. Burchard, Chair, Faculty Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115, or call (815) 753-0365.

Ohio State University. The Department of Sociology expects to fill position as Assistant Professor. Person will act as Field Director of the Disaster Research Center; will also teach sociology courses. Must have PhD in Sociology, or equivalent degree; three years experience in field studies of disasters; knowledge of organized disaster delivery systems; evidence of publications. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Please refer vitae, letters of recommendation and samples of written work to: Russell R. Dynes, Chair, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, 1775 College Road, Columbus, OH 43210.

Oklahoma State University. Appointment as Assistant Professor of Sociology for three-year period beginning January 1, 1977. PhD in Sociology required. Teaching social work and corrections-deviance courses. Must have evidence of excellent teaching, demonstrated abilities in research and publication, and be willing to teach and supervise off-campus correctional personnel enrolled in MS in Corrections program. Salary depends on training and experience. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Submit application to: Gene Acuff, Professor and Chair, Department of Sociology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74074, by September 15, 1976.

Purdue University. Two positions at the Assistant Professor, or possibly Associate Professor level, available fall, 1977. One in law and society including criminology, the other in social psychology with a secondary emphasis in deviance and social problems. PhD required. Candidates must show evidence of strong potential or record of teaching excellence and research productivity. Send vita, references and samples of written work by January 1, 1977 to: Dr. Robert Perrucci, Search Committee, Purdue University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, West Lafayette, IN 47907. Equal Access/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Temple University. The Sociology Department anticipates 4 or 5 full-time faculty vacancies beginning fall, 1977. One position is in social deviance, a second is in family and the others are open. Candidates should have superior skills in theory and quantitative or qualitative methods. PhD's are preferred. For applicants who have definite promise in completing the doctorate by June 1977 will be considered. Rank is open; salary is highly competitive. Submit a vita and two letters of reference as soon as possible to: Chairperson, Faculty Recruiting Committee, Department of Sociology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

University of Texas, Austin. Two and one-half Assistant Professor positions beginning September, 1977. The half-time position would involve a joint appointment with an area or ethnic studies center. Applicants should have a PhD or equivalent. Areas of specialization are open, although there will probably be greater interest in candidates with specializations in one or more of the following: formal organizations, deviance, family, population, methodology, and the sociology of developing countries. Candidates should demonstrate strong research and teaching potential. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Send vita and description of interests to: Professor Frank D. Bean, Recruiting Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

University of Texas, San Antonio. Possible fall, 1977 opening for Associate Professor, to be responsible for developing gerontology program, setting up gerontology conferences, and obtaining and supervising grant research. Demonstrable record of teaching effectiveness and quality research is required. UTSA is a newly established component of the University of Texas System. Our institutional commitment is strongly interdisciplinary. Opportunities are available for collaboration with the University of Texas Health Science Center. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Send resume and sample of written work to: Sandra Harley Carey, Coordinator, Search Committee in Sociology, Division of Social Sciences, University of Texas, San Antonio, TX 78285.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY

The publication of this *Annual Review* provides the sociological community with a special opportunity for taking stock of progress in its various subfields at intervals.

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Vanderbilt University. The Department of Sociology and Anthropology anticipates one or more openings beginning September, 1977. Rank is open. Outstanding new PhDs will be considered as well as Associate Professor and Full Professor candidates who have established research careers. Most specialties are open, but it is not likely that appointments will be made in the areas of complex organizations (including economy and society and industrial relations), deviant behavior, and collective behavior. At the same time, individuals with these interests but with strong interests in other areas would be considered. Research interests and accomplishments, publications, teaching ability and promise are more important than areas of specialization. Teaching loads, salary, and fringe benefits are competitive. Applicants should send a current vita, reprints of published and unpublished work, and a letter indicating research plans and interests and areas of teaching interest to: Professor William A. Rushing, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Box 1811, Station B, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235. Professor Rushing will be at the ASA meetings in case persons would like to arrange for an interview. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply.

Vassar College. Position open at the Assistant Professor level starting September, 1977. Specializations required: research methods, introductory statistics, population, the family, sociology of medicine, and introductory sociology. Salary range: \$11,500-13,000. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Write: Professor James Farganis, Chairperson of Recruiting Committee for Sociology, Box 333, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601.

