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# Footnotes

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## Council Reviews Long Range Planning

Based on the urging of several members of Council, notably Hubert Blalock, the 1975 Council implemented a long-range planning program whereby one-half day of each two-day Council meeting is devoted to questions of ASA functions and future, thus departing from the usual processing of the administrative agenda. Based on a plan proposed by Otto Larsen, then ASA Executive Officer, Council is divided into three task groups during these half-day sessions. One of these task groups is devoted to sociological knowledge development, one to knowledge dissemination and the third to knowledge utilization.

After having deliberated during the Fall, Winter, and Spring Council meetings, a coordinating group representing the three Council task groups met in June to prepare recommendations and a report. This document was discussed during the Annual Meeting in New York by a specially convened fourth meeting of the 1976 Council. The report of the Coordinating Group did not cover all the concerns of the three task groups but rather selected certain issues for major emphasis. Thus, Task Group I's report focused on the need to encourage broadened support for various areas of knowledge development in sociology and to facilitate the development and sharing of new areas of sociological scholarship. Task Group I recommended that ASA journals devote specially designated additional space to the communication of the state of new research frontiers. This group also stressed the need to improve the process by which ASA members are informed of research opportunities and developments of concern to sociologists.

Task Group II addressed itself primarily to ASA publications. Among its recommendations was

the need for an ASA journal devoted to issues of policy research and the application of sociology. Based on another recommendation and with the approval of the Publications Committee, Council voted to terminate the *ASA Reader's Series: Issues and Trends in Sociology*. The Publications Committee and Council agreed that, although the Series performed an important function in its time, it no longer does so, nor does a market now exist. Council thanked Helen Hughes for doing an excellent job as editor of this series.

Task Group III primarily emphasized its concern with the utilization of sociologists and the need to increase efforts in identifying and communicating job opportunities. The separation of the *Employment Bulletin* into a separate publication distributed by first-class mail every month is the direct result of the recommendation from Task Group III.

During the first meeting of the 1977 Council the three Task Groups again convened for several hours and made plans for their work during the 1977 Council year.

## ASA Council Meeting Schedule

ASA Council has instructed the Executive Office to announce in *FOOTNOTES* the next regularly scheduled Council meeting at least one month in advance. The membership of ASA is hereby notified that the January Council Meeting will be held in the Hilton Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia on January 7 and 8, 1977. The first meeting will begin at 9:00 a.m.

Members wishing to attend this meeting as observers should notify the Executive Office at least two weeks before January 7. Priority will be given to official representatives by state or regional sociological organizations, sections or caucuses of ASA, and recognized *ad hoc* groups. Unless adequate space is available, one observer per organization will be admitted. Persons wishing to attend as individual members will follow designated observers in priority. On the day of the meeting, others will be admitted in order of their arrival as additional places are available. The total number of observers permitted will be limited to the number of Council members in attendance.

Observers are not permitted to address Council unless they have requested such permission in writing to Secretary William Form in advance of the meeting.

## Candidates Selected For 1977 Elections

The ASA Committee on Nominations met during the 1976 Annual Meeting in New York and selected nominees for all elected positions for the American Sociological Association. All of the candidates listed below have agreed to have their names listed on the spring ballot.

The Executive Office has been unsuccessful in acquiring approval from all of the candidates selected for the openings on the Committee on Committees and the Committee on Nominations. Consequently, these lists will be published in the December issue of *FOOTNOTES*.

### President-Elect

Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., University of Washington  
Reuben Hill, University of Minnesota

### Vice-President-Elect

Charles Y. Glock, University of California, Berkeley  
Melvin L. Kohn, National Institute of Mental Health

### Council

James E. Blackwell, University of Massachusetts, Boston  
George W. Bohrnstedt, Indiana University  
Ernest Q. Campbell, Vanderbilt University  
David L. Featherman, University of Wisconsin, Madison  
Marie Haug, Case Western Reserve University  
David Mechanic, University of Wisconsin, Madison  
Gerald D. Suttles, University of Chicago  
Doris Y. Wilkinson, Macalester College

### Committee on Publications

Benton Johnson, University of Oregon  
Rita J. Simon, University of Illinois  
Karl Tauber, University of Wisconsin, Madison  
Charles V. Willie, Harvard University

The election ballot will include all of the above names as well as those for the Committee on Committees and the Committee on Nominations. Voting members are reminded that additional qualified members may be added to the ballot in conformance with the provisions of ASA By-Laws. Such petition candidate names must be received in the Executive Office by December 15 for the offices listed above, and by January 15 for the offices which will be announced in the December issue of *FOOTNOTES*.

## Council Reinstates Full Section Day

Responding to the increasing pressure on available time periods and space during ASA Annual Meetings, Council, during its March 1976 meeting, voted to restrict henceforth the program slots allocated to ASA Sections to three time periods. This action by Council was based on the escalating demands on the facilities (time and space) available during an Annual Meeting. The pressure stems not only from the increasing number of program demands but also from the steadily growing number of Sections as well as the mounting requests from non-ASA groups. Each new Section is privileged to plan its own program and thus increases the demands on space and time during the Annual Meeting.

Meeting as a group during the New York Annual Meeting, Section officers expressed their concern about this action by the Council. In consultation with

their respective Section Councils, this group formulated a resolution which was endorsed by all Sections. The resolution stressed the integral role Sections serve within ASA and emphasized the importance of their programs to the mission of the Association and to the objectives of the Annual Meeting. The fact that section members pay additional dues and carry their share was also a point made.

During the first meeting of the 1977 Council this resolution was placed on the agenda. Council acknowledged the merit of these concerns. At the same time it was noted that the basic problem would continue and would accelerate as Sections increased. However, as policy to be reexamined in the future, Council voted to reinstate full Section Day so that each Section can again plan for a full day of programming for the 1977 Annual Meetings.



Fellows pictured, from left to right: First Row—Susan Takata, James Mori, Karen Hembray, Robert Quan, Marguerite Marin, Kenneth Chew, Luis Salinas, Diane Gomez, Gilbert Badillo, Gene Jimenez, Jess Corrallo. Second Row—Deborah King, Patricia White, Wanda Perry, Palmira Rios, Gerald Feeman, Karen Pittman, Charlotte Harris, Brenda Nelson, Elizabeth Hugginsbotham, Lexcine Morris. Third Row—Charles Thomas, Paul Garcia, John Beckwith, Fernando Parra, Joseph Mesquita, Priscilla Hall, Sharon Bauckman, Yvonne Lau, Patricia Bell, Kim Horn, Gwendolyn Richardson. Fourth Row—William Velez, Mario Malave, San Jorge Santiago, Milton Little, Eleanor deAlmeida, William Trent, Jesse James, Dennis RedElk, Darryl LeDuff, Arthur Lewin, Atlas Jones, Clarence Thronton, Duane Champagne, Phillip Carey, past MFP Director, and Paul Williams, current MFP Director.

## MFP Reception During Annual Meeting

On September 2 during the 71st Annual Meeting in New York, a reception was held for ASA Minority Fellows, the chairpersons from the departments where Fellows are studying, ASA Council members, the Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program, and ASA Executive Office personnel. After comments on the history and status of the Minority Fellowship Program from past Director Phillip Carey and Maurice Jackson, and expressions of commitment and future outlook from new Director Paul Williams, Executive Officer Hans Mauksch, and President-Elect Alfred McClung Lee, informal interaction was encouraged to generate more direct communication between the department heads, the Fellows, and the ASA officials. The forty-six Fellows

who attended the reception are pictured above.

A third cohort of Fellows was selected during the spring by the Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program. As a result, forty new Fellows are now joining forty-one previously selected Fellows in studies in sociology departments throughout the country. Simultaneously, the program is awaiting applications for a fourth cohort of Fellows who will, subject to the availability of funds, enter the program in the fall of 1977. The deadline for receipt of applications is January 14, 1977. Eligibility criteria and award levels will remain essentially the same as in previous years. Applicants should be entering or continuing graduate students in sociology who are

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## Federal Funds for Social Science Research

The pattern and power of federal funding of social science research is changing and the changes carry major implications for the academic community, three sociologists who help direct major federal research programs told the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association.

Donald Ploch of the National Science Foundation said the relationship between science and government is being "renegotiated," and that it's clear scientists

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## Open Forum

### MAKING SENSE OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

William Austin  
University of Virginia

The recent commentary on Affirmative Action programs (Riedesel, Sanderson, Alba, Huber, and Wood) demonstrates that the ethics and pragmatics of a social policy of creating de facto "affirmative discrimination" (to borrow Nathan Glazer's term)<sup>1</sup> has indeed struck a sensitive nerve among academicians. I'm sure that many readers share my fascination with the author's attempt to blend theory and research with value judgments. However, I am convinced that some observers find it all quite confusing. The issues embodied by Affirmative Action programs are many and complex; the authors present "the strong case" either pro or con. Many readers (such as myself) probably fall somewhere in between these two opposing camps. Ambivalence toward Affirmative Action may thus better characterize our reactions than unequivocal support or opposition. On the one hand, Affirmative Action represents a noble attempt to insure equal opportunity for females and minorities and to remedy past injustices to these groups. Most of us would like to support this endeavor. But we hate to see "justice" restored at the expense of individuals who are more or less not responsible for the previous discriminatory practices (i.e., young, white males). Thus, to the extent that justice can only be guaranteed and restored by affirmative discrimination against this group we face a genuine moral dilemma: how to rectify past injustice without creating an equal or greater amount of injustice in the present.

In my brief comments here I would like to provide some order to the Affirmative Action dialogue by seeking a firm conceptual base for understanding what Affirmative Action represents as a social program. I believe that once sociologists and others can evaluate Affirmative Action theoretically as well as ethically and politically, then the goals of Affirmative Action can better be accomplished without entrenchment into opposing camps.

In the previous commentary the main points raised include the following. (1) The beneficiaries of present affirmative discrimination are not the victims of past injustice; the "losers" are not the beneficiaries of past discrimination in employment practices (Riedesel). (2) It is unfair to justify a reallocation of scarce resources (i.e., jobs) in terms of the "rights" of groups since only individuals possess rights (Riedesel; Sanderson). (3) Affirmative Action falsely applies the principle of equality and in the process creates more injustice than it eliminates (Sanderson). (4) The choice of women and minorities (principally Blacks and Chicanos) as beneficiaries and white males as the "victims" overlooks discrimination within these social

categories, such as against working class, white males (Alba).

