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# Footnotes

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## Monanes Make Bequest to ASA For Two Programs

Two faculty members of the University of Hawaii-Hilo College have declared their intent to leave a testamentary bequest to the ASA to provide funding for two specific programs.

The bequest will be made by J.H. Monane, Professor of Sociology, and Tazuko Ajiro Monane, Associate Professor of Japanese and Linguistics, as part of the final disposition of their estates. The bequest will allocate the interest earned by the Joseph and Tazuko Monane Fund to the ASA for the agreed upon purposes.

ASA Council accepted the Monane bequest during its January meeting and designated half to the Problems of the Discipline (the ASA small grants program) and half to the Visiting Scholars Program for the first five years, after which these uses will be reviewed by Council.

In a letter to the Monanes, Amos H. Hawley, ASA President, said, "On behalf of the American Sociological Association, I wish to express our gratitude for your thoughtful and constructive contribution to the advancement of sociology. Generous actions such as yours dispell cynicism and renew confidence in the future of our discipline.

"I join Russell Dynes in assuring you that we will employ your bequest conscientiously and with careful regard for your intended objectives."

Monane would like to see the bequest used, in part, to draw the attention of sociologists to two of his special interests: the Sociology of Business and the Sociology of the Human Body, a specialization within the more general field of Biosociology.

Monane said, "Because these fields have been relatively neglected by sociologists, I should like to express my hope that the bequest could include some reference to and encouragement of these special fields, in connection, perhaps, with the Problems of the Discipline program, and at the discretion of the appropriate committee."

## Report of President

### Hawley Cites New ASA Actions

A Presidential Report is in its nature an account of the work of scores of individuals in Council, in committees, and in special assignments. One cannot occupy the presidential position for long without becoming tremendously impressed with the sense of responsibility, the diligence, and the good judgment of the many persons who participate in the administration of ASA affairs. It has been a rare privilege and an honor to be a part of this concerted activity.

In retrospect it is somewhat surprising to me that my presidential term has been as untrammelled as it has, for 1978 brought an almost complete turnover of the professional staff in the executive office. James Short as Secretary, Russell Dynes as Executive Officer, Doris Wilkinson and Lawrence Rhoades as Executive Associates, and I all assumed office within a few months of one another. Paul Williams is the sole survivor from the previous administration. That matters have proceeded so smoothly has been due to the quick intelligence of the new executive officers and to the able support



Amos H. Hawley

provided by the administrative staffed by Alice Myers. Were it not for the long and accurate memory of Alice Myers much might have been lost in the transition.

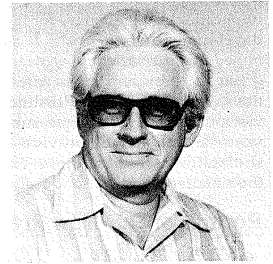
The most rewarding of tasks to me, as to all other presidents, I'm sure, has been the preparation of the annual program. But without a competent committee the work on the 1978 program

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## Blalock Announces Theme For 1979 Annual Meeting

In the broadest sense the theme of the 1979 ASA meetings in Boston will involve an effort to look "inward" and to ask a series of what we hope will be penetrating questions about how well sociology is doing in terms of our theories, our research, and our teaching. In recent years there has been a tremendous emphasis on questions such as: "How can sociology impact on policy?", "How can we help the disadvantaged or at least improve our communication with them?", and "How can we convince 'non-academic' employers to hire more of us?" Clearly, this all presupposes that we have something worthwhile to contribute and that the quality of our enterprise may be taken for granted. Periodically, however, it seems appropriate to ask the question: "How can we improve what we are doing?"

The official theme for the Plenary and Thematic Sessions will



Hubert M. Blalock, Jr.

be somewhat narrower, namely: "The Relationship Between Theory and Research: An Assessment of Fundamental Problems and Their Possible Resolution". The two evening Plenary Sessions will deal, respectively, with theory building and with a reexamination of Merton's classic papers on the relationship between theory and research. There

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## Rossi Wins Presidential Runoff; Hughes Elected V P

Peter H. Rossi, University of Massachusetts, is the new President-Elect of the American Sociological Association, assuming the Presidency at the end of the 1979 Annual Meeting. Rossi will serve as Chair of the Program Committee for the 1980 meeting. He will assume his seat on the ASA Council as President-Elect for the year 1979 and then will take over as President in 1979.

Helen MacGill Hughes, Cambridge, Massachusetts, will also become a member of Council as

Vice-President-Elect at the end of the 1978 Annual Meeting and will serve for one year in that capacity. She will become Vice President for the 1979 Council.

### Council & Committees

Helen Znaniecki Lopata, Loyola University, William A. Gamson, University of Michigan, Irwin Deutscher, University of Akron, and Morris Rosenberg, University of Maryland, will all begin a three-year term on Council beginning with the 1978 Council immediately after the annual meeting.

Elected to the following Committees were:

**Publications:** Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas-Austin; Joan Aldous, University of Notre Dame.

**Nominations:** District 1: Sandra J. Ball-Rokeach, Washington State University; District 2: Pauline B. Bart, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle; District 3: Ida Harper Simpson, Duke University; District 4: William A. Anderson, National Science Foundation; District 5: Stanley H. Udy, Jr., Dartmouth College; District 6: Judith Lorber, Brooklyn College, CUNY.

**Committees:** District 1: Maurice Jackson, UC-Riverside; District 2: Rue Bucher, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle; District 3: Zena Smith Blau, University of Houston; District 4: Esther Ngan-Ling Chow, American University; District 5: Jose Hernandez, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee;

District 6: Albert K. Cohen, University of Connecticut.



Peter H. Rossi

## Sociologists in Non-Academic Jobs Suggest Actions

A variety of ways exist through which ASA can facilitate careers in non-academic settings and improve the application of sociological knowledge to societal issues.

That is the general opinion of 35 sociologists employed in non-academic settings who responded to an inquiry in FOOTNOTES last fall. These sociologists are employed in federal and state government agencies, public and private research institutes, private foundations, religious organizations, corporate and government laboratories, and newspaper agencies as administrators, executives, directors, researchers, analysts, journalists, counselors and consultants.

This article, the last of a six-part See Suggestions Page 12

All elections, other than the Presidency, were resolved in the first ballot. The Rossi election resulted from a run-off ballot between him and Joseph Fichter. ASA By-Laws rule that the Presidency must be won by more than 50% of the vote cast. On the first ballot, Rossi received 1283 votes and Fichter 1053, while S.M. Miller received 1050 and Charles V. Willie 561. The final ballot yielded

See Lopata Page 20

## Whyte Heads Effort to Link Academia-Congress

An organizational model for linking research and ideas to the processing of information for legislation is emerging from an academic-Congressional collaborative effort that has been underway for almost two years.

The academic side is being headed by William Foote Whyte, Director of Cornell University's New Systems of Work and Participation Program, which is supported by the Center for the Study of Metropolitan Problems, NIMH.

The political side is directed by three Congressmen—Peter H. Kostmayer, Matthew F. McHugh, Stanley N. Lundine—and their assistants.