Voorhees College. Assistant or Associate Professor of Sociology. Earned doctorate degree in Sociology or Social Work. Term of appointment: nine months, effective August 22, 1976 or shortly thereafter, renewable annually. Salary negotiable. Duties

include the teaching of undergraduate courses such as: social stratification, research methods in sociology, the family, social problems, criminology, medical sociology, and social work. Send a letter of application together with a personal resume and a copy of your academic transcript to: Dr. Kariuki Karei, Chair, Division of Social Sciences, Voorhees College, Denmark, SC 29042.

Wesleyan University. Interdisciplinary position available. Joint appointment in Behavioral Sciences/Center for Afro-American Studies (Psychology, Sociology, Anthropology). Candidate expected to team teach. Tenure track position. PhD required by time of appointment. Please send dossier, vita and description of research to: Professor Jerome H. Long/Oliver W. Holmes, Box GG, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT 06457. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Western Illinois University. Two temporary Assistant Professor positions: one temporary position for 2 years and one temporary position for 1 year beginning fall, 1976. Specialties: criminology, delinquency, corrections or deviance. ABD minimum requirement, PhD preferred. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Send resume and three letters of recommendation to: Chairperson, Personnel Committee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh. Assistant or Associate Professor. Candidate must be able to teach introduction to sociology and modern social problems plus two of the following: sociology of the modern city, rural sociology, complex organizations, sociology of aging and the aged, social thought, collective behavior, or industrial sociology. PhD degree requirement and both excellence in teaching and significant scholarly accomplishments are necessary. Salary

competitive. Write: Chair, Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh, WI 54901. Available September 1, 1976.

RESEARCH

Center for Public Representation. Madison, Wisconsin public interest law firm and research institute with close program ties to the University of Wisconsin Law School and social science departments, seeks Research Associate. Associate will have substantial responsibility for conducting research on informal dispute settlement in educational settings, including the use of ombudsmen. Appointment is for one year, beginning 9/1/76 with probable re-funding. PhD and research experience required; salary up to \$15,000 depending on credentials. Send vita and supporting information to: Henry Lufner, Research Director, Center for Public Representation, 520 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53706. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

ADMINISTRATION

Boise State University. Dean, Arts and Sciences. Effective date: January 1, 1977. Salary \$28,500-\$30,500. For job description write: Dr. Robert Sims, Chair, Search Committee, Boise State University, Boise, ID 83725. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Closing date: September 15, 1976.

University of Colorado, Boulder. Director, Institute of Behavioral Science. Experienced research scientist. From behavioral or social science or related field. Interdisciplinary experience. Starting date: September 1, 1977. Closing date for applications: September 1, 1976. Send professional resume and

names of four references to: Stuart W. Cook, Chair, Search Committee, Institute of Behavioral Science, Building 5, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. seeks Department of Sociology Chairperson. Rank of Associate Professor; PhD required. Duties include administrative responsibilities and teaching two undergraduate courses per semester. Department has seven full time undergraduate faculty, two full time graduate faculty and part time faculty. Preferred areas of specialization: statistics, urban sociology, formal organization, and social psychology. Demonstrated administrative ability, teaching competence and scholarship are required; salary commensurate with qualifications. Position available June, 1977. Send vita and names of references to: Dr. C. Margaret Hall, Chair, Department of Sociology, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Iowa State University, Chair/Head in Department of Sociology and Anthropology which is jointly administered in the Colleges of Agriculture, and Sciences and Humanities with teaching, research and extension programs. Forty member faculty, 80 graduate students, 350 undergraduate students; offer doctoral program in sociology, masters program in anthropology. PhD and a strong record of scholarship in sociology is required; administrative experience is highly desirable. Salary competitive and commensurate with qualifications. Starting date, July 1, 1977 or earlier. Deadline for filing application, September 30, 1976. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Send letter of interest with names of three references and vita to: Dr. Richard D. Warren, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 217-D East East Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011.

Oregon State University invites nominations and applications for the position of Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. This position will be available July 1, 1977. The closing date for receipt of completed applications is October 15, 1976. To qualify, candidates must provide evidence of: earned terminal degree in a discipline relevant to the College of Liberal Arts; effective university-level teaching experience; outstanding academic administration at the level of department chairperson or above; competency in research, scholarship, or creative activity; dynamic leadership in academic activities. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Write Dr. Sara Ellen Malweg, Chair, Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, Dean of Liberal Arts Search Committee, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331.