I believe that the first step in clarifying Affirmative Action conceptually is to place it within a theory of justice. This is not an easy task for two reasons. First, there are many different dimensions or rules of justice (i.e., equity, equality, need, liberty, etc.) and theorists often disagree on which rules should govern a particular situation. Second, as Riedesel and Sanderson point out, the "strange" principle of reallocating resources to and from contemporary group members who were unassociated with past wrongs is inconsistent with most theories of justice (such as Rawls, 1971)<sup>2</sup> and with a common sense notion of fairness. However, I think Riedesel and Sanderson overstate the strangeness of the principle embodied by Affirmative Action. This is clear when we conceptualize Affirmative Action as a program designed to restore *trans-generational justice between groups*. According to this view justice is defined not between individuals and individual acts of discrimination but *across time* and by discriminatory acts practiced by one group upon another. This conception is not new. For example, economists have attempted to explain the problem of a "social discount rate" in terms of trans-generational justice.<sup>3</sup> In addition, I submit that Affirmative Action shares this assumption with other major social compensatory programs. For example, head start programs, school desegregation and busing, and manpower training programs all attempt to compensate members of certain groups for past absence of opportunity and are mainly financially underwritten by members of other groups who were not responsible for previous abuses. The difference between programs of this type and Affirmative Action is that the benefitting and paying groups are more clearly defined and the "personal" costs are more salient with Affirmative Action. Redistributing resources from general tax revenues is more palatable than denying identifiable individuals jobs on the basis of group membership.

It should be clear from this analysis that Affirmative Action is grounded in a utilitarian rationale. Policy makers presumably are aware that some citizens will suffer, but the goal of equalizing job distribution is weighed against this hardship. This is the basis of Riedesel and Sanderson's opposition. They are in good company. The historical arguments (such as Rawls') against utilitarianism are eloquent and convincing. However, at the same time, Rawls' solution seems unrealistic in modern societies. Few difficult cost/benefit decisions maximize every individual's outcomes. It is a worthy ideal though. Moreover, governments and employers are always going to use social categories of some kind to allocate and reallocate resources. University faculty hiring committees now consider inputs such as "what school does he/she come from? Major professor? Number of publications?

Grants awarded?" Each input requires a value judgment on what should count.

Affirmative Action presents the problem inherent in many compensatory programs of replacing "performance" criteria with group membership. Opposition to this criterion will probably continue as long as a state of job scarcity persists. Recession usually spells hard times for social reforms. The best solution appears to be to work to reduce the utilitarian aspects of Affirmative Action without substantially lowering the probability of accomplishing the goals of such programs. This may mean, first, that women and minorities should be hired for openly competitive jobs only when they are equal in qualifications. It seems difficult for white males to object to group membership counting except when they are superior in qualifications. Second, hardships can be reduced through subsidizing the creation of "extra" jobs when women and minorities are not competitive.

In summary, I believe that when interested parties see that Affirmative Action is consistent with the rationale behind other compensatory programs both sides can work towards the goals of guaranteeing equality of job opportunity and restoring some measure of trans-generational justice while keeping the hardships within manageable limits. Some form of compromise between immediate social reform and economic realities seems in order.

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### THE ANNUAL MEETINGS FOR WHOM?

Kenneth Wilson and Christa Reiser  
East Carolina University

A close look at the preliminary program for the 1976 annual meetings of the American Sociological Association has prompted us to ask, "The annual meeting for whom?" It is clear that this meeting was not designed for that broad majority of the sociologists who are primarily involved and interested in teaching. This is not to say that an emphasis on research is inappropriate, but we feel that the present lack of concern with teaching is appalling. Let us review the program. Of the twelve scheduled thematic sessions, only one (8.3%) is related to teaching. This session is devoted to graduate education, and all of the papers deal with non-classroom matters. Undergraduate teaching is not mentioned at all despite the fact that the undergraduates pay the bills for the graduate programs and for many of our research projects. For this reason alone, they deserve more concern.

There are 11 professional workshops and 8 didactic seminars designed to teach sociologists new and useful skills. Not one is devoted to teaching. Are we all such experts at teaching that there is nothing new that we can learn?

Why not teach people how to apply measurement and scaling techniques to construct better multiple choice tests? Grades can make a big difference in a student's life chances, and their assessment deserves the same care as our research measurements. Perhaps those skilled in participant observation could teach us new ways of grading or of checking the validity of our current tests. What about all those new methods of teaching that sound so interesting but are so unfamiliar to many? Sociologists could benefit from workshops on the use of computers in the classroom, team-teaching, PSI, cognitive mapping discussion techniques, video-taping, social awareness projects, the use of games and simulations, films, etc. Workshops on organizing undergraduate clubs and planning student retreats may benefit the professional sociologists. Most of the scheduled sessions seem interesting and worthwhile, but the fact that there is not a single workshop or seminar devoted to teaching is astounding.

Perhaps the organizers of the annual meetings felt that teaching could best be handled in small group discussions. There are 193 titled papers listed under the ASA sponsored discussion sessions and roundtable discussions. Out of the 193, 6 (3.1%) deal with the topic of teaching. The sessions that are sponsored by the various sections of the association do slightly better, even though the Undergraduate Education section did not sponsor a roundtable discussion (it sponsored 3 regular sessions). Out of the 80 titled papers, 3 (3.8%) deal with teaching.

The same trend emerges in the regular sessions. Out of the 155 regular sessions, only 4 (2.2%) deal with teaching (three of the four are sponsored by the Undergraduate Education Section). None of the plenary sessions are devoted to teaching. The total picture is rather bleak provided that you are interested in teaching. Of the 211 scheduled sessions, only 11 (5.2%) are devoted to teaching (this estimate is high since any discussion session or roundtable containing 1 paper related to teaching is counted in the 11).

Perhaps our concern with teaching is strange and idiosyncratic. Perhaps sociologists just do not consider teaching to be an important part of the profession. William Satariano's research recently published in *Teaching Sociology* (January, 1976) suggests that this is not the case. He asked a sample of sociologists working in graduate departments about their teaching-research commitments. Sixty-seven percent gave priority to teaching. This ranged from a low of 44.5% in elite PhD departments to a high of 87.5% in departments that only offer a Master's degree. These findings suggest that about 2/3 of the sociologists are primarily concerned with teaching, while our analysis of the 1976 preliminary program suggests that teaching is considered a low priority topic.

This situation should not be allowed to continue. The majority

of all sociologists spend a substantial portion of their professional life in the classroom, and most professional sociologists are concerned about their teaching. We need to provide for an exchange of information related to the academic sociologists' most consistent and fundamental duty. We hope that next year at least one session in each time slot is devoted to teaching. To devote 10% of the regular sessions, workshops, and seminars to teaching does not seem unreasonable given the importance of this activity to our profession.

We cannot hold the ASA totally responsible for this state of affairs since many sessions are scheduled in response to requests from individual members. The lack of discussion sessions devoted to teaching probably reflects a lack of requests. In the future, we need to express our concerns by submitting seminar proposals to the ASA. If the ASA assigns a reasonable priority to teaching and if we demonstrate our interest in this area by requesting workshops, sessions and seminars, then next year's meeting will serve the interests of researchers and teachers alike.

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### A DIVERGENT PERSPECTIVE FROM THE "SHARED & THE DIVERGENT PERSPECTIVES... THEME"

John R. Maiolo  
East Carolina University

One could not be anything but disappointed to observe on page one of the August issue of *FOOTNOTES* the statement regarding the 1977 ASA program. Specific reference is made to the manner in which thematic panels are being developed and participants selected. To me, there are two major points of contention.

First, former President Lee boldly changed the format to allow competition for papers in the thematic sessions, a most welcomed change, given what I sense has been disappointment in the selection process during recent years. As the ASA member is being reminded of that in column 2, he is informed that we are digressing back to what I would refer to as the patronage system in column 3. Those of us who share a sense of concern for the very important thematic sessions, and who know, in advance, that there is no chance of competition, cannot help but feel offended.

The second point of contention, that I will outline below, applies to thematic sessions in general, but I will focus on the 1977 convention. More than likely, we will be given "the opportunity" to hear what the "Big Guns" in the various disciplines have to say about interdisciplinary approaches to research. Presumably, the rationale for the selections will be grounded in the research, funding and publication experience of those selected. There is no objection to that selection process if it dealt with only

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## Programs in the National Science Foundation's Division of Social Sciences

The social sciences began to assume a separate identity within the National Science Foundation in 1956 and the Division of Social Sciences was established in 1960 to provide support for basic social science research. Since 1968, funding by the Foundation has not been limited to basic research, and programs of social research have been established in other parts of the Foundation, especially in the Directorate for Research Application. The Social Sciences Division remains the Foundation's funding source for basic social science research and as presently constituted includes the nine programs described below.

1. **Sociology:** Basic research in social organization, institutional change, demography, social research methodology, community structure, group conflict, interpersonal influence, social exchange, and other aspects of human groups, social institutions, or their impact on individual participants. Program Director: Dr. Donald R. Ploch.

2. **Social Indicators:** Basic research in the development of indicators of social change, quality of life, social participation, service capabilities and delivery, and the organization of such measures into coherent data sets available for use by the general social science community. Program Director: Dr. Murray Aborn.

3. **Law and Social Sciences:** Basic research on the operation and impact of the legal system and systems of dispute settlement that serve as alternatives to litigation. Emphasis is on aspects of the legal system other than the criminal law because of alternative sources of support for criminal law studies. Program Director: Dr. H. Laurence Ross.

4. **Political Science:** Basic research in political socialization, political participation, political parties and bureaucracies, legislative behavior, policy making, international relations, comparative politics and other aspects of governmental institutions and political change. Program Director: Dr. Richard Dawson.

5. **Human Geography and Regional Science:** Basic research on human settlement patterns, the location of economic activities, urban structure, environmental perception and other features of the spatial distribution of people and their activities. Associate Program Director: Patricia J. McWethy.

6. **Economics:** Basic research in economic processes and institutions, including macroeconomics, industrial organization, labor economics, public finance, international economics, and economic history as well as developmental work in economic measurement and analysis techniques. Program emphasizes but is not limited to studies pertaining to inflation, unemployment

and energy. Program Director: Dr. James H. Blackman.

7. **History and Philosophy of Science:** Basic research on the development of science and technology and on the nature of scientific reasoning. Includes studies of the social and intellectual forces that promote or retard the advancement of science and studies of the mutual interaction of science, technology and society. Assistant Program Director: Dr. Ronald Overmann.

8. **Science Policy:** Basic research in the social organization of science, including communication networks and patterns of influence among scientists. Assistant Program Director: Dr. Ronald Overmann.

9. **Special Projects:** The objectives of this program are to facilitate research or research-support activities that cut across disciplines, and to create the means for data and resource sharing among various disciplines or research groups. Program Director: Dr. Murray Aborn.