Another sociologist, Joseph Blasi, Harvard University, is See Collaboration Page 14

## Teaching Center Relocates in ASA Exec Office

After two years of operations at Oberlin College, the Teaching Resources Center was transferred in August to the ASA Executive Office which will administer it as an ongoing activity of the Association.

The Teaching Resources Center was launched in summer 1976 by the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology with support from the Lilly Endowment, Inc., and the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, HEW.

ASA Council approved the transfer of TRC to the Executive Office during its March meeting. During the first two years, TRC was operated by Charles A. Goldsmid, ASA Projects, and his associate, Wendy Looman. The See Teaching Page 8

# Aims at Assessment, Debate, Teaching & Professional Issues

continued from page 1  
will in addition be 17 Thematic Sessions, each in a different substantive field, in which panelists have been asked to address a series of questions. These include: "What are the most important unresolved theoretical questions in your field, and why are they unresolved?"; "What are the most important methodological problems in your field?" and "What are the most difficult practical research problems encountered, and what implications do these have for the development of theory?" It is hoped that the variety of answers given to these and other questions, from a number of distinct viewpoints and in diverse substantive fields, will provide a stimulating set of sessions for their audiences and also a useful

ASA publication for the profession.

## Other Features

Issues relating to teaching have long been neglected by our association, at least until very recently. The 1979 Program Committee hopes to begin correcting for this by setting up five major sessions to be titled "Issues in Teaching". These sessions are intended for a broad audience of sociologists concerned with the quality of the teaching enterprise. It is our hope that these "Issues in Teaching" sessions will become a permanent part of the annual program.

We will also be setting up, on a trial basis, a series of sessions to be titled "Major Debates". The aim is to produce discussions on important intellectual topics,

using a debate format between scholars who are anticipated to take rather different positions on some of the perennial questions that cross-cut many of our substantive fields.

What have been designated as "Workshops" in recent years will be titled "Issues in the Profession" and will include such topics as: the employment of sociologists, the nature of the ASA, our journal publications, book publishing, the regulation of research, problems of departmental organization, problems of tenure, sociologists in business, and constitutional decisions on affirmative action.

Additionally, there will be the normal sessions for unsolicited papers (as indicated elsewhere in this issue), didactic seminars,

roundtables, and informal discussions. Of course we hope that there will be something for everyone in all of this, but more importantly we hope that the general theme will help encourage a soul-searching look at what the sociological enterprise is all about and how we can improve upon it.

Finally, as Chair of the 1979 Program Committee, I would personally like to thank the members of a very hard-working, cooperative, and congenial committee consisting of Charlie Glock, Joe Gusfield, Jack Kasarda, Al Reiss, Jim Short, Ida Simpson, and Howie Taylor, Russ Dynes, as Executive Officer, also contributed substantially to our deliberations.

Last, but certainly not least, all of the committee are appreciative

of the work Alice Myers has and will continue to put into the planning of the annual program. The question, "Where would we be without Alice?" has undoubtedly been raised by many previous committees, but we think that it should, at least once, be posed in this public format. We are sure that those of you who have had close dealings with the ASA office know the answer as well as we do, but perhaps there is a large body of members who are not fully appreciative of the excellent work that she and her staff do for us in connection with our annual meetings.

Hubert M. Blalock, Jr.  
President-Elect

## Portrait of Our New President

# A Bundle of Contradictions: Which Is the Real Tad Blalock?

Mention Tad Blalock's name to most sociologists, and they probably think immediately of *Social Statistics*, *Causal Inferences in Nonexperimental Research*, *Toward a Theory of Minority-Group Relations*, *Theory Construction: From Verbal to Mathematical Formulations*, *An Introduction to Social Research*, *Causal Models in the Social Sciences*, *Quantitative Sociology: International Perspectives on Mathematical and Statistical Modeling*, *Measurement in the Social Sciences*, *Methodology in Social Research*, *Applied Multivariate Analysis and Experimental Designs*, and dozens of articles in the journals on causal inference, measurement error, race relations, and other topics. This is the "no nonsense" Blalock who is determined to upgrade the standards of our discipline, both in graduate training and in research. This Blalock needs no introduction, as a perusal of the citations found in articles in our major journals indicates.

But mention Tad to his many friends around the discipline and they are more likely to think of a warm, friendly, casual, and unassuming person who loves nothing better than an evening of pingpong with colleagues or a weekend hiking, boating, or camping with family and friends. We also think of him as having an irrational affection for old-time New Orleans jazz, and an almost fanatical aversion for neckties. (It will be interesting to see whether he will conform to tradition and dig out his one and only for use when delivering his presidential address a year from now.)

My own acquaintance with Tad began in the early nineteen-fifties when we were both very junior members of the Michigan department and therefore doubled up in the same office. I quickly found I had an awful office mate because within weeks a constant stream of graduate students and faculty began coming to our office seeking Tad's advice—advice which commonly involved discussions lasting an hour or more. Instead of telling them to go read the appropriate section of Hagood and Price,

as many of us would have done, he spent long hours patiently explaining which statistics they should use and why they should or could not use others with certain kinds of data. In that remote past, before anyone had ever heard of the IBM-360, to say nothing of SPSS, Tad would even take time to show people how to compute the various statistics they ought to be using.

To the best of my knowledge, Tad never received any reduced time in his teaching load for all his unpaid consulting, and how he ever found time for his own research and writing I will never know. But somehow he did, and the result of these sessions and of the course he taught was *Social Statistics*, the first edition of which appeared in 1960. This book constituted an important break with tradition, and shifted the focus from formal mathematical derivations of statistics to the more important question for nonstatisticians of which statistics to use and when.

## Role in Discipline

Tad Blalock has played a unique and invaluable role in our discipline during the last quarter century. More than anyone else, he has served as a bridge between mathematical statistics and econometrics on the one hand and sociological statistics and methods on the other. Because of his work, skills in quantitative methodology are no longer limited to a handful of more or less isolated specialists within our discipline, but are instead shared by either a majority, or a substantial and still-growing minority, or nonmethodologists—specialists in stratification, criminology, race relations, the family, etc. In short, he has brought quantitative methods into the mainstream of our discipline and thus substantially upgraded the quality of our research and publications. Even those of us who think of ourselves more as theorists have benefited from his work on causal inference and the intellectual rigor it has introduced.

One part of the conventional wisdom of academia is that you

either "publish or perish", and as a corollary it is often assumed that those who publish do so at the expense of good teaching. Whatever truth there may be in this idea as a general proposition, it has never applied to Tad. In both Ann Arbor and Chapel Hill, where we have been colleagues together, graduate students always spoke highly of his dedication and skill as a teacher. They were especially impressed with his ability to reach those who came into his classes with a strong prejudice against, and often fear of, quantitative methods.