Pitzer College, a member of the Claremont Colleges, invites application for the position of Dean of Faculty. Small liberal arts college emphasizing social and behavioral sciences, with student body of approximately 700 and some 55 full-time faculty. Applicants should be persons of academic stature with successful teaching experience, research accomplishments, administrative skills, and be capable of providing academic leadership. Position available: July 1, 1977. Applications, including current resumes, will be received through November 1, 1976 and should be sent to: Lucian C. Marquis, Chair, Dean's Search Committee, Pitzer College, Claremont, CA 91711. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

State University College, Buffalo. Anticipated position as Chairperson, Sociology Department, beginning September 1, 1977. Rank and salary dependent on credentials and experience. Teaching area open. Sixteen person department with tradition of democratic governance. Teaching one course per semester. Primarily undergraduate program. College located in city and oriented to urban problems. Growing research potential and opportunities. Department in new building with excellent instructional and research facilities including experimental small groups laboratory, electronic statistics lab, computer and data processing facilities and urban research data center. Strong ties to such other urban oriented programs as criminal justice, consumer and business studies. PhD in Sociology, teaching experience and publications required. Administrative experience desirable. Excellent fringe benefits, including non-contributory TIAA-CREF. Write: Herbert A. Aurbach, Chair, Search Committee, Sociology Department, State University College at Buffalo, 1300 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14222. Committee members will be available at the 1976 ASA meetings. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

West Virginia University. Chairperson, Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Rank, Professor or Associate. Date of appointment 7/1/77. A land grant institution with a undergraduate sociology and anthropology program and a masters program in sociology of national and international scope. Department faculty includes approximately 20 positions. Salary negotia-

ble between \$25,000 and \$30,000 for 12 months. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Write: Dr. O. B. Conaway, Jr., Chair, Sociology/Anthropology Search Committee, Room 228 Woodburn Hall, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506 by October 1, 1976.

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's WITH EXPERIENCE

A 310 Assistant Professor, recent PhD, with 1 year full-time teaching experience; sociological theory, stratification, and political sociology, including social change, deviance and alienation and medical sociology; various university grants and fellowship awards; location, western United States, in small or large school. Available August, 1976.

A 311 Assistant Professor. Areas of competence: theory, social psychology, sociology of knowledge; background in methods, class, race relations, and policy research. PhD 1975; two MS's. Two years full time teaching, three years part time, at major university. Two papers read; book manuscript submitted to publisher, several articles in preparation. Northeast preferable. Available September, 1976.

A 312 Teaching, teaching and research, administration. Couple seeks "1/1A positions" or other type of joint appointment if possible. Will also consider single position for either. Husband: social psychology, marriage and the family, sex roles, social problems, and others; PhD Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Mu Sigma; 6 years teaching experience with high evaluations; book review, article submitted; 33. Wife: social psychology, sociology of deviance, medical sociology, and others; ABD, PhD expected spring, 1978; NEDA, US Public Health Service Fellowships; 6 years teaching experience with high evaluations; 30. Husband and wife: book in preparation. Available summer or fall, 1977.

A 313 Teaching and research; methods and statistics, socio-economic development, economic demography, Latin American studies, rural sociology, social organization. 1975 PhD top department. Graduate and post-doctoral fellowships. Five years experience university teaching (including instructorship) and research. Book review, present grant for article in Colombia. Location open (including overseas). Colombian, college level teaching and field work experience in Colombia also.

A 314 Teaching and/or research. Seven years full time college and university teaching. Four years research experience. Many and varied courses taught. Prefer: medical, family, and industrial. Papers, articles, and contributed book chapters. PhD. Married, one child. Locale open.

A 315 Teaching/teaching and research; comparative and historical sociology, subsuming; organizations, stratification, political, world conflict, environment, sex roles, race/ethnic, movements. Recent PhD, top department; Phi Kappa Phi, fellowship. 6 years university teaching and research, 4 years applied research and administration, mental hospitals. Book in press, research monographs and over a dozen papers published; grant to produce educational materials for international studies, second book in progress, other papers under review. Prefer position where interdisciplinary approach and talents in working with small groups of students can be effectively used; prefer Eastern seaboard but consider locating anywhere. Fall, 1976.