Grants for basic research in the social sciences are normally made only after review by the appro-

appropriate Advisory Panel and by selected specialists who are not members of the panel but who have expertise in the area of the proposal. Hence proposals should be written to communicate the objectives, methods and merit of the proposed work both to specialists in the appropriate area and to non-specialists in the relevant discipline. Proposals should also document the qualifications of the investigator(s) and the level of funding required to execute the work.

Criteria for the Selection of Research Projects by NSF are described in detail in NSF brochure NSB 74-300, "Criteria for the Selection of Research Projects by the National Science Foundation." No proposal form is required, but NSF pamphlet 73-12, "Grants for Scientific Research" specifies topics to be covered and the desired format for the cover page. Twenty copies of the proposal are required, and these should be addressed to the Central Processing Section, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550. If the proposal is intended for consid-

eration by a specific program and the applicant is confident that that specific program is the proper place for consideration, "For consideration by the \_\_\_\_\_ Program" may be added to the address. To the degree that time permits, program directors in the Division of Social Sciences will also respond to "pre-proposals," i.e., abstracts of proposals designed to communicate the basic feature of a contemplated project and hence to elicit an indication of whether that project is appropriate for consideration by a given Program.

Proposals may be submitted at any time. Processing normally requires 4 to 6 months, and under unusual circumstances a longer time may be required. To allow time for panel review at scheduled meetings and for NSF processing, the following schedule is offered as a guide: Proposals should arrive in (or before) December for funds needed in June-July; in March for funds needed in September-October; and in August for funds needed in January-February.

## The Editorial Policy of the American Sociological Review

The ASR is looking for a more diverse mix of manuscripts—ranging from more mathematical, more experimental sociology to more macro-historical sociology, more (theoretically significant) case studies, and more purely theoretical activities.

A recent common complaint about the ASR has been that few sociologists can read it any more. It has become so quantitative, and its quantitative articles have become so dominated by linear models, that only the youngest sociologists, and only the ones trained at a comparatively few universities can understand a word of it—if "word" is the right word for it. Part of the complaint has been that, in consequence, the ASR has been confined to research that is produced by large-scale, university-connected, government-sponsored projects. Less well-funded sociologists have been left—or kept—out of it.

It is sometimes assumed that the dominance of the causal model is somehow the direct or indirect consequence of intended editorial policy. At the New York meetings, the editor of the ASR stressed that, on the contrary, the policy of the ASR is, and has been, to progressively extend its scope. Its interest in a broader, more diverse mix of articles extends to variant paradigms of sociology: it is looking for more of the new Marxisms, more ethnomethodology, more interactionism, more ecology, more behavioral sociology, more, in fact, of whatever is currently alive.

These comments on the editorial policy of the ASR come in response to a correspondence with Norbert Wiley and Norman

Denzin of the University of Illinois. Wiley and Denzin, in turn, had been provoked by a content analysis of the ASR by the applied statistics laboratory of the University of Illinois showing that in 1974 four out of five articles in the ASR were quantitative, and of these three out of four used something more "sophisticated" than tables and cross-tabulations in their analysis of the data. The applied statistics group found, as a matter of fact, that the proportion of qualitatively-oriented papers had remained fairly constant since 1964. The big news was that the linear model had rapidly displaced the table, which had dominated the "quantitative" article in 1964.

But it is not only the more qualitatively-oriented sociologists who feel left out of the ASR. Serious mathematical sociology-formal theorizing—also has had a difficult time in the ASR, perhaps because it is purely theoretical. Experimental sociology has always had a difficult time because, whether social psychology or not—and frequently it is not—it has been defined as the province of *Sociometry*. Furthermore, the difficulties of the essay on the foundations of sociology—what sociology is, its methodological presuppositions, strategies of sociological analysis—have plagued the "positivists" as much as the ethnomethodologists (or anyone else who questions what they take to be the "dominant" methodological presuppositions of sociology).

The scope of the ASR could therefore profitably be extended in a number of different ways, not just to more "qualitative" articles. The steps it has taken to

extend its scope include broadening the range of deputy editors (who screen newly submitted papers and assign them for review) to cover a gamut ranging from causal and mathematical modeling (Mike Hannan, trained by Blalock) to interactionism and field work methods (Barbara Rosenblum, trained by Becker). The editorial board, too, ranges from mathematical sociologists (such as Aage Sorensen) to interactionists (such as Davis and Goffman), ethnomethodologists (such as Zimmerman), and others with similarly "qualitative" interests (such as Manning and Suttles). The purpose of these steps has been to recruit a greater diversity of manuscripts and to assure their authors of a fair evaluation.

In their correspondence with the editor, Wiley and Denzin pointed out that many have noticed these steps but dismissed them as purely "cosmetic." They argued that some public statement would be more convincing. At the beginning of his term, the editor had concluded on the contrary that a public announcement would be dismissed as purely "cosmetic" and that some concrete steps should be taken to recruit manuscripts of a more diverse kind and to assure them of a fair evaluation. Whatever the best means of communicating an editorial policy might be, the ASR wants to communicate its openness to more kinds of sociology, more methods of work, a wider scope of subjects.

Morris Zelditch, Editor  
*American Sociological Review*

### OPEN FORUM, continued from page 2

part of the thematic programs. Indeed, presentations by such important figures are useful. The problem is that, more than likely, those who do the nitty-gritty, day-to-day, dusty, agonizing, frustrating research will not be heard from. I am referring to the "junior staff," the assistant professors, the research assistants, and all of the others who work for the big guns and have to struggle each day with problems of interdisciplinary research that the big names either ignore or about which they are unaware. The point is that I am concerned that the usual selection process for the thematic panels will fall short of providing a balance of viewpoints of the variety of issues that often strangle, deflect or slow down the research enterprise. It is one thing to develop interdisciplinary models for research. It is quite another to translate a model into an efficacious research effort. A clue to that which I am referring to can be seen in the excellent article by Robert Scott and Arnold Shore, "Sociology and Policy Analysis," *The American Sociologist*, Vol. 9, May 1974, pp. 51-59.

There is at least one other dimension to my second point and that is the setting in which the research occurs. Especially in university settings, historical factors such as power differentials among faculty and departments have a great deal to do with both

the design and conduct of the research. Needless to say, when it comes publication time, interdisciplinary conflict seems to be the norm. Other issues such as resource allocation, salaries, etc., also become salient. Then there is the administration, the problems associated with overhead, space, desks, etc. and so on, *ad infinitum*. An excellent accounting of these problems is given in Herman Feldman, "Evaluative Research: Management Problems that should be Anticipated," presented at the Annual Meetings, New York, August 1976.

Modern interdisciplinary research also involves government agencies, and public and private institutes. Relations among the researchers become even more problematical as more agencies become involved. I am not attaching a positive or negative value in regard to this type of involvement. What I am suggesting is that the theoretical dimension of interdisciplinary research is but one of many aspects that need to be discussed. Specifically, structural, ethical and operational issues are critical to such research. And, finally, selections for thematic sessions that: (1) are not competitive, and (2) result in the choice of only those who have "made it" in print run the risk of omitting topical issues the resolution of which shape the conduct, integrity and success of any interdisciplinary effort.

## Letters

Alfred McClung Lee is no longer President of the ASA, and it is likely that the turmoil he created will die down. However, there are certain of his actions taken as President which raise fundamental issues about the use of power by those who control office. I would like to raise these issues before the membership of the Association. I am in a position to know only about one set of actions he engaged in, those which directly affected me.

When I reported, in April of 1975, that school desegregation in large cities was contributing substantially to white flight from these cities, and questioned the wisdom of current desegregation orders, I realized that this was an unpopular position among social scientists and others interested in questions of civil rights and educational equality. I recognized that the Urban Institute might come under pressure (as it did) to dissociate itself from or suppress this research, that those at the Carnegie Corporation responsible for supporting early stages of the research would wish to be dissociated from it (as they did), and even that some sociologists would find it reprehensible (as they did). What I did not expect was that the President of the American Sociological Association would use the powers of his office as he did. The actions which he carried out, as *President of the ASA*, include the following:

1. With others, he held a press conference in June 1975 to denounce me and discredit my research results.
2. He wrote in his capacity as ASA President to a psychologist, Kenneth Clark, informing him that the Ethics Committee and the Council of the ASA had initiated an official inquiry into my actions. He has never, however, revealed the full contents of this letter.
3. He wrote to Charles Morgan, an attorney for the ACLU, (still in his capacity as ASA president), denouncing me, though the specific contents of the letter remain unrevealed.
4. He wrote to me requesting a copy of my paper on school desegregation and white flight without informing me that he wanted it not for scholarly purposes, but was in the process of bringing charges against me.
5. He recommended to the Council that it ask the Ethics Committee to investigate my actions, without informing me of this action. (The Council rejected this recommendation.)
6. After I requested him to disclose to me the contents of all official correspondence he had engaged in concerning me, he refused to disclose the contents of the letters to Clark and to Morgan. He refused a similar request from the Secretary of the ASA.
7. He similarly refused my request to disclose this official correspondence to the Council.
8. Although no legal action against him was ever proposed by anyone, so far as I know, he obtained the opinion of a lawyer as to whether he could be sued for libel in connection with statements he had made against me, and whether he could be required by law to disclose to me his official correspondence (i.e., to Kenneth Clark and Charles Morgan) concerning me. He presented the lawyer's bill to the ASA for payment. (I do not know whether the ASA paid the bill. If it did, I regard this as gross misuse of Association funds.)
9. He used his Presidential statement in the August FOOTNOTES and his position as moderator at the business meeting on September 1 to make further statements against me.

These actions (and the above is only a skeletal outline) seem to me to constitute serious misuse of Presidential power in the ASA. The President has used the power of his position to attack a member, he has done so without regard to due process, he has withheld from all eyes correspondence which is legally the property of the office of the President and thus the ASA, and he has charged personal legal expenses to the ASA. I have asked the Ethics Committee of the ASA to rule upon whether President Lee was required to disclose his official correspondence concerning me to either me or to the Council; but the Ethics Committee has not yet acted on this request. Were he still President, I believe a more extensive and thoroughgoing inquiry of his conduct in office would be in order; but as in the case of Richard Nixon, those matters are less important when he no longer has the power of office.

Because of the robustness of my research results, because others were not afraid to speak up on my behalf, and because the Council suggested to the Program Committee that a plenary session to which I would be invited be scheduled, at which the whole issue could be discussed, I was able to withstand the attack by the President of the ASA. But it might not always be so, for all sociologists who pursue unpopular directions of research, or reach unpopular conclusions.