Tad's concern with teaching has never been limited to his own classroom, however. Everett Wilson tells me that he recently spent a grinding three days participating in an ASA-sponsored workshop in Detroit on undergraduate instruction. (I am told he arrived late at the meeting because he was unwilling to cut a class to attend the workshop.) More than that, he has been a consistent advocate on the Council of ASA for investing more of our resources in the study of teaching and ways of improving it.

Tad's work over the years has won him widespread recognition and respect. He has served as a member of the Council of both the American Statistical Association and the American Sociological Association. He chaired the Methodology Section of ASA in 1968 and was president of the International Sociological Association's working group on mathematical models and prediction at the Seventh World Congress in Varna in 1970. More recently, he has been elected to the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and last year to the presidency of ASA.

## Other Interests

With all of this, you might suppose that Tad has had little time for other things. Yet you could not be more wrong. He has always found time for family, friends, sports, travel, and the out-of-doors. (Don't ask me how: perhaps he will explain in some future book or article.) One of the

secrets of his success has been his wife, Ann, with whom he was a fellow graduate student in sociology at Chapel Hill in the early nineteen-fifties. They have collaborated on several publications, including *Methodology in Social Research*, which they coedited. They also collaborated on the production of three new Blalocks, Susie, Katie, and Jimmie, whom you only have to know to like.

One of Tad's special concerns for as long as I have known him has been the position of blacks in our society. Using the current jargon, I started to say that his concern has been "the civil rights movement", but his involvement in race relations predates the adoption of that term. You could even say he was interested in the issue of racial justice well before the civil rights movement, as we use that term today, began.

In part, this interest has been scholarly and academic, as reflected in his book, *Toward a Theory of Minority-Group Relations* and numerous journal articles over the years. But it never stopped there. On matters of race relations, Tad has long been an activist. During the early sixties, he gave testimony as an expert witness on discrimination in jury selection in eastern North Carolina. Here at Chapel Hill, from the time he returned in 1963, he worked to increase the number of black students and faculty at the University. In our own department, he was the chief force behind the recruitment of our first black faculty member and he was one of the prime movers behind a program of active recruitment of black graduate students which the department initiated a decade ago. He was also an active supporter of the dining hall workers, most of whom were black, when they went out on an unprecedented and bitterly divisive strike against the University in the late sixties. In fact, some of the strategy sessions occurred in his living room. None of these activities won him any professional recognition; they were simply an expression of deeply held moral commitments. More recently, Tad

has chaired the University of Washington's Human Rights Commission.

Sometimes Tad seems to be a bundle of contradictions: a teetotaler who spent his undergraduate years at Dartmouth; a believer in racial justice who went South for graduate training before the process of integration had really begun and who returned as a faculty member when the civil rights movement had barely gotten underway; a scholar who has published voluminously, but who takes teaching very, very seriously; a hard-nosed teacher and faculty member who fights to maintain, or even raise, standards, but who is sympathetic to and supportive of graduate students struggling to meet those standards.

Which is the real Tad Blalock? The enormously productive, successful, and influential methodologist and student of race relations? Or, the casual, friendly, unassuming individual so many of us have come to know and for whom we have developed a great affection? The truth is, both are. And if you don't believe me ask any of his colleagues or former colleagues at the University of Washington, the University of North Carolina, Yale, or Michigan, or the countless others with whom he has worked throughout the discipline.

Gerhard Lenski  
University of North Carolina,  
Chapel Hill

## Obituary: SOCIOLOGICAL FOLLIES

The idea to have a skit night at the Annual Meeting (announced in December 1977 FOOTNOTES) will not be possible since nothing funny happened in Sociology this year. In the event that something does happen in the future, please contact the nearest of kin, Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, and identify the time, place and idea.

# General Sessions & Organizers Named for 1979 ASA Meeting

President-Elect Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., has announced his theme for the 74th Annual Meeting of the ASA to be held in Boston, August 27-31. The theme, "The Relationship Between Theory and Research: An Assessment of Fundamental Problems and Their Possible Resolution," is the basis for three Plenary Sessions and a series of Thematic Panels planned by Professor Blalock and his Program Committee consisting of Charles Y. Glock, Joseph Gusfield, John D. Kasarda, Albert J. Reiss, James F. Short, Jr., Ida Harper Simpson, and Howard F. Taylor. The Committee is planning a series of Didactic Seminars, Issues in the Profession sessions, and Luncheon Roundtables.

In preparing the list of topics for the General Sessions on the Program, the Committee recognized the difficulty of covering all the latest research. In order to accommodate papers on these topics, a subcommittee has been appointed to receive and review papers for which no suitable topic is announced. This subcommittee will organize several Supplementary Sessions around the papers accepted. These sessions are for individual papers and no group may submit an entire planned session. The Supplementary Sessions are limited to original submissions and are not meant to be a catch-all for papers rejected by other organizers. Papers for which no suitable topic is listed below may be submitted to Doris Entwisle, 905 East Wind Road, Ruxton, MD 21204.

Luncheon Roundtables will be a part of the 1979 Program and members wishing to preside over a specific topic discussion should submit their requests to Wes Wager, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195. ~~The format is a series of luncheons, each on a distinct topic.~~ Participation is limited to ten persons: a presider who briefly introduces the topic and nine other persons who are interested in a general open discussion, ~~and who have made reservations beforehand.~~

In addition, the Committee has invited John P. Clark, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, to organize the Informal Discussions for 1979. Members may submit precis on current research, emerging ideas, or innovative issues which are suitable for discussion in a roundtable format. Papers are not to be presented at these sessions. Informal Discussions will be limited to one hour.

## Submission of Papers

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

original research or major developments in previously reported research. Papers are not eligible for inclusion if they have been read previously at ASA or other professional meetings; if they have been accepted for publication before being submitted to organizers for consideration; or if they have been modified in only secondary respects after similar readings or publication.

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

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

The deadline for submission of papers to organizers is January 10, 1979. Organizers are not obligated to consider papers received after that date. Abstracts and final copies of accepted papers will be due in the Executive Office by May 1, 1979.

## Rules of Participation

All sociologists (except foreign scholars) participating in the program must be members of ASA. Persons from another discipline are exempt from this rule. This ASA Council ruling is intended to limit sociologists' participation to those who support the Association as dues-paying members.

No individual shall be accorded more than two listings on the Program. This ruling includes all types of participation. Persons may present only one sole-authored paper, one luncheon roundtable, or one informal discussion; however, they may do this in conjunction with one other participation on the program.

## Sessions & Organizers

**Age Groups and the Life Course:** Andy Fontana, Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV 89154.

**Alcohol and Drug Use:** Joseph W. Schneider, Department of Sociology, Drake University, Des Moines, IA 50311.

**Sociology of the Arts:** Rosanne Martorella, Department of Sociology, William Patterson College, Wayne, NJ 07470.

**Attitudes and Behavior:** Howard Ehrlich, 2743 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21218.

**Attribution, Cognitive, and Related Processes:** C. Norman Alexander, 2235 W. Belden, Chicago, IL 60647.

**Class Structure:** John Leggett, Department of Sociology, Livingston College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

**Collective Behavior:** Enrico Quarantelli, Department of Sociology, Derby Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210.