A 316 Teaching and/or research; social theory/sociology of knowledge, stratification/working class, methodology, migration, Latin American studies, organizational structures. PhD, US and Latin American training; OAS fellowship; Woodrow Wilson Fellow, Argentina's Council for Scientific Research fellowship. 5 years teaching experience in US and Argentina, extensive research experience in Argentina. Papers and monographs published. Location open; 30. Available immediately.

A 317 Teaching in sociology and/or interdisciplinary program; Latin American studies, historical and comparative social change and theory; stratification, political sociology and social movements; international development studies; social problems in historical perspective. MA, University of London, PhD received May, 1976 from major US university, also studied at National University of Mexico—fluent Spanish; university honors and fellowships; university teaching experience; articles published; location open; married; 26. Available September, 1976.

A 318 Teaching or teaching and research in criminal justice, criminal law, criminology, deviance, sociology of law. JD, MA in Sociology. 2 years legal-criminal justice experience; teaching assistantship and part-time teaching experience; 2 years research experience. Co-author of book on alcoholism. Location open; prefer small university, college or community college. Married, 30; available September, 1976.

A 319 Teaching and research, Assistant Professor position. Areas of interest: demography, human ecology, urban sociology, social problems, social stratification, ethnic relations, survey research methods, population and environment, special interest in computer use for instruction purposes. PhD (1974) from major Midwest university. Teaching and extensive research experience in US and abroad. Research interests are cross-cultural. Papers read at national meetings; publications, several articles in preparation. Grants received from Population Council, NSF. Location open, available January, 1977 or August, 1977.

A 320 Teaching/research or teaching/administration; political sociology, social change, modernization, social problems, productivity; applied interests: environmental sociology, social impact analysis for EIS. PhD, years university teaching, 2 years community college teaching, and one year and one summer in US government in NEPA implementation and policy development; now holding sociology-political science position at a West Coast college; awards and grants, several articles, papers, many reviews; location open but prefer Western US or Canada; September, 1976.

A 321 Teaching, research, and/or administration; social psychology, personality and social structure, stratification, quantitative methods and statistics, comparative, political, education, and social epidemiology. PhD, Big Ten University; 8 years experience, research, graduate and undergraduate teaching, private and large state university; Outstanding Educator of America award for teaching; NIMHD summer post-doctorate fellow; published several papers in major journals with many citations; papers in preparation; grants from private and governmental sources; grant proposals in preparation; available June, 1976.

A 322 Teaching and/or research, especially interdisciplinary work; social psychology, social-exchange theory, personal correlates of role-taking, group process and structure, sociology of science, other areas of teaching and/or research; PhD in social psychology from top program; NIMH predoctoral fellowship, other awards; 13 years university teaching and research experience; articles, papers, book reviews; 39; fall, 1977.

A 323 Recent PhD seeks teaching position with research possibilities. Areas of competence: stratification, theory, minorities, and social organization. Background in social psychology, political, sociology of education, and methods. Also enjoy teaching introductory and social problems. Awards: Eastern Sociological Society's Candace Rogers Award for paper read at their 1976 meetings. Six scholarships. Experience: 6 years teaching experience; 1 year full time, 4 part time, 1 year high school. Three years research aide. Publications: two conference papers, one conditional acceptance, three articles being reviewed, two others in progress. Location is open. Interdisciplinary interests—comparative interests—dissertation dealt with stratification in 44 industrial nations, two MA degrees. Available August, 1976.

A 324 Full Professor, Ivy League University, specialties: evaluative research, deviant behavior, organizations and occupations. Seven books, numerous articles, consistent and substantial research grant support. Twenty years teaching experience, both graduate and undergraduate, extensive innovative undergraduate teaching experience. Two books in progress, one near completion. Six research-based working papers moving toward publication, others under review. Two current research grants, another proposal under consideration. Administrative experience and service within university, for professional associations, and journals. Consulting experience with government, business, and unions. Desire location in warmer climate, position where can continue research interests and innovative teaching. Available January or September, 1977.