I believe that one important function of the ASA should be almost the reverse of what Lee attempted in this case. It should be to protect and support members whose research results or conclusions are currently unpopular, to protect the minority position, to help insure that the scope of research on sensitive issues is not arbitrarily narrowed. I have just returned from Poland, where the Polish Sociological Association does this. It constitutes almost the solitary protective organization for members who refuse to adopt a Marxist line or curry favor with the State. I would like to believe that the American Sociological Association can so structure itself as to use its powers for similar protection of academic freedom. The evidence of the past year shows that its organizational power can now be used to suppress that freedom. I would like to encourage both the members and the Council to attempt to find ways—whether in its journals, its annual meetings, or otherwise—to insure its protection of unpopular research directions and unpopular conclusions.

James S. Coleman  
University of Chicago

I have watched with some interest the intense and heated discussion of Affirmative Action in FOOTNOTES; particularly intriguing is the assumption in several letters that qualified white males are suffering on a large scale from attempts to place unqualified minority and female candidates in professional and technical positions.

Working on a book on affirmative action has led me to the conclusion that there are no more than a half dozen well-substantiated cases of this type of "reverse discrimination." This suggests little reality behind the anti-Affirmative Action rhetoric.

However, I am still seeking empirical data on the matter. Thus I would very much appreciate hearing from anyone with well-substantiated examples of reverse discrimination favoring unqualified minority-female candidates.

Joe Feagin  
University of Texas, Austin

I was interested in the rather anomalous report on the recent NSF *Projections of Degrees and Enrollment in Science and Engineering Fields to 1985*, in the August FOOTNOTES. It shows "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."

This is an intriguing finding when compared to Bureau of Labor Statistics projections and the current conditions of labor demand in the social sciences—both of which most of us are or should be aware of. These projections indicate a rather drastic decrease—almost a demise—in demand and need for social science personnel in the foreseeable future. So, why is supply increasing when demand is decreasing? On moral terms, if none other, it seems to me the effort to make PhDs might be best replaced with an effort to make some sense of the field so that practical applications would open up new career lines for the many currently unemployed.

Alexander D. Blumenfeld  
Newton Centre, Massachusetts

I have become increasingly perplexed over my difficulty in grasping the gist of a large number of articles which are being published currently in our professional journals. To some extent, I have assuaged my anxiety by attributing the problem to the increased number of specialties in our discipline, to the current fad for quantifying even the most obvious facts, and to the circuitous and often laborious writing styles of the authors. Despite this rationalization, when I attempt to digest the contents of new journal issues, I become discouraged anew in not being able to cope with what, after all, is sociology's growing body of literature.

Recently my conviction that the problem is not mine alone has been reinforced. Aside from the concurrence of fellow-sufferers in sociology that our published articles leave much to be desired, there are apparently those in physical science as well, who also complain about the ineffectiveness of written communication in their field.

I have just come across a comment by a member of the Princeton University engineering faculty, which puts the case neatly: "...it boggles the imagination to envisage the technical audience, already mercilessly exposed to an unending deluge of less-than-coherent technical expositions, being further harassed by rambling descriptions of the blind alleys, exit-less mazes, shifting sands, and sundry other impedimenta the authors experienced on the path to their less-than-coherent results. Down such a road lies certain chaos...My ego insists that most, if not all, of the authors generating the vast sea of nearly unreadable papers must have the same difficulties as myself...Is some basic deficiency in empathy responsible? Can it be a desire for revenge lurking just beneath the surface of consciousness (an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth...)?"

My complaint is not as extreme as that expressed by our engineering critic, nor is it so pervasive that it covers all sociological writing. I limit my remarks to the journal articles. There is other literature in sociology, which includes fine examples of substantive writing, and among which is credit to our discipline. Who which is has

not savored the elegant—even eloquent—style of a Merton, Bierstedt, Wrong or Nisbet? It would be too much to expect that all of our journal articles should be noted for their lucidity, but certainly there is much room for improvement.

"Lampert, Murray A., "Simplicity in Theory: An Anecdotal Account of Current Injection in Solids," Princeton, N.J., *RCA Review*, Vol. 36, September, 1975.

Harold S. Stamm  
Maplewood, New Jersey

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The controversy regarding Professor Alfred McClung Lee's suggestion that there be an investigation of the professional ethics of James Coleman's reversal of a stand in favor of forced busing, has not dealt with some very important issues related to the nature of sociology itself.

In short, Coleman, one of the leading "empirical," quantitative sociologists, has himself displayed the inherent weakness of his and other "scientific" sociologists' implicit, taken-for-granted assumption that only if we have sophisticated enough techniques of measurement, and are able to make use of the esoteric, technical trappings of science in the form of mathematical models, etc., then value questions will take care of themselves. But as James Coleman has found out, to the great detriment of the prestige of his profession in the public eye, this is not true.

There is nothing wrong with empirical, scientific sociology in and of itself, if it is recognized, as it has not yet been by people like Coleman and his supporters, that at the end of even the most sophisticated study imaginable, one is still left with the question, not answerable by the technical methods themselves: What does it all mean? Sociology is inescapably different from the physical and natural sciences because its findings have consequences for human value-judgmental behavior. Sociology can no longer afford to ignore this. If it does, and if the sociologists who, like Coleman, are the "ablest research sociologists in the profession," continue to perpetuate the myth that moral and ethical questions are irrelevant once the techniques of measurement have been developed sufficiently, then the public image of the discipline will continue to fall even more than it has already due, in substantial measure, to Coleman's public policy pratfalls. By suggesting that sociologists themselves have a responsibility for the consequences of their findings, Professor Lee has done a great service to our discipline, which must move in the direction of greater ethical and moral awareness of the implications of its findings.

Charles P. Flynn  
Acting Vice President,  
Association of Humanist  
Sociology

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In line with the article in the May, 1976 ASA FOOTNOTES, "Clearinghouses Offer Sociologists Variety of Services," we thought the readership would be interested in learning about another, relatively new information service which focuses on aging-related training resources.

Persons faced with conducting aging-related courses or workshops for the first time will find the "KWIC Project" helpful and responsive to their information needs. "KWIC," the Key Word Indexed Collection of

Training Resources in Aging Project, is a service of the Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University (Box 3003, DUMC, Durham, NC 27710, 919-684-3058). Under funding from the Administration on Aging, a collection of training materials covering the following general areas has been indexed:

1. curricular materials to help educators develop continuing education programs for those over 65;
2. college-level training materials to prepare students who will deal directly with the aged in various settings;
3. affective materials to give students (and community groups) greater understanding of the aging process;
4. in-service materials to help staff working with older adults.

Readers interested in obtaining assistance in identifying or selecting appropriate materials, should contact KWIC for assistance. There is no fee for this service.

Producers of new aging-related training materials are encouraged to submit those of KWIC at the above address so KWIC can share them with inquirers. Over 600 aging-related training resources are now included in the system. Assistance in identifying training materials or in designing training experiences in aging have been provided to university-based educators, aging program administrators, long-term care personnel and community based human service providers.

KWIC has also launched an evaluation program of films on the aging. KWIC's Film Forum offers a series of film profiles provided by users. Besides the usual catalog information, the reviews include notes on the perceived purpose, recommended audiences, and suggested uses of each on evaluations of from 15 to 120 users. The current (cumulative) issue covers 24 films and is available at cost (\$1.50 from KWIC).

To access any of KWIC's services, write to: Carol Van Steenberg or Robin Karasik, KWIC, Box 3003, Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710, or if time is of essence, you may telephone KWIC at 919-684-3058.

Carol Van Steenberg  
Project Coordinator  
Robin Karasik  
Planning/Evaluation Specialist  
KWIC Training Resources in  
Aging Project

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I wish to bring to your attention and the attention of the ASA membership (through FOOTNOTES) the following newspaper article. I saw it after reading your report on the Coleman matter in the June issue of FOOTNOTES. The article, appearing in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, June 17, 1976, states that a secret report of the Defense Manpower Commission found that since 1973, the Defense Department has been systematically discriminating against Blacks in its recruiting practices and by forcing the retirement of Black officers by giving them low performance ratings. The article goes on to state from the report that "control over who could join or stay in the service began with publication of a paper on the all-volunteer force by Professors Morris Janowitz of the University of Chicago and Charles Moskow Jr. (sic) of Northwestern University. The Moskow-Janowitz report... raised doubts about whether whites could manage large numbers of black soldiers. Moskow-Janowitz feared that whites would refuse to join a unit which was predominantly black and

**LETTERS, continued**

that "blacks will be unreliable in their civil role to back up the National Guard in the event of a civil disturbance."

From the many humanistic sociological studies of housing and school integration (including James Coleman's Office of Education Report and testimony in the *Holston* Case which called for the desegregation of Washington, D.C. schools), we now have the new James Coleman, so from Stouffer, et. al., studies of the *American Soldier* we could be proud of both for its humanism and for its methodology, we now have this statement alleged to be part of the corpus of knowledge known as sociology of the military.

Although we are a society which subscribes in principle and should subscribe to the First Amendment, it should be obvious to us as social scientists that speech can and does have harmful consequences. Concern for the one should not exclude concern for the other. American history is replete with statements, studies and reports which criticize and derogate minority groups that have resulted, as in this case, in job discrimination, disease and injury, discriminatory immigration laws, and even death. And compared with the racist statements of the KKK, statements by academics who are often government advisors, are much more insidious since they bear the stamp of scholarship and respectability. These statements gain importance and credibility because readers rely upon their authors' reputations as social scientists.

Therefore, it was unfortunate to read that the ASA Council so overwhelmingly rejected even referring the Coleman matter to the Ethics Committee. Is perhaps some misguided interpretation of the First Amendment and fear of censorship to prevent a professional association from exercising any kind of ethics opinion to deal with member conduct which is racist, anti-semitic, male chauvinist or elitist? Don't ASA members have any responsibilities to the professional association along with rights? Shouldn't members have some accountability for their conduct as sociologists?

I request that the Janowitz-Moskoff report be reviewed by the Ethics Committee and that you have the Coleman matter reconsidered by the Council and/or referred to the Ethics Committee if these requests are in order.

Kenneth J. Reichstein  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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One way to get an objective view of program development realities in sociology departments is to go beyond what is at all reasonable. The following is presented in that spirit to awaken any sociologist who remains blinded by innocence even after having supported expanding allied fields within sociology departments.

A COMPREHENSIVE BICENTENNIAL MAJOR (Military Science) TO BE LOCATED IN UNDERGRADUATE SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENTS:

This program is suggested for those universities where the faculty has repeatedly rejected ROTC. (There one will find a vacuum to be filled by a "resourceful" department.)

It will be helpful if one can find something in the mission statements (remnants from times when rational planning was expected to have some validity) to legitimize the whole venture. The most that could be hoped for might be a commitment to a "concentration" in military sociology, but if

this is lacking one should build upon what is available; for example, the department may have offered a seminar in "military sociology" at some time. (It may be best to ignore the fact that several members of the department served in World War II and that all branches of the armed forces were represented.) Get support from state and national groups that are concerned with military education.