**Community:** Albert Schaffer, Department of Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843.

**Micro-Communities:** Albert Hunter, Department of Sociology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60201.

**Computers:** Edmund Myers, Center for the Study of Youth Development, Boys Town, NE 68010.

**Conceptualization and Measurement:** William Bielby, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

**Corporations: Multinational and International:** Irving Louis Horowitz, Department of Sociology, Livingston College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

**White Collar Crime:** Jack Katz, Box 19, Yale Law School, New Haven, CT 06520.

**Criminal Justice and Corrections:** Willy E. Rice, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706.

**Sociology of Culture:** Leo Lowenthal, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

**Death:** David Phillips, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

**Comparative Development:** Daniel Kubat, Department of Sociology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1.

**Deviance:** Sherri Cavan, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132.

**Disaster:** Gary A. Kreps, Department of Sociology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

**Dominance, Subordination, and Conflict Among Nations:** Christopher Chase-Dunn, Department of Social Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21212.

**Human Ecology:** H.H. Winsborough, 3224 Social Science Building, Center for Demography & Ecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

**Economy and Society:** Ivar Berg, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235.

**Sociology of Education:** Gertrude McPherson, Department of Sociology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada S7N 0W0.

**Comparative Educational Systems:** Paul Ritterband, 375 Riverside Drive, Apt. 11-D, New York, NY 10025.

**Evaluation Research:** Laure Sharp, B.S.S.R., 1990 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

**Exchange Processes:** Paul Wilken, Department of Sociology, Cabell Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

**Methods of Historical Sociology:** Gilbert Shapiro, Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

**Substantive Studies in Historical Sociology:** Andrew Scull, Department of Sociology, McNeil Building, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19174.

**Homosexuality/Sexual Life Styles:** Patricia Miller, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063.

**Immigration:** Monica Boyd, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1V 8Y6.

**Industrial Organization and Work:** William Faunce, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

**Inter-Organizational Relations:** Herman Turk, 1437 Palisades Drive, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272.

**Intra-Organizational Relations:** William Rushing, Department of Sociology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235.

**Sociology of Knowledge:** Max A. Heirich, Department of Sociology, 3012 L.S.A. Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

**Labor Market / Employment:** Valerie Oppenheimer, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

**Law and Society:** Richard Schwartz, College of Law, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13210.

**Legal Structure and Process:** John Hagan, Department of Sociology, Erindale College, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5L 1C6.

**Leisure/Recreation:** Philip H. Ennis, Department of Sociology, Wesleyan University, PAC Building, Middletown, CT 06457.

**Marriage and Divorce:** Joan Aldous, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

**Mass Communication and Public Opinion:** John Johnstone, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680.

**Mathematical Sociology:** Phillip Bonacich, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

**Medical Sociology:** Graves Enck, Department of Sociology, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152.

**Mental Health:** Leonard Pearlman, National Institutes of Health, Building 31, Room 4C17, Bethesda, MD 20014.

**Qualitative Methods:** Leonard Schatzman, Department of Social & Behavioral Sciences, University of California, San Francisco, 1373 3rd Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94143.

**Quantitative Methods:** Roland Hawkes, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

**Ethnomethodology:** Thomas P. Wilson, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

**Military:** John Sibley Butler, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

**Occupational and Work Behavior:** Virginia Olesen, Department of Social & Behavioral Sciences, University of California, San Francisco, 1373 3rd Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94143.

**Occupations and Professions:** G. Franklin Edwards, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Howard University, Box 987, Washington, D.C. 20001.

**Political Attitudes and Behavior:** Anthony Orum, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

**Political Systems:** Richard Rubinson, Department of Social Relation, 34th & Charles Street, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

**Popular Culture/Mass Society:** Gary Alan Fine, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

**Population Growth, Stability, and Decline:** Barbara Anderson, Department of Sociology, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

**Power:** Edward Lehman, Department of Sociology, New York University, 19 University Place, New York, NY 10003.

**Prejudice, Discrimination, and Inequality:** Martin Patchen, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

**Quality of Life Indicators:** Elizabeth M. Fischer, Institute for Research in Social Science, 25 Manning Hall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

**Racial and Ethnic Community:** Reyes Ramos, Institute of Urban Studies, University of Texas, Box 19069, Arlington, TX 76019.

**Racial and Ethnic Identity:** Jay Stauss, 2222 S. Aida Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85710.

**Comparative Race and Ethnic Relations:** Richard Schermerhorn, 155 N. Cambridge Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711.

**Sociology of Religion:** Patrick H. McNamara, Box 966, Corrales, NM 87048.

**Religious Movements:** Tom Robbins, 25 W. 13th Street, New York, NY 10011.

**Rural Sociology:** Glenn V. Fuguitt, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 240 AG Hall, Madison, WI 53706.

**Sociology of Science:** Patrick M. Horan, Department of Sociology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

**Sex and Society:** Judith Long Laws, Department of Sociology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13210.

**Sex Roles:** Susan Hesselbart, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

**Small Groups:** Murray Webster, Department of Sociology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

**Social Change:** Jan Dizard, Department of Anthropology & Sociology, Amherst College, Amherst, MA 01002.

**Social Change and the Family:** Felix Berardo, Department of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

**Social Control:** Egon Bittner, Department of Sociology, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02154.

**Social Movements:** Raymond Hall, Department of Sociology, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755.

**Social Networks:** Ronald Burt, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

**Social Policy:** Nelson N. Foote, Hillside Place, Tarrytown, NY 10591.

**Social Problems:** Armand L. Mauss, P.O. Box 2061, C.S., Pullman, WA 99163.

**Social Status and Mobility:** Mark Abrahamson, Department of Sociology, U-68, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

**Social Structure and Personality:** Peter Burke, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401.

**Comparative Organization of Social Systems:** William L. Parish, 1126 E. 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

**Social Work / Welfare:** Kirsten Gronberg, Department of Sociology, Loyola University, 6525 N. Sheridan, Chicago, IL 60626.

## More Sessions, Organizers Listed For 1979 Meeting

continued from page 3

**Socialization:** Denise B. Kandel, Department of Psychiatry, School of Public Health, Columbia University, 100 Haven Avenue, New York, NY 10032.

**Sociobiology:** Leon Robertson, Institute for Social & Policy Studies, Yale University, 16-A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520.

**Sociolinguistics and Conversational Analysis:** Jeff Coulter, Department of Sociology, Boston University, 96 Cummington Street, Boston, MA 02215.

**Sociology of Sport:** Guenther Lueschen, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

**Issues in Stratification:** Carlton Horning, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

**Stratification Process in Organizations:** Fred Goldner, 11 Trout Brook Lane, Weston, CT 06883.

**Symbolic Interaction:** Randall Stokes, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

**Theory:** Llewellyn Gross, 87 Ruskin Road, Amherst, NY 14226.

**Critical Theory:** John O'Neill, 308 Founders College, York University, Downsview, Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3.