NEAR PhD OR MA

A 335 Teaching; introduction, social problems, family, introduction to anthropology, theory, race and ethnicity, criminology, human services practicum in agencies; MA in sociology and anthropology; also graduate education credits; 8 years of full-time experience at church-related colleges, much part-time experience at 2 year branch campuses of a state university; location open; married, 2 children; available fall, 1976.

A 336 Associate Professor; 10 years teaching and administration in college level. BA; MA; outstanding credentials in social gerontology. Available August 1, 1976. Prefer Florida, but will consider Washington, Oregon, or California.

A 337 Desire instructorship in sociology and/or American Studies, preferably but not necessarily in liberal arts college; areas of expertise are classical and contemporary social theory, sociology of religion, political sociology, social organization, American intellectual history, and sociology of the family. MS in sociology, Purdue University, PhD candidate in American Studies at Purdue, with major concentration in sociology and minor concentration in American intellectual history; dissertation proposal approved. Alpha Kappa Sigma honor society, NDEA fellowship, Purdue, Purdue summer fellowships. Three years as teaching assistant at Purdue, primarily in teaching my own introductory class (sociology) and also in assisting in social problems classes. Currently serving as one-year substitute replacement at Hiram College in Ohio, teaching 5 sociology courses and one interdisciplinary course on American political thought (American liberalism in the 1960's). Location preferably but not necessarily in Midwest. Available August, 1976.

A 338 Research, teaching, free lance data analysis and consulting. Social epidemiology, demography and ecology, methods and statistics, cultural anthropology, AM, near PhD. Community Mental Health Research Trainee Fellowship, 1961-1964. 16 years research on epidemiology of health and behavioral problems, some teaching and data-analysis consulting work. 12 articles, 1 monograph in the writing. Location open. Special skills in secondary analysis and analysis of small samples. September, 1976.

A 339 Teaching and research; social psychology, deviance, criminology; PhD candidate; expected date of completion of PhD fall, 1976; 3 year NIMH fellowship in deviance; Alpha Kappa Delta, National Sociological Honor Society; 4 years undergraduate and graduate teaching and research at major university; 22 publications, papers, commentaries, book reviews, etc., submitted over last 2 years with 13 accepted; location open; married, no children; available summer or fall, 1976.

A 340 Teaching and/or research; social psychology and political sociology; other areas include: deviance, ethnomethodology, sociological theory, and philosophy of

the social sciences. BPhil, Oxford; Beta Gamma Sigma; Pi Gamma Mu. Dynamic teacher. Articles submitted for publication. Location open. Enthusiastic commitment to conveying possibilities and quality, interdisciplinary research. Available August, 1976.

A 341 Teaching position in small, intellectually productive undergraduate department where commitment to theoretic understanding informs both teaching and administrative practice. Courses taught include: political sociology, social organization, cognitive bases of sociological theory, sociological theory and public policy, social movements, urban sociology, historical sociology. Long-range research in progress on cognitive and moral orders, and on sociology of teaching. Nine years teaching experience. Available now but willing to wait for right setting.

A 342 Research, data analysis, or graduate fellowship for teaching experience. Dean's list. Senior Award in Sociology as undergraduate. MA in Sociology, MA thesis on Sociology of Work and Alienation. Enrolled in PhD program. Research of sociology of work, occupations, criminology, alienation, medical sociology, demography. Looking to gain experience in field (Sociology, Social Sciences), and seek Social Science (or Sociology) related position. Consider any location. Available August, 1976.

A 343 Assistant Professor. Teaching and/or research: introductory, methods, theory construction, theory, deviant behavior and criminology, and group dynamics. MA, PhD expected 1977. Eight years full-time teaching. Seven years community organization. Three years writing funding proposals and program evaluation. Developed and taught three courses in studying community organizations and agencies. Three articles. Two articles in preparation. Available September, 1976. Location open.

A 344 Teaching in Sociology and interdisciplinary programs; introductory sociology, social interaction, marriage and the family, social problems. MA, SUNY, Stony Brook. Teaching experience: SUNY, Farmingdale. Related experience: numerous lectures given on child abuse, neglect, and maltreatment for Child Protective Services, Suffolk County Department of Social Services, Hauppauge, NY. Considerable research and experiment experience in Sociology and Psychology. Location open, with preference to East or West Coasts; 31, single; available for fall, 1976 semester. Detailed resumes available.

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