Develop the program as a "liberal arts" concentration. Then add some vocational courses so that it can be transformed into a "professional" program if that becomes necessary to meet the requirements for continued funding.

Ideologically it will be difficult to keep a strong middle-of-the-road position. There is a great deal at stake. By all means a department should avoid having the program captured by the radical left. That would lead to involvement in guerrilla struggles. (For example, field practicums could take students into the camps of terrorists.) This possibility may not be a real danger because the program is more likely to be captured by the military establishment, which is not too bad because that is where the money is.

Present the concentration (with enough other courses to make a "comprehensive major" of over 60 hours) as a permanent part of the department. There is always the possibility that the program can take over the department and reduce all other sociology courses to "service" level courses. In any case one should not worry about the outcomes. The real aim is to establish a separate department within the "Arts and Sciences," and after the Comprehensive Bicentennial Major is moved to a separate department, "sociologists" will be resourceful—they will start other programs.

Play down the matter of staffing. Utilize the person or persons who have taught a seminar in military sociology or who have studied occupations and professions. It will be necessary to add a "professional" in military science who has had more than twenty years of "active duty." Once that person is added, staffing can be looked at seriously.

In justifying the program include figures on the number of men and women (and other minorities) added to the armed forces every year in the U.S. (It may be best to ignore the opportunities for mercenaries.)

The following format is suggested for the curriculum committee member(s) who introduces the program proposal to colleagues:

An attachment (not distributed because of the paper shortage) is a suggested curriculum. Members of the Committee should realize that the outline is tentative. This proposed plan of courses has not been returned yet from the Pentagon where it was submitted by the university administration. It would be noted that some required courses are existing sociology courses that have been modified; for example, the research methods course emphasizes "body count" and administrative surveys. The sociological theories course is a course on the "Theories of Warfare." Several courses will have to be added: "Sociology of Military Leadership," "Military Policies and Administration," "Military Institutions in Society," etc. A sociology elective to be added to departmental offerings will be entitled "ROTC."

George Floro  
University of Wisconsin,  
Eau Claire

## Contact

The Human Relations Area Files plans to organize and make available descriptive materials on about 100 cities from around the world. The materials included in HRAF files pertain to nonliterate societies and entire nations. By adding materials on cities such as Nairobi, Boston, Leeds, and Hanoi the range of cultural variation covered by the files will be increased. HRAF urban files will include three basic types of information: (1) descriptive material on the city as a whole; (2) historical material on the city as a whole; and (3) descriptive material on specific racial, cultural, ethnic, occupational and religious groups residing in the city. All materials will be analyzed, classified, and cross indexed in accordance with the *Outline of Cultural Materials*. By making available this primary descriptive information, the urban files will facilitate and encourage cross-cultural, comparative, and interdisciplinary urban research. We would like suggestions from urban researchers on how to produce a set of urban files that will be useful to them. Contact David Levinson, Associate in Research, Human Relations Area Files, P.O. Box 2054 Y.S., New Haven, CT 06520.

The publication of *The Journal of the History of Sociology* is being explored to find if there is enough support within the discipline. The *JHS* would be a journal examining the history of social science and of sociology in particular. It would be cross-cultural, but would emphasize North American sociology and its European roots. It would be cross-disciplinary to some degree but will concentrate on sociology naturally. It would be cross-ideological, presenting viewpoints from various perspectives: Marxian, psycho-historical, etc. It would delve into such areas as European intellectual history, the religious roots of sociology, "lost" and "rediscovered" sociologists, the origins of sociology in Greek, Hebrew, Renaissance, and Islamic culture, the Progressive era and early American sociologists, the "Chicago" and "Harvard" schools of sociology, and the social backgrounds of social thinkers from Comte to C. Wright Mills. Such a journal would have an international board of editors and would be open to all social scientists. It would contain not only scholarly articles but commentary, disputes, letters, reprints from forthcoming books, historical documents, book reviews, and announcements. Those wishing to support and contribute to such a journal, please write to the editor. Those interested in becoming associate editors or referees, please send a resume and list of specialties. And all those who agree (or disagree) about the efficacy of launching such a journal at this time, please send us your comments, questions, desires to subscribe, and criticism to: Dr. Jack Nusan Porter, *JHS*, Emerson College, Boston, MA 02116.

Professor Helen J. Raschke, Graduate School of Social Work, Norfolk State College and Professor Vernon Raschke, Department of Sociology, Old Dominion University, have finished a compilation of research summaries of most of the planned, in-progress, and completed but not yet published divorce-related research that is being carried on in academia and by many of the private research institutions. The research summaries are being reported in the NCFR Divorce Task Force Newsletter research column. The Newsletter is published quarterly and can be obtained by sending \$3.00 to Ms. Emily Brown, Chairperson, NCFR Divorce Task Force, 1925 North Lynn Street, Suite 800, Arlington, Virginia

22209. Anyone interested in obtaining a complete, updated packet of the divorce research summaries, or if you would like a summary of your divorce-related research included in the compilation send a one page summary to the Raschkes at the following address: 3308 Mapleton Crescent, Chesapeake, Virginia 23321. A copy should also be sent to Emily Brown, address above.

## Call for Papers

The Mid-Atlantic Slavic Conference of the AAASS is currently planning the Second Annual Meeting for March 4, 1977 to be held in Philadelphia at the University of Pennsylvania. Persons interested in organizing panels and presenting papers are requested to submit their proposals immediately. Interdisciplinary themes will be given particular consideration. Seymour Becker, Program Chair, Department of History, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

The Society for Symbolic Interaction has announced that it will begin publishing an annual volume of original papers next year. The first volume will be co-edited by Howard S. Becker, Blanch Geer, Malcolm Spector and Richard V. Trivianso. The co-editors encourage the submission of articles in, about, or pertaining to symbolic interaction. Manuscripts should be in ASR format and should be sent in triplicate to Howard Becker, Editor, SSSI Annual, Department of Sociology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60201.

The Second Southern New England Undergraduate Research Conference in Sociology will be sponsored by and held at Providence College, Providence, RI on Saturday, March 26, 1977. The Conference is designed to provide a mechanism by which undergraduate students who are engaged in original research can share their findings with Sociology students and faculty from colleges and universities in the Southern New England area. Theoretical, empirical, critical review, and interdisciplinary analyses of social phenomena are invited. Two cash awards of \$50.00 will be given to the two students who submit and present the most outstanding papers among this year's entries. Two copies of each paper should be forwarded to Dr. Josephine A. Ruggiero, Conference Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Providence College, Providence, RI 02918 by Monday, January 31, 1977. Preliminary information about the Conference has already been sent to the Sociology Departments of four-year colleges and universities in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

## Paul Williams New ASA MFP Director

Paul Williams has been appointed the new director of the ASA's Minority Fellowship Program. He succeeds Phil Carey who left the ASA Executive Office to become chair of the sociology and geography division at Arkansas State University, State University, Arkansas. A small committee representing the ASA's Minority Fellowship Committee, and Committee on the Status of Race and Ethnic Minorities, assisted the Executive Officer in selecting candidates. The announcement of this vacancy yielded a gratifying number of excellent candidates.

The new MFP director comes to the ASA Executive Office from the University of Rochester where he was assistant professor of sociology and Afro-American studies. Paul Williams' major areas of scholarly specialization are in the fields of demography, fertility research, and Afro-American studies. Williams, who earned his doctorate from the University of Chicago, has also had research experience in Latin America. He brings to the Minority Fellowship Program considerable experience with minority concerns, and a reputation as a sought after advisor to students.

Williams assumes the directorship of the program at a time when about eighty minority fellows are being supported under the auspices of a concept which has been remarkably successful. One of his first agendas is the development of proposals to expand and extend the current ASA Minority Fellowship Program.

## Privacy Study Commission Hearing

The Privacy Study Commission will hold public hearings on privacy issues related to research and statistics. The time and place have not been decided, but the hearings may be held as early as December 8-9. If they are held later, the final date will appear in a notice in the December issue of *FOOTNOTES*. If you are interested and wish to be certain of notification of the hearings, contact the Privacy Study Commission, 1700 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20009 and request that a notice be mailed to you.

### THE EMPLOYMENT BULLETIN

Beginning in November 1976, the *ASA Employment Bulletin*, formerly published in *FOOTNOTES*, will become a separate publication. The new *Employment Bulletin*, which will be published monthly and which will feature a shorter lead-time for collecting and printing the listings, is to be mailed first class to subscribers and airmail overseas.

There will be no listing charge to ASA members for applicant listings or to institution subscribers for vacancy listings. Non-members and non-subscribing institutions who wish to list but do not wish an annual subscription, may list applicant or vacancy listings at a cost of \$15 per listing. Individual copies of the *Employment Bulletin* may be purchased at \$2.00 per copy.

The annual subscription rate to ASA members is \$12 (U.S. and Canada) and \$16 (Foreign). ASA members may select the *Employment Bulletin* as one of their free subscriptions; the opportunity to do so will be included in the dues notice for 1977. The annual subscription rate to non-members and institutions is \$25 (U.S. and Canada) and \$29 (Foreign).

**FUNDS**, continued from page 1  
can no longer say that "we're the experts, so give us the money and we'll do good things." Research money is becoming more structured, more focused, Ploch said, as Congress no longer automatically concedes that social scientists are moral and upright enough not to harm people.

New regulations in confidentiality, privacy and the protection of the rights of human subjects will become even stricter if social scientists resist them, Ploch predicted. Regulations may be broad and even ambiguous, but the researchers will have to bear with them, he said.

Ploch agreed with Elliot Liebow of the National Institute of Mental Health that the general anti-government attitude now in vogue will harm mission-oriented agencies like NIMH more than those involved in basic research. Liebow emphasized the increasing political character of much research, and cited the new National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape (see *Behavior Today*, May 24) as a prime example. The center was specifically mandated by Congress, Liebow said, and is the only center in NIMH with such a specific mandate.

But the most detailed description of changes was given by Ray C. Rist of the National Institute of Education, a mission-oriented organization mandated by Congress in 1972 to analyze and improve what is happening to the billions of federal dollars being spent in education.

Rist traced the current shift from mostly grant-type research, where researchers present ideas that are approved and funded, to contract-type work, where the federal agency cites an area of interest and invites proposals. The increasing use of these RFP's (Requests for Proposals) is "changing the entire structure of research," as the funding agency assumes more control of the direction of research. NIE, Rist said, is now about 80-percent contract and 20-percent grant in its research funding, and the contract side will probably rise.