**Urban Growth and Decline:** Roland Liebert, 3535 Devon Drive, Falls Church, VA 22042.

**Urban Problems:** Robert Dentler, School of Education, Boston University, 765 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

**Values, Ideologies, and Belief Systems:** John H. Kunkel, Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada.

**Victimology:** Richard Block, Loyola University, 6525 N. Sheridan, Chicago, IL 60626.

**Collective Violence and Revolutions:** Henry Landsberger, 708 Kings Mill Road, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

**Interpersonal Violence:** Suzanne Steinmetz, Individual and Family Studies, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19711.

### ASA Developing Non-Academic Roster

A roster of non-academic sociologists is being developed by the ASA as part of its career resources program which emphasizes expanding employment opportunities.

To be listed in the roster send your name, job title, name and address of employing organization, and a brief job description of your job responsibilities by November 30, 1978 to: Doris Wilkinson, Executive Associate, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

If you have already responded to the announcement in the January issue of FOOTNOTES, you need not respond again to be listed in the roster.

## Editors Selected for ASA Journals

New editors will begin directing two ASA journals in January 1979 as they start their three-year terms while the editor of the third journal due for a change in this cycle will continue for another year.

Howard B. Kaplan, Baylor College of Medicine, will edit the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*.

Alan C. Kerckhoff, Duke University, will edit the *Sociology of Education*.

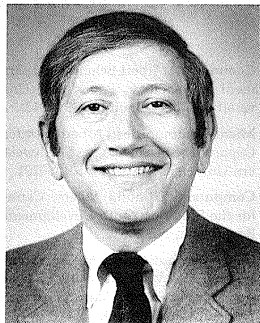
Allen Grimshaw, Indiana University, will remain editor of *The American Sociologist* through 1979. ASA Council asked Grimshaw last year to remain in the post for another year while the future of the journal was being considered.

### Kaplan

Kaplan is Director of the Sociological Research Laboratory in the Department of Psychiatry at Baylor. He is the author of *Sociology of Mental Illness and Self-Attitudes and Deviant Behavior*, and a contributor of numerous articles and chapters to sociological, psychiatric, psychological and interdisciplinary publications including a number of edited volumes in such substantive areas as mental illness, drug abuse, sociophysiology, illness behaviors, organizational innovation, and the social psychology of self-attitudes and deviant behavior.

He received his PhD from New York University in 1958. Previously, he taught at New York University, Rice University, and the University of Houston.

Kaplan currently serves as research consultant to the Veterans Administration Hospital and in



Howard B. Kaplan

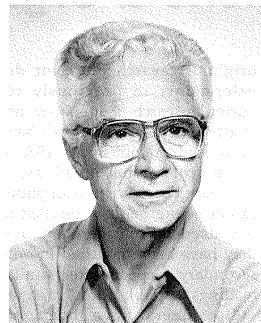
the past has served in this capacity at a number of social agencies including the Community Council of Houston and Harris County.

He has been the recipient of a Faculty Fellowship Award from the Milbank Memorial Fund. He is currently engaged in the development of general models (centering upon the concept of self-attitudes) dealing with the antecedents and consequences of the adoption and continuity of multiple modes of psychosocially defined deviant responses including functional psychiatric disorders, use of controlled substances, alcohol abuse, violence, suicide, and diverse patterns of juvenile delinquency.

### Kerckhoff

Kerckhoff is author of *Socialization and Social Class* and the Rose Monograph, *Ambition and Attainment*; an Associate Editor of *ASR*, and a former Advisory Editor of *Social Forces*.

His recent research has been on educational attainment, both in this country and in Great Britain.



Alan C. Kerckhoff

For the next two years, he will serve as Chairman of the NIH Human Development Study Section.

Kerckhoff served as President of the Southern Sociological Society in 1975-76 and as department chair at Duke from 1972-76.

He received his PhD from the University of Wisconsin in 1954. He also taught at Vanderbilt University, administered research for the Air Force, and spent a year each at Stanford University and the University of London, both times as an NSF Senior Postdoctoral Fellow.

## Postsecondary Research Group Forms in AERA

A special interest group in postsecondary education has been formed in the American Educational Research Association in order to improve the quality of research on postsecondary education and to provide a communication linkage among educators in postsecondary institutions and agencies.

James L. Morrison, a sociologist in the School of Education, UNC-Chapel Hill, is serving as chair; Richard E. Anderson, Teacher's College, Columbia, is vice-chair; and Jonathan Fife, ERIC Clearinghouse, is secretary-treasurer.

The group will implement its objectives by encouraging scholars to submit their research for consideration at the annual AERA meetings, by "brokering" these proposals with appropriate divisions, and by sending a newsletter to its members.

For further information, contact: Jonathan Fife, ERIC Clearinghouse on Higher Education, Suite 630, One Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036. Phone: (202) 296-2597.

## Mid-South Sociological Assn. To Launch Journal in Fall

The first issue of *Sociological Forum*, the official journal of the Mid-South Sociological Association, is scheduled to be published this fall.

Russell H. Meier, Northeast Louisiana University, executive editor, said he is seeking submissions from all sociologists, whatever their academic or agency affiliation, that represent "diversity in perspectives and content."

The journal will have three major sections: (1) forum—in which several noted scholars address a topic pertinent to the emerging regional, national or world scene; (2) articles—featuring important contributions to the ongoing development of sociology; and (3) research reports—designed to acquaint readers with the nature and scope of current sociological investigations. The journal will also include letters and news items.

### FIRST ISSUE

The theme of the forum section in the first issue is "Human vs. Natural Resources: A Survival Imperative." Contributions and their authors are "Human vs. Natural Resources in Global Perspective: A Challenge Not Well Met by Social Science" by Alvin L. Bertrand, Louisiana State University; "The Imperfect Union: People and Resources in the USA" by Thomas R. Ford, University of Kentucky; and "The Direction of the South: The Challenge of Integrating Human and Natural Resources in a Regional Setting" by Clifton D. Bryant, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Articles and their authors are "Has the Medicaid Program Led

to Equal Treatment in Health Care?" by Jennie J. Kronenfeld, University of Alabama; "Unacknowledged Accounts and the Negotiations of Deviant Identity in Small Groups" by Stephen Norland, University of Tennessee; and "A Response to the Criticism of the Labeling Approach to Delinquency: The First Act Is Not Necessarily Unexplained" by Michael J. Ohr, College of Charleston.

Research reports and their authors are "Where Do We Go From Here? Sociology in the Mid-South?" by Julian B. Roebuck, Mississippi State University; "Historical Notes on the First Regional Sociological Society" by John Pease, University of Maryland, and Richard A. Mathers, Western Illinois University; and "A Hundred Practical Tasks for Sociology" by Donald E. Allen, Oklahoma State University.

### EDITORIAL BOARD

Besides Meier, Bertrand, Roebuck, and Allen, the editorial board is composed of H. Paul Chalfant, Texas Tech University; Joseph M. Garza, Georgia State University; John P. Reed, University of South Alabama; Samuel E. Wallace, University of Tennessee; James Harrison, Arkansas State University; J. Michael Brooks, University of Kentucky; and Marsha McGee, Northeast Louisiana University.

Send all requests for manuscript submission and preparation guidelines to Russell H. Meier, Executive Editor, Sociological Forum, Northeast Louisiana University, Monroe, LA 71209.

## Effort Underway to Improve Reporting of Social Sciences

A national effort to promote quality reporting of the social sciences in the mass media has been launched by the Center for the Study of Youth Development at Boys Town, Nebraska.

The project, called "Social Science in the Mass Media," will focus on developing educational materials and programs for journalists and social scientists.

Staff for the effort will develop seminars to help reporters understand basic social scientific methodology and use information sources in the social sciences. They will also develop glossaries and guidelines for journalists who report on social science research subjects.

In addition, staff will survey social scientists as to their attitudes toward mass media dissemination of their research, inform them of issues they must face when disseminating their findings to nonscientists, and develop recommendations for promoting positive scientist-reporter interactions.

"Journalists and social scientists, alike, have long talked of the need for projects that would upgrade the social science sophistication of reporters and editors and better inform scientists about the

mass media dissemination process," says project coordinator S. Holly Stocking. "Occasional seminars have been held to achieve this objective, and a few programs established, but sustained efforts focusing on the social sciences have been rare.

"This program will help to meet a long-felt need, and in so doing, promote quality coverage of the social sciences in the mass media."

As part of the project, Stocking is seeking social scientists' anecdotal accounts of successful and unsuccessful interactions with journalists. Such accounts will be integrated with empirical findings on mass dissemination of social science research and used in educational materials aimed at the working press and students in graduate and undergraduate journalism programs.

Researchers who have experiences to share, or would like more information on the project, should write, call, or send name, address, and phone number to: S. Holly Stocking, Coordinator of Science Writing Projects, Center for the Study of Youth Development, Boys Town, NE 68010; (402) 498-1570 or 498-1400.

# Hawley Outlines Actions; Acknowledges Work of Committees

continued from page 1

ram would not have been concluded satisfactorily, and fortunately I had one with which to work (Steve Cutler, William Form, Jack Kasarda, Otto Larsen, Ed Laumann, Al Reiss, Alice Rossi, Jim Short, and Andrea Tyree). We regretted only that the limitations of time and space forced us to a number of exclusions we would rather not have had to make. It is our hope that the program as recently published in preliminary form will prove as attractive to the membership as it does to us.

The agendas of the four meetings of the Council that have been convened during the year have been crowded with items of business. Many of these recur in every year as part of the normal operation of the Association, such as appointments to committees, approval of the budget, appointments of editors for journals whose incumbent editors have completed their terms, receiving committee reports, consideration of applications for the creation of new sections, and actions on resolutions passed at the annual business meeting.

## New Actions

Interspersed among the routine concerns have been numerous new actions many of which will, of course, enter into the regular operations of the Association in the succeeding years. The new Committee on the Profession was established, its mandate clarified,

and its relations with its constituent committees (on Freedom of Research and Teaching, Ethics, and the Regulation of Research) made explicit. We now have a mechanism for a comprehensive oversight of the professional interests of our members. The implementation of the Cornerhouse Fund grant issued in the naming of four Spivak awards for distinguished contributions to the study of intergroup relations (FOOTNOTES, May 1978). Another significant development is the transfer of the Teaching Resource Center from Oberlin College to the Washington office and its incorporation into the regular responsibilities of that office. On the less pleasant side, we have been only partly successful in securing sufficient funds for the Minority Fellowship Program, despite strenuous efforts by the Executive Office.

Close working relations with regional sociological associations and with social science professors in community and junior colleges continue to be cultivated. Participation in a number of scholarly consortiums have been approved or are under discussion. We have joined a Committee of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics, we have entered into discussions concerning membership in an International Committee of Learned Societies, and we continue to be active in a Consortium of Social Science Associations. We have strongly

endorsed a proposal pending in Congress for the establishment of a National Academy on Peace and Conflict.

In regard to the protection of academic freedom, on recommendation of our Committee on Freedom in Research and Teaching, the Illinois Institute of Technology was censured for its denial of due process in the dismissal of a member of its sociology faculty. In the same vein, Senator Proxmire was informed of our strong disapproval for his "golden fleece" award to one of our members. Consideration is being given to collaboration with ACLU concerning an Information and Referral Clearinghouse to aid scholars involved in academic freedom problems. Guidelines for the appointment of sociologists to faculty positions were approved and published (FOOTNOTES, May 1978).

Among the more salient of Council actions have been its lengthy debates on the inadvisability of holding its annual meetings in states that have not ratified ERA. While Council has adopted that position in principle, it has been unwilling to apply it to a state in which ASA has a contractual commitment. But, dissatisfied with the narrow vote on the issue in Council, it was subsequently decided to submit the question to a membership referendum, the outcome to be binding on the Association. Especially noteworthy, too, is the preparation of a mock-up of a new journal for non-specialist

sociologists, soon to be circulated for comment, and the introduction of submission fees for manuscripts submitted to journals.

Under consideration are a revision of election procedures for the purpose of giving a larger representation to minority constituencies, the advisability of the ASA sponsoring insurance offerings to private firms to its membership, a formalization of a publication policy, problems of professionalization of the ASA, the institution of a series of public policy reports, and the future of federal support for basic research.

The history of the ASA provides a nice example of how scale and complexity can become disconnected in the course of organizational growth. Membership grew rapidly through the 1950s and 1960s, reaching its present level of slightly over 14,000 almost a decade ago. That growth occurred in company with a much slower increase in the administrative structure. Since 1970, however, though membership has remained relatively constant, the administrative elaboration has continued apace. The progressive ramification of sociological concerns through the scholarly, professional, and governmental communities has demanded increased activity to produce service to members and the profession at large, while building defenses against encroachment upon academic freedom from extraneous sources.

While this caused some small addition to the staff of the central office, the major burden of the increased administration load has been shouldered by members who have willingly undertaken more numerous and heavier committee assignments.

Without the hard work of a number of able committee chairmen, the many issues and proposals could not have been sorted out and effectively presented to Council. I feel deeply indebted on this score to William D'Antonio, Ernest Campbell, Philip Converse, Ruth Coser, Charles Glock, Jeffrey Hadden, Richard Hill, Otto Larsen, Charles Page, Robert Parke, James Short, George Simpson, and Ruth Useem. No committee works harder, however, than does the Council. It will sorely miss the wisdom of Joan Huber, Lewis Killian, Pamela Roby, Alice Rossi, William Whyte, and Milton Yinger. A web of coherence among the many committees and extra-committee activities has been spun by the low-keyed effectiveness of Russell Dynes. His dedication to the welfare of the Association is matched by that of Alice Myers whose efficiency is indispensable to all officers.

It has been difficult to follow in the footsteps of my predecessor, Milton Yinger. Few presidents have brought so much experience and wisdom to the office. Cast in much the same mold is my distinguished successor, Hubert Blalock. The Association can count itself fortunate in having the benefit of his leadership through the ensuing year.