The emergence of RFP's has several implications, Rist said:

- It strengthens the hand of "contract houses" (such as Arthur D. Little, Abt Associates, ETS, Rand) and diminishes the importance of university-based research. The contract houses have people specifically assigned to keep track of funding patterns and to prepare persuasive proposals, while universities usually do not have such personnel.

- As large-scale, multi-method, multi-discipline studies tend to be located outside of universities, those interested in policy research will have to leave the universities. Those now completing graduate work are more apt to seek employment at contract houses, which Rist described as "an incredible growth industry." Rist suggested that those in academic sociology who tend to look down on their colleagues working for profit-

making groups are, in effect, "destroying their own children."

- Universities who want to play a major role in large-scale, applied research will have to improve their internal mechanisms to keep on top of, and quickly respond to, new trends in research, just as the contract houses do.

- The traditional, primary model of a single researcher trying to sell his hot idea in research seems doomed when it comes to large-scale work. "If you're content to seek a grant of from, say \$25,000 to \$75,000, with a couple of convention trips, a secretary, and a few other things, okay," Rist said. "But don't complain if you're shut out of the big policy studies."

- By the end of the 1970's relatively few universities will be able to do large research projects affecting the big questions in social research. Rist suggested that only 12 to 18 universities may be qualified.

Most of the audience was clearly upset by what they heard, and questioned the quality of research done by contract houses, compared to that done in traditional academic settings.

The three panelists could give no solid comparison. Liebow explained that academics often do not submit progress reports or even final reports on their research, and Rist said that NIE did not get final reports on half of the 3,000 projects it funded its first year. "There's no systematic data to compare quality," Ploch added.

Liebow said that universities are also hurting themselves by high indirect, or overhead, cost rates in their research projects. The rates can go up to 90 percent, and in a few cases have even been 110 percent, he said.

Commenting on the obvious discomfort of many in the audience about the stricter controls being imposed by Congress, Ploch noted that our society has always operated on the principle that "he who pays the piper calls the tune" and "I never cease to be amazed that sociologists, of all people, always seem surprised to find out that our society is working just like you tell us it works."

*Ploch is Program Manager for the Sociology Program, NSF, 1800 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20550. Liebow is Chief, Center for Studies of Metropolitan Problems, Room 1559, NIMH, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852. The comments of Rist, who leaves this week for Germany on a Fulbright Fellowship, are contained in an article titled "Federal Funding of Social Science Research: The Emergent Transformation" in the September issue of Human Organization.*

This report of one program at the ASA Annual Meeting is reprinted with permission from *Behavior Today*, September 7, 1976.

## 1977 Program Information

**Social Indicators, 1976 and the Federal SI Effort.** Papers concerning the Federal effort in developing and utilizing social indicators are invited. This includes critical review of the soon to be published *Social Indicators, 1976*, the newly issued monthly publication, *Status*, or other documents on social indicators issued by the Federal Government. Submit papers to Professor Abbott L. Ferriss, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322.

### MFP, continued from page 1

American citizens or permanent visa residents, including but not limited to persons who are Black, Spanish-speaking, Native American, or Asian American. Fellows can expect to receive up to \$7,500 per year for a period of up to three years of study.

As in previous years, Fellows can be found on many different campuses. Specifically, forty-three universities are represented. Most of the departments and universities involved have indicated their support of the program by providing some financial assistance to the Fellows. In terms of racial and ethnic composition, the group of Fellows now includes forty-seven black, twenty-one Spanish-speaking, seven Asian Americans, and six Native Americans; forty-six are male, and thirty-five are female.

The program continues to be funded by the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs of the National Institute of Mental Health, and the National Institute of Education. The Cornerhouse Fund provides additional support for a limited number of Fellows who are at the dissertation level. Although the current grant is scheduled to end in 1979, the outlook for obtaining subsequent funding is good. The continuity of the program is considered important by all involved. Application forms and additional information can be obtained from the ASA Minority Fellowship Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

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## News from the International Sociological Association

The Executive Committee met last May in Uppsala, Sweden. The major items on the agenda were the preparations for the IX World Congress of Sociology. It took into consideration the work of the Program Committee, the Program Advisory Committee, and the suggestions received from members of the ISA Council and the ISA Research Council. It approved the final version of the program as follows:

### August 14-19, 1978, Uppsala, Sweden PATHS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

#### Plenary Session I: Theories, Models and Ideologies of Development

Working Group 1: Schemes of Theoretical Analysis  
Working Group 2: Concepts and Indicators of Social Development  
Working Group 3: The Concept of Development: A Multi-Disciplinary Debate  
Working Group 4: Modernization and National Development

#### Plenary Session II: Processes, Contradictions and Conflicts in the Transformation of Modern Societies

Working Group 5: Occupational Structure, Class Formation and Class Consciousness  
Working Group 6: National and Ethnic Movements  
Working Group 7: Women's Movements  
Working Group 8: The State: Coercion and Persuasion  
Working Group 9: Planners, Managers and Entrepreneurs

#### Plenary Session III: Spontaneity and Planning in Social Development

Working Group 10: Political Institutions and Processes  
Working Group 11: Economic Systems and Patterns of Social Development  
Working Group 12: Population Trends and Policies  
Working Group 13: Rural/Urban Development

#### Plenary Session IV: Societies, Cultures and Civilizations: Autonomy and Interdependence

Working Group 14: Civilizations: One or Many?  
Working Group 15: Cultural Continuity in a Changing World  
Working Group 16: Comparative Studies of Changing Attitudes and Values  
Working Group 17: Counter-culture and Protest

#### Symposia

1. The Political Context of Sociology
2. Sociology and History
3. Comparative Analysis of Whole Societies
4. Quality of Life: Approaches from Ecology and Sociology
5. Quality of Life: Comparative Perspectives
6. Conceptions of Social Disability
7. Mass Media and Social Change
8. The Education of the Sociologist
9. The Role of the Sociologist in Development Planning
10. The Family and Development
11. Social Dimensions of National Budgets
12. Educational Systems and Social Change

In addition, the Executive Committee approved a timetable which also makes provision for those parts of the Congress program which it does not organize itself. Thus, there are at present 34 ISA Research Committees, each of which organizes a program dealing with its own specialty. In addition, there was made provision for meetings of "Ad Hoc Groups" and for "Sessions organized by other Organizations and Institutions." Proposals to organize sessions in these latter two categories are considered by the Executive Committee on an individual basis. Such proposals should be sent before April 1, 1977, to: International Sociological Association, P.O. Box 719, Station A, Montreal, P.Q., Canada H3C 2V2.

Members of the Executive Committee also met with the Swedish Local Arrangements Committee and visited the site of the next World Congress. Uppsala impressed everyone as an ideal location. It is an old university town that has remained small enough to make it possible to walk everywhere. The Congress sessions will be concentrated in two buildings and communication will be easy. There are a small number of hotels and a large number of very comfortable student residences at very reasonable prices. The latter should compensate for the rising cost of just about everything else. More detailed information and registration forms will be available in Spring 1977.

We are expecting this to be a very successful World Congress at which we shall also celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the International Sociological Association. This is particularly appropriate, since Professor Torgny Segerstedt, the Rector of Uppsala University, was also one of the founding members of the ISA. We hope that many of you will plan to attend the IX World Congress of Sociology. If you do, it is not too soon to explore sources of travel grants.

Kurt Jonassohn  
Deputy Executive Secretary

## STUDY DIRECTOR

The Institute for Survey Research of Temple University has openings for 1 or 2 additional Study Directors to write research grant and contract proposals, to design, coordinate and analyze findings of resultant studies and to write final reports. Must have PhD in Sociology, Psychology, Economics, or Statistics, with experience in survey research and proposal writing. Experience with securing and working under Federal or local grants or contracts highly desirable, especially in regard to large-scale survey research studies. Areas of interest open, as long as they are likely areas for Government or private funding (e.g., drug abuse, gerontology, fertility, population, or urban studies, etc.) Possibility of joint appointment with appropriate academic department.

If interested send resume and salary requirements to:

Connie McCalla  
Temple University  
Personnel  
Broad & Oxford Streets  
Philadelphia, PA 19122

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## Obituaries

### EDITOR'S NOTE

During the August 1976 meeting of the ASA Publications Committee it was decided that obituaries be again published by *FOOTNOTES*. In the fall of 1975, obituaries were moved to *The American Sociologist* to print them in a journal of record. Although this argument for doing so is a valid one, the Publications Committee rescinded its previous decision and returned obituaries to *FOOTNOTES* to reach the largest possible audience. Furthermore, *FOOTNOTES* can publish material more quickly than a journal could. The Publications Committee encouraged *TAS* to publish articles honoring deceased sociologists in which their scholarly contributions are examined and interpreted.

### DONALD WINSTON BALL (1934-1976)

The untimely death of Donald Winston Ball on May 16, 1976 is an irreparable loss to sociology. Dr. Ball had pioneered the field of Sociology of Sport and in recent years made that subject of study a rigorous discipline and a resource for social criticism and social change. However, Don Ball's contributions to sociology are by no means confined to the sociology of sport. In earlier years he had presented a series of ethnographic and phenomenological papers on subjects of the social construction of reality in an abortion clinic, sarcasm and social relationships, the theoretical and methodological significance of the work of W. L. Thomas, the sociology of toys, cats, dogs, and human ethology. The breadth and depth of Dr. Ball's work now seem somewhat staggering in the face of both his short professional life and the tendency toward concentration in special areas among most sociologists.

Yet, in none of his writings and researches was Don Ball a dilettante or an eclectic. Rather he approaches each with profound historical and case study knowledge and probed deeply into the nature and heart—often the heart of darkness—of these subjects. Everywhere, in fact, there was a single theme that circumscribed, animated and indeed haunted his work. That theme was respectability. Ball had taken very seriously the ideas of Weber, Veblen and the Chicago School that in the 20th century it was not social class that would inspire men to action or evoke the cries and anguish of despondency; rather it was status and status groups. To Donald Ball modern life was something like a secular version of Dante's *Divine Comedy*. Mankind gained, lost and regained respectability in a never-ending struggle for social and interpersonal survival. Undoubtedly Ball had come to these conclusions on the basis of his own experience. He had been expelled from high school in his sophomore year (the same high school that this writer attended). In later years Don confided to his intimates that he was very proud of the fact that he had survived expulsion, and, after two years of urban wanderlust with fellow members of the street life, he had determined upon higher education and the search for knowledge. He entered the City College of San Francisco and after matriculating he received his BA in history at the University of California at Santa Barbara, an MS in political science at the University of Oregon (1962), and the MA and PhD degrees in sociology (1966 and 1969) at the University of California at Los Angeles. It was a struggle to obtain this education but

not a difficulty. Don delighted in his studies, absorbed history, politics, and sociological theory and began publishing while still a graduate student. He had achieved national renown as a sociologist before he had obtained his PhD degree.