Amos H. Hawley,  
 President

## Washington Forms State Association

The first Annual Meeting of the Washington State Sociological Association will be held September 29-30 at the Camp Field Retreat Center, Leavenworth, Washington.

The first meeting of the newest state association is expected to concentrate on methods and materials related to teaching undergraduate sociology courses and current issues in the discipline and the profession.

With the formation of the Washington association there are now 21 formal state sociological associations in the profession, including two that cover two-state areas. The state level of organization also includes two informal associations and three sections of social science associations.

A meeting was held at the Pacific Sociological Association meeting to ratify the constitution of the new association.

Membership in the Washington association is open to any resident of the state of Washington employed as a sociologist, or who identifies oneself as a sociologist.

Prospective members should contact one of the following members of the Steering Committee: David Kaufman, Chair, Central Washington University; David R. Norsworthy, Whitman College; Ann S. Sundgren, Tacoma Community College; or Viktor Gecas.

## Report of Secretary

### Short: Remodeling, Finances & Divisive Tendencies

Minutes of Council, Publications Committee, Committees on the Profession and on Freedom of Research and Teaching, the published program, and occasional articles in FOOTNOTES partially reflect the responsibilities and activities of the Secretary of the Association. Following around my predecessor, Bill Form, for a year as Secretary-Elect was an excellent apprenticeship. After nearly a year in office I am even more grateful for his good service to the Association in sometimes difficult situations. Last year was especially difficult for the Secretary and others members of the Committee on Executive Office and Budget as the Association chose a new Executive Officer and new Executive Associates. As everyone knows by now, those positions were filled, most fortunately for the Association, by Russell Dynes, Doris Wilkinson, and Larry Rhoades. Their work is known to most Association members through FOOTNOTES. For those of us who are fortunate enough to participate with them in a variety of meetings their very considerable talents and their deep commitment to both professional and disciplinary concerns of the Association are even more evident. On the administrative staff side of the executive office, Alice Myers and her capable and devoted staff also share an unusual degree of commitment to the Association.

The Secretary's participation in many phases of the yearly round of Association activities provides excellent and varied observation opportunities. I am often struck with the time, energy, and intelligence which members devote to Association activities, without remuneration. Many try very hard to schedule other meeting times in conjunction with Association activities so as to save their time and energy, and Association funds (by splitting travel costs with sponsors of other meetings). And, despite fundamental and deeply held convictions in matters of policy and practice, the quality of effort devoted to common cause is impressive.

EOB and Council were happy to make life a little more pleasant for our colleagues in the executive office this past year by authorizing expenditures of up to \$40,000 (spread over 1977 and 1978 budget years) for much needed repairs and refurbishing of our house at 1722 N Street. The most pressing reason for these expenditures, of course, was protection of our investment. The repairs were urgently needed and the place looked more than a little tacky. The authorized work has been completed and the transformation is remarkable. Structural repairs, landscaping, and interior decoration all are tastefully consistent with the character of this fine old home. We continue to explore other housing options with more space and possibly with shared functions among a group of social science associations. But we have at least "bought time" successfully, while improving both our investment and the working atmosphere of the executive office.

I am happy to report that we have done this while continuing to invest more heavily in publications (by adding pages to some journals and providing developmental costs for a new journal) as well as in other activities related to the profession and the discipline. We are fortunate that all of these Association activities have been accomplished within a balanced budget. In fact, the "bottom line" of our 1977 audit indicates an increased Association equity in our headquarters building of \$22,803. This is especially gratifying (and necessary) in view of the budget deficits in the recent past and financial uncertainties of the future.

#### Other Uncertainties

Future uncertainties are not limited to the fiscal side of our complex enterprise as a professional association. We are divided in many ways by virtue of our disciplinary interests. This is to be expected in view of tendencies toward specialization, but it can become divisive and dysfunctional to the generalizing and integrating tasks of

the discipline. Program Committees, Councils, and officers of the Association and its constituent sections must grapple with these persistent problems.

Divisions among us concerning a variety of social issues, and what the Association should do about them, are sources of continuous debate. The most recent of these is the question of whether Association meetings are to be held in states which have not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution. By the time this report is published, a membership referendum will have spoken to the issue specifically with reference to the location of the 1980 Annual Meetings. As one who felt the issue should properly have been settled by Council (we certainly tried hard enough), I am nevertheless much interested and concerned over the outcome of that referendum. My interest and concern are related both to the ERA as a social issue and to its implications for the Association. Whatever the outcome (and I managed to be on the losing side, ultimately, of the Council decisions concerning both whether to meet in Atlanta and to poll the membership), I hope we will not allow ourselves to be so polarized over this or any other issue that we lose sight of the professionally coordinating and integrating functions of the Association and the importance of the sociological identity and "presence" which are represented by the Association. Divisive tendencies seem likely to increase both within the discipline and the profession. We need to find ways to recognize the interests and the voices of our diverse membership without compromising our fundamental disciplinary functions. Our future as an Association—perhaps our very existence—may well depend on our ability to meet this challenge.

Respectfully submitted,  
 James F. Short, Jr.  
 Secretary

## Discipline Grants Deadline: Nov. 1

Final deadline for submitting proposals to the ASA Problems of the Discipline Grants Program for this calendar year is November 1.

Council authorized \$7,200 for the program this year which is designed to facilitate intellectual exchange among small groups of social scientists at least three of whom must be ASA members.

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

Proposals may be brief but they should set forth an objective, a modus operandi, the implications of the project for the development of sociology as a discipline, plans for disseminating results and a budget. For additional guidelines and background on the program see articles in the March and May 1978 issues of FOOTNOTES.

Applicants must send five copies of their proposals to the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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

## Careers, Minorities, Women

**What Color Is Your Parachute?** A four-day life/work planning workshop, led by Richard Bolles, author of the bestselling *What Color Is Your Parachute?*, will be held September 10-14 at the Oakland Airport Hilton Inn, Oakland, California. For registration information write: National Career Development Project, P.O. Box 379, Walnut Creek, CA 94596 or phone (415) 935-1865.

**Programs of Support for Graduate Education** is a brochure written primarily for graduate students seeking financial aid in specific career fields. Single copies are free from the Graduate Training Branch, Division of Training and Facilities, Bureau of Higher Continuing Education, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202.

**Faculty hiring patterns in higher education** are examined in a recent survey by the Higher Education Panel of the American Council on Education. The data appear in the volume *New Full-Time Faculty 1976-77: Hiring Patterns by Field and Educational Attainment*, by Frank J. Atelsek and Irene L. Gomberg. (Order report No. 38 from the American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.)

**How To Get Government Grants** identifies programs and sources of government funds for institutions. The book also contains a checklist of primary information sources for government funding. Order from: Capitol Publications, Suite G-12, 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

**Who Reads Your Project Grant Applications to the NIH and Peer Review of Research Grant Applications at the NIH** by Catherine Henley are available from the Division of Resources, National Institutes of Health, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20014.