Donald Ball not only took sociology seriously, he also took it as his recreation and his hobby. He enjoyed telling other sociologists and students that sociology was his avocation as well as his vocation, and he proved this in countless ways, big and small. There were times when his weekends were spent writing sociology papers at such a rapid rate that one begun on Friday would be ready for publication on the following Monday. His writing workshop was often the kitchen table of his home. As a father he interested himself not only in the rearing of his own children as a parent, but as a thoughtful sociologist as well. In the latter capacity he was able to assist in the remission of an illness contracted by one of his sons. To his colleagues and friends Donald Ball was a delightful raconteur, an inestimable student of the history of sociology, and a cornucopia of information on the social background of sociology and its practitioners. Together with the present writer, Donald Ball was the author of the first sociology trivia quiz and at the time of his death was assisting in the preparation of the advanced sociology trivia quiz. This knowledge of so-called "trivia" was not unimportant. Don was among those who carried the history and tradition of sociology in his head and heart. He taught it to his friends and students. Persons with such knowledge are all too rare in our profession; persons with his calling are even rarer. Beyond the loss to the profession is the irremediable loss to his family, his friends and colleagues. With his death much of the delight has gone out of this era for those who knew and loved him.

Stanford M. Lyman  
 New School for Social Research

### YOON HOUGH KIM (1934-1976)

Accepting death becomes so much more difficult when it involves a colleague who was just coming into his prime as a professional and who, after a long difficult struggle, was beginning to enjoy the well-deserved comforts of life. Such is the case with Yoon Kim, who died on April 22, 1976, after sustaining multiple injuries when a truck struck him from the rear as he rode his bicycle home from work. He is survived by his wife, Jeng Ja, and six children, two of whom are studying in Korea.

The circumstances surrounding his death give vivid testimony to his dedication. While others were enjoying a much needed spring break, Yoon Kim was feverishly engaged in putting the final touches on a research proposal. He worked until dusk on that fatal day; then he pedaled home, his papers tied to his bicycle—expecting to continue his work on into the night, as he did so often, following dinner with his family.

Yoon Kim was an achiever. He was born in North Korea, and he received his education through the BA degree there. The strain of a war-torn country drove him to South Korea, where he completed Law School in 1958. He then came to the United States to study Sociology, receiving his PhD from the University of Minnesota in 1968. In 1967 he joined the faculty at East Carolina University, and within a span of nine years had achieved the rank of professor; undertaken numerous funded research projects, with a focus on race and ethnic relations;

published articles in a variety of scholarly journals; presented many papers at professional conferences (including acceptance of a paper for this year's August ASA meetings); and contributed immensely toward the improvement of departmental programs. Many of his professional efforts were just beginning to move toward completion.

Yoon Hough Kim, kind, soft-spoken, and generous, was an inspiration to his students and colleagues. Perhaps our loss at East Carolina can also be appreciated by others.

John Maiolo  
 East Carolina University

### SAMUEL HARMAN LOWRIE (1894-1975)

Dr. Samuel Harman Lowrie, 81, of Claremont, California, Bowling Green State University professor emeritus of sociology, died December 5, 1975, in the Claremont hospital. He is survived by Mrs. Lowrie; a daughter, Mrs. Donald (Margaret) Mahoney; a son, Harman Smith Lowrie; and several grandchildren.

Dr. Lowrie was born February 13, 1894, in Silver Valley, Texas. He received his AB (1917) from Rice and both his MA (1922) and PhD (1932) from Columbia. During the ten-year period between his graduate degrees he taught at Soochow University (China), 1923-27, and the rest at Muskogean College. After completing his doctorate he spent five years in the Escola de Sociologia e Politica (now part of the University of Sao Paulo) in Sao Paulo, Brazil. He returned to the U.S. in 1938 to become the first chairman of the Department of Sociology at Bowling Green State University. Following his retirement to California, he taught two more years (part-time) at San Diego State University.

Dr. Lowrie's principal interests were in marriage and family, population, and intercultural and race relations, and he published on these topics in both English and Portuguese. During his tenure at Bowling Green he became increasingly interested in dating, and published a number of articles on the topic and pioneered a course. Dr. Lowrie was respected by his students for his sincerity and depth. He served as a model for the highest level of professionalism. Among his many publications are *Culture Conflict in Texas, 1821-1835*, Columbia University Press, New York, 1932; and *Immigracao e Crescimento da Populacao no Estado de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1938*; and numerous articles on dating.

Donald S. Longworth  
 Texas Tech University

### MAURICE MANEL (1940-1975)

On July 22, 1975, Maurice Manel died in Montreal at the age of 35. A fertile, scholarly, and ironical mind, he will be greatly missed by his friends at the University of California, Berkeley, where he had just received his PhD (1975); his colleagues at Aikinson College of York University in Toronto; and those who knew him at Johns Hopkins and McGill, where he also did graduate work in sociology.

Maurice's sociological interests were diverse. During the last few years of his life he was beginning a series of papers on what might be called the sociology of the extreme emotions. He was interested in the structural underpinnings of ecstasy, depression, feelings of vulnerability

and intimidation, shyness, loneliness, etc. In contrast, his dissertation (now being prepared for posthumous publication by James L. Wood), which reflected an earlier concern with politics and survey methods, dealt with the conditions that would promote loyalty to the moral order of laissez-faire capitalism on the one hand and welfare-oriented capitalism on the other.

Maurice's political and cultural interests were broad. Coming from a proletarian background—his parents were part of a stream of Jewish immigrants who settled on or around St. Urbain St. in Montreal—he always cultivated marginal characters and activities. Anyone adept at shoestring survival had a special charm for him. A great talker, he was always tolerant of others' views. Yet he also liked to play devil's advocate to stimulate discussion. Never drawn to orthodox political or social groups, he remained an independent, original thinker to the end.

Although Maurice was tremendously well read, he was never pretentious. Indeed, for all the complexities of his mind, he still remained loyal to certain passions of his Montreal boyhood—Grade B movies, Borscht Belt comedians, hockey, football, chess, and the like. Similarly, although Maurice never married, he liked children and they responded to his warmth.

Maurice's wit and humor enlivened many social gatherings. He was able to see absurdities and foibles in both himself and others—truly a rare quality. He was always fun to be with.

It is thus with sadness that we make these remarks about this open, ardent, restless spirit who was our friend. Certainly our lives were enriched by having known him.

Ayad Al-Qazzaz, S. A. Longstaff,  
 Samuel P. Oliner, and James L. Wood  
 San Diego State University

### CHARLES H. NEWTON (1930-1975)

Charles H. Newton was born in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, in 1930, and died in Memphis on November 12, 1975. His loss will be deeply felt by his family, and his students, friends, and colleagues, and by many people in the "world out there" in which he was deeply involved.

Professor Newton did both undergraduate and graduate work at the University of Nebraska before obtaining his PhD from Florida State University in 1962. Following two years at the University of Richmond, he accepted the chair at Memphis State University, a position he held until he resigned from administrative responsibilities in 1971, in order to devote more time to teaching and writing. He is survived by his wife, Janice, and their two sons, Charles, Jr., and Jim Harold.

While at Memphis State, Newton played an important role not only in strengthening the sociology department but also in the establishment of an anthropology department and a law enforcement division. Throughout his years in Memphis he was active in a variety of applied research projects and served as a consultant, particularly in the areas of corrections and juvenile services. This latter interest reflected one of his principal personal goals, namely, to try to make existing social institutions adapt to the needs of children and youth, instead of the other way around, as has been traditional.

Professor Newton had close relationships with students, particularly graduate students, and was instrumental in encouraging many to pur-

sue doctoral work and professional careers in sociology. He was ahead of many of his peers in recognizing the potentials of women students and in encouraging them to follow professional careers.

In the last few years Professor Newton had begun publishing materials in criminology, and plans were being made for an expansion of that activity; his death cut short a career that was still on the rise.

The bonds Charles H. Newton created between himself and those who knew him will live on. And since the ideas and ideals that were implanted in our minds as his students will be passed on to our students, these ideas and ideals will live beyond our own lifetime. His students will remember the time they spent with him, the counseling they received, and his concern with the cruelties of modern civilization which was so important to his life and which has become important to theirs. He was a true friend and a deeply committed person. We are glad to have known him.

Randy Sheldon  
 Southern Illinois University,  
 Carbondale

### THOMAS LYNN SMITH (1903-1976)

The long and productive life of T. Lynn Smith came to an end on March 6, 1976. So varied was the range of his scholarly interests, and so prolific were the publications based on that scholarship, that his passing diminishes the discipline.

Rearing on a farm in southern Colorado, Smith had an early contact with the Mormon farmers who settled in that community and the Spanish-American farmers in that area; this contact provided the foundation for his later contributions in comparative analyses of agricultural systems.

Smith did his undergraduate work at Brigham Young University and then studied at Minnesota under Pitirim Sorokin and Carl Zimmermann, both of whom had greatly influenced his life and works. He edited Elena Sorokin's translation of Pitirim Sorokin's *Hunger as a Factor in Human Affairs* and also wrote the introduction to that book, published in December, 1975. He had nearly completed the editorial work on *Sociocultural Change Since 1950*, honoring Zimmermann, when death struck him.

Smith received his PhD from Minnesota in 1932, and in 1959 was granted by the University its Distinguished Achievement Award. He joined the faculty at Louisiana State University (LSU) in 1931; by 1947, when he left LSU to become Chairman of Sociology and Director of the Brazilian Institute at Vanderbilt University (1947-49), LSU had become one of the few major universities in the South with a graduate training program in sociology. From 1949 to 1974 Smith was on the faculty at the University of Florida, where he served for some years as chairman and where, in 1959, he became one of the University's first Graduate Research Professors. His leadership role was honored in 1946 when he was elected president of the Southern Sociological Society.

Rural sociology, the area of Smith's initial work, remained his commanding interest throughout his career, as shown in his extensive publications, including his Latin American comparative research works. A persistent theme was settlement patterns and man-land relations, developed in his early works on the plantation system in Louisiana, and elaborated in later

(continued on page 8)

**OBITUARIES**, continued from page 7 studies of the *fazendas, fincas, estancias, haciendas*, etc., of Latin America. He became increasingly convinced that such latifundary systems were both exploitative and economically inefficient. This conviction strengthened his interest in the relationship between the agricultural system of the South and many domestic social problems (e.g., see his *Studies of the Great Rural Tap Roots of Urban Poverty in the United States* [1974]). He also published some texts in rural sociology.

Smith also made his contribution as a demographer; he had developed techniques of assessing accuracy of demographic data and published several texts. Today Smith is recognized and respected as a preeminent authority on Latin America. In 1939, he was awarded a Rosenwald Fellowship for an extended tour to observe conditions in rural South America. In 1942, he was asked by the State Department to serve as a rural sociologist consultant to Brazil; in the following three years he was a consultant to the Colombian government. He was then fluent in both Spanish and Portuguese and able to write in both.

Smith published a number of studies, combining his interests in rural sociology and demography in Latin American settings, the most influential of which being *Brazil: People and Institutions* (1946), revised in three later editions since publication and available in English and Portuguese. In 1967, he published a definitive work on the second most populous South American nation: *Colombia: Social Structure and the Process of Development*. Among his other works are *Agrarian Reform in Latin America* (1965) and *Studies of Latin American Societies* (1970).

All his life Smith was able to find time to teach as well as to continue on his research works and put them in writing. From Mexico to Chile, his former students hold university and governmental positions. The role played by this single American scholar in training disciples committed to the systematic study of rural society and to constructive agrarian reform is an invaluable contribution to the world region now experiencing the planet's most rapid population growth. His numerous honorary titles and degrees, the awards and medals which he received from the governments of Ecuador, Colombia, and Brazil, just as his books on Latin America, are too lengthy to include in a summary of his career. The Brazilian government's designation of him (in 1953) as a member of the Order of the Southern Cross was perhaps the most valued accolade of a career filled with honors. There is no absolutely current listing of his writings. His last revision of his vita showed 18 monographs, over 50 chapters contributed to books, nearly 150 articles in professional journals in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

T. Lynn Smith—a great sociologist.

Joseph S. Vandiver  
University of Florida

#### SHIRLEY A. STAR (1918-1976)

Shirley Star, a research sociologist with few peers, died on April 27th in Washington, D.C. She was actively engaged in directing a national study of criminal justice manpower for the Bureau of Social Science Research until a few hours before her death.

A native of Chicago, Dr. Star attended the University of Chicago, where she received her BA in Sociology in 1937 and her PhD in 1947. As

an undergraduate she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Her doctoral dissertation, on measuring interracial tension, won the Chicago department's triennial award for the outstanding dissertation in sociology. At Chicago, Shirley Star worked most closely with Samuel A. Stouffer, whose teaching reflected the most sophisticated quantitative methods then available. At the start of World War II, when Stouffer was given the task of organizing and staffing a program of troop attitude research in the Research Branch, I & E Division of the War Department, Star was one of a small group of his recent students who joined him in the enterprise, along with a number of other sociologists and psychologists who had already attained high distinction.

Shirley Star, though one of the youngest members of the staff of the Research Branch, was one of its most outstanding project directors. She was superb in devising means of eliciting relevant data from respondents and brilliant in data analysis. Immediately following the end of the war, Star worked with Stouffer and a small group of colleagues to produce the classic volumes on *The American Soldier*.

Soon after she returned to Chicago to complete her dissertation, she joined the staff of the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) as a senior study director and became a Research Associate in the Department of Sociology. In 1961 she was appointed Associate Professor at the School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University. The following year she gave up this appointment and returned to Chicago to marry Winston Breslin, MD, a Chicago psychiatrist, but was widowed within a year. Consulting appointments and the directing of short-term projects occupied the next few years. She served as Visiting Professor at the University of California, Berkeley, from 1966 to 1968.

Heart surgery immobilized Dr. Star for a period; after her recuperation she not only resumed her consulting activities but in 1972 took an AA degree in data processing and computer programming, an accomplishment that meant as much to her as her PhD. Soon thereafter she joined the staff of the Bureau of Social Science Research, where she directed several major projects before her untimely death.

Few sociologists have been responsible for planning and analyzing as many major studies as Shirley Star, yet her publication list was relatively modest. She was more interested in doing useful research than in publication *per se*, and she demanded of herself inordinately high standards before offering her work for publication.

Plans are being discussed to bring out some of her important unpublished works, among them the major study on public attitudes toward mental disorder that she directed while at NORC. Even though this project was not fully reported, it continues to be highly influential. The vignettes of psychiatric cases that Shirley Star developed for assessing public response to and recognition of mental disorder have been the most widely used measure in the field.

Active in the ASA from her graduate days, Star served the profession in many capacities, including membership in the Council of the Section on Methodology of the ASA, associate editorships of *Sociometry* and of *Social Problems*, and membership in the American Association for Public Opinion Research.

Shirley Star was a person of high principle and strong convictions. Throughout her career, her strongest sympathies went to those who were in any way deprived. She was forth-

right in expressing her convictions, even when they were unpopular. She could be caustic at times, even with her friends, but she could also be counted on for sympathy, support, and assistance, whether one was a friend, student, or a colleague.

An outstanding researcher whose ability to organize a complex body of data was the envy of most of her colleagues, Shirley Star was also a dedicated teacher and an eager student to the end of her life. Her common sense and uncommon ability will be sorely missed.

John A. Clausen  
University of California, Berkeley

### Awards & Grants

**The Rockefeller Foundation.** Applications are being accepted through January 1977 for two-year fellowships to begin in middle or late 1977. Four highly qualified recent social science doctorates per year will be appointed as researchers integrated into ongoing agricultural or rural developing countries. Institutions and work plans will be negotiated during the selection process. Fellows will be expected to participate fully in the work of the centers. Applicants must demonstrate interdisciplinary adaptability and international rural development interest through writings, course work, and/or prior experience. The PhD must have been granted or be expected within the period 1975-77. The program is primarily for North American citizens and residents. Salaries and status are equivalent to a U.S. Instructor or Assistant Professor. For further information applicants should send a letter and vita to: Dr. S. Almy, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

**The SPSSI Committee on Grants-in-Aid** has limited funds (up to \$500 per grant) available for scientific research in social problem areas related to the basic interests and goals of SPSSI. The project should be of an "emergency" character which would require immediate commitment of modest funds in order to exploit transient events and situations otherwise lost as subjects of research, or would not be likely to receive support through customary funding sources because of the nature of the topic, the methods or the context in which it is to be done. Interested persons should submit a statement in triplicate listing: project purposes and specific procedures to be employed; scientific and practical purpose of the research; qualifications of investigator (a faculty sponsor must be listed if the investigator is a graduate student); specific sum requested including a budget indicating costs, e.g., clerical assistance, travel, supplies, etc. Send to: Charles G. McClintock, Department of Psychology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 92106.

### Personals

**For Sale.** Complete sets of the *American Sociological Review* and *Rural Sociology* in bound volumes. Also many extra issues. Contact O. Leonard, Box 17844, Tucson, AZ 85731.

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**Available Free to Graduate Students or University Departments:** mint copies of every issue, weekday and Sunday, of the *New York Times* from March 1972 through the vote of impeachment. Contact Fred T. Haley, Box 1596, Tacoma, WA 98401.

## Section News

**The Community Section Day program** will include the following sessions:

*Neighborhoods, Networks, and Local Community Systems:* Organizer: Barry Wellman, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

*The Urban Fiscal Crisis:* Organizer: Richard C. Hill, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

*Community Section Roundtable Discussions:* Organizer: John D. Kasarda, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514 and Larry Lyon, Department of Sociology, Baylor University, Waco, TX 76703. ASA members wishing to present papers or roundtables should submit their manuscripts to the appropriate session organizers.

**Methodology Section Day Program.**

*Session Topics and Organizers: Methodology Roundtables.* Organizer: William M. Mason, Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, 1225 South University Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

*Advances in Quantitative Models and Methods.* Organizer: Duane F. Alwin, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401.

*Sociology and History: A Methodological Convergence.* Organizer: Robert A. Jones, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

## Calendar

**November 19-20, 1976.** *Second Annual Conference of the Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research*, Ramada O'Hare Inn, Chicago, Illinois. Conference will focus on the 1976 American presidential election. George F. Bishop, Behavioral Sciences Laboratory, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221.

**December 4, 1976.** *Middle Atlantic Ethnic Studies Conference.* The Afro-American Studies Department of the University of Pennsylvania and the Institute for Ethnic Studies announce a joint conference. Institute for Ethnic Studies, New Main #151, West Chester State College, West Chester, PA 19380.

**March 31-April 2, 1977.** *9th Annual Conference of the Liberian Studies Association*, Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois 61455. Papers on any aspect of Liberia or neighboring countries, especially those dealing with the role of women, will be considered for inclusion in the program. Send titles and/or abstracts and inquiries to Dr. Igolima T. D. Amachree, Chair, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455, by December 15, 1976.

**July 31-August 5, 1977.** *Sixth International Congress of Group Psychotherapy*, Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, PA. Samuel B. Hadden, MD, President, 946 Remington Road, Wynnewood, PA 19096.

## NEW TEXTS FOR NEXT SEMESTER FROM ELSEVIER

### Sociobiology and Behavior

David P. Barash, University of Washington  
Foreword by Edward Wilson

This up-to-date introduction to the new area of sociobiology begins with a brief discussion of evolutionary theory, followed by justification of the relevance of evolution to behavior. Barash proceeds to give detailed consideration to the various subareas of sociobiology in a concise, jargon-free presentation. The conclusions in SOCIOBIOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR are based upon the unifying assumption that all living things behave in such a way as to maximize their evolutionary fitness. Concern for the adaptive aspects of social behavior is explicit throughout the book.

"...The author has considered the fuzzy approach and fuzzy writing about the evolution of behavior and about behavior *per se* by psychologists and many others. And he does a devastating job on them. He substitutes simple concepts, and clarity, for what to me has always seemed metaphysics and complicated verbiage.... This author has a fine alternative to the usual waste-basket approach to sociobiology.... Barash's analysis is clear, and should make its points with students...."  
—John Buettner-Janusch, New York University

1976. 416 pages, \$4.95 paper, \$9.95 cloth

### Ethnic Families in America

Charles Mindel, University of Texas,  
and Robert W. Habenstein, University of Missouri, editors

"This anthology... is the first to focus on ethnic variation in the American family and, therefore, will probably receive a good amount of attention. The ethnic groups covered include, among others, Italians, Jews, Blacks, Chinese, Greeks, American Indians, and Irish.... Each author has brought together and synthesized the existing literature on each ethnic family... in itself a valuable accomplishment...."  
—CHOICE

"...Introductory and concluding chapters, contributed by the editors, analyze the 'composite' ethnic family, the remaining articles, mostly authored by members of the groups they study, chronicle the historical context which prompted each group's immigration and speculate on the future of the family. Analysis of demographic characteristics and cultural values accompanies each article in an attempt to explain the varying experiences of ethnic groups in America...."  
—LIBRARY JOURNAL

1976. 444 pages, \$7.95 paper, \$12.95 cloth

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