**A Guide to Federal Funding in the Social Sciences** by Myra Ficklen is available from the Federal Resources Advisory Service, Association of American Colleges, 1818 R Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009. It lists and describes grants, fellowships and awards offered by federal agencies for research and educational programs in the social sciences.

**Who's Who and Where in Women's Studies**, a directory of college-level women's studies courses and faculty in the U.S. is available from The Feminist Press, Old Westbury, NY 11568. It includes 4900 courses by instructor, institution, and department. Also included is a directory of women's studies programs nationwide.

**Publications related to counseling older students** are available from Counseling Assistance for Older Students, 207 Hasbrouck Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003; (413) 545-0057.

**Women's Educational Equity and Continuing Education** are two products available from WEECN Central Office, Lab. for Educational Research and Development, 1855 Folsom Street, San Francisco, CA 94103. Both offer annotated selected references and resources.

**Religion and Sex Roles: Challenge and Change** is the theme of the annual meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion. The meeting will be held October 27-29 at the Hotel Sonesta in Hartford, Connecticut. For further program information write: Gillian Lindt, SSSR Program Chairperson, Department of Religion, Kent Hall 613, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

**Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975 Summary Report** by the National Center for Education Statistics (1977) is

available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (\$3.75).

**Employment of scientists and engineers in private industry was 6% lower in 1975 than in 1970 according to a recent study by the National Science Foundation.** The full report, titled *Scientific and Technical Personnel in Private Industry, 1960-70 and 1975*, is available for \$8.00 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (order: NSF 78-302, No. 30, March 1978).

**Sociologists qualify for a number of non-academic positions** in the occupational structure which require research, analytical and administrative skills. For a discussion of sociologists in non-academic settings, their problems, roles, and concerns, see *ASA FOOTNOTES* (January-May, 1978).

**Minorities and Women in Private Industry, 1975** is a recent resource available from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 2401 E Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20506.

**A Profile of Hispanic Employment 1974-1976** is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (stock no. 006-000-01011-3).

**A National Conference on Counseling Minorities**, sponsored by the Urban Counseling Program at Michigan State University, will be held October 15-18, at the Hilton Inn, Lansing, Michigan. For further information write: Dr. Gloria Smith, 441 Erickson Hall, College of Education, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

**Science Career Exploration for Women** by Walter Smith and Kala Stroup includes a series of modules designed to assist science teachers and counselors in exploring with women possible science careers. The volume is available from the National Science Teachers Association, 1742 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009 (\$2.50).

**A National Ethnic Statistical Data Guidance Service Program** has been developed for college instructors, curriculum planners and others who wish to identify or use existing ethnic data resources. For more information write: Data Use and Access Labs, 1601 N. Kent Street, Arlington, VA 22209; (703) 525-1480.

**The Dictionary of Occupational Titles** has been revised to eliminate sexist words as well as age references. The *Dictionary* contains information on classification and definitions of job duties and requirements in the U.S. Copies are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

**Sex Differentials in the Earnings of PhD's** are analyzed in the January 1978 issue of *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* published by Cornell University.

**Scholars interested in Asian Studies**, the status of Asian-Americans, and other racial and ethnic minorities in the social science professions are asked to contact Susan Takata, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. Plans are being made for various activities during the 1978 ASA annual meeting in San Francisco.

**Sex Roles: A Research Bibliography** has recently been issued by the U.S. Government Printing Office. Order no. S/N 017-00422 at \$3.30 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

## Employment Projections, Job Seeking Tips Presented For Undergraduate, Graduate Sociology Trainees

Doris Wilkinson

### Social Science Occupations: Employment Projections

According to recent projections from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, total employment in the United States is expected to increase about 19 percent between now and 1985. Positions for business executives, clerical workers, engineers and scientists are expected to provide more than 50 percent of job openings up to 1985. Several factors which are also applicable to social science occupations account for the demand for workers in these white collar positions. Among these are: (1) replacement needs in organizations where there are existing administrative retirement plans and/or early retirement policies; (2) occupational shifts or transfers; (3) educational upgrading of existing positions; (4) general employment expansion in specific areas; and (5) new governmental emphases. For example, growth in demand for engineers, scientists, and computer analysts reflects greater activities in and emphases on transportation, environmental protection, and energy production. Predictions are that the best opportunities will be in the areas of environmental specialization, medicine, clerical work, computer programming and data processing.<sup>1</sup>

Among social scientists, employment opportunities for sociologists are not expected to grow as rapidly as those for psychologists, economists, and geographers. Graduates holding the doctorate in sociology, or the other social sciences, can anticipate competition in academic settings. Those without the doctorate will encounter difficulty securing university teaching positions. The demand for sociologists outside academe is for those well trained in quantitative methodology and research techniques<sup>2</sup> with advanced statistical and computer skills. Prospects for geographers and economists are favorable in the non-academic job sector. For psychologists, opportunities will be high for those who have specialized in applied areas (e.g., industrial psychology and counseling).<sup>3</sup> The following table shows estimated employment in 1976 and projected average annual openings for social scientists up to 1985.<sup>4</sup>

Social Scientists Average annual openings (Occupational Classification)	Estimated employment	
	1976	1976-85
Anthropologists	3,500	200
Economists	115,000	6,400
Geographers	10,000	600
Historians	22,500	900
Political Scientists	14,000	400
Psychologists	90,000	5,600
SOCIOLOGISTS	19,000	800

At the BA and MA levels, the supply of sociologists is much greater than the demand. Given the general job market picture for liberal arts majors and the extremely keen competition among those majoring in sociology below the doctoral level, the need for career planning, job preparation and selection techniques has increased. This report is designed to be of assistance to those trained in the field and allied specialties (e.g., urban studies, criminology, demography) who are seeking answers to the following questions: (1) Where do I look for a job? (2) How do I go about securing employment information? (3) For what kinds of positions should I apply as a Sociology major? (4) For what kinds of positions do I qualify?<sup>5</sup> and (5) Who needs a sociologist? The latter two questions have public policy, economic, as well as nationwide curricula implications. They suggest exploratory and programmatic directions for departments which train sociologists at all degree levels.<sup>6</sup>

### When Does an Agency Need a Sociologist?

Often a position announced may not specify training in sociology as a prerequisite. Yet the work of the job indicates qualifications related to a knowledge of social research methods and practically oriented social science theory for example. Instructors should be cognizant of this circumstance and identify for students and employers in the non-academic sphere what sociologists can do.<sup>12</sup> College placement officers need to be informed about the skills sociology trainees have. Following are selected job descriptions which represent examples of positions well suited for sociology graduates.

I. **Pollution Control Coordinator:** A position of this type is suited for students with training in sociology who have supplemented their academic preparation with work in ecological and pollution control programs. Occupations such as pollution control specialist, ecology analyst, environmental consultant, can develop into careers.

II. **Management Specialist:** The typical job description for a Management Specialist or Analyst involves problem solving tasks: proposing and implementing plans to solve internal organizational or administrative problems, budget preparation, records management, policy development, review of legislation and even some data processing. Training in Sociology and a solid foundation in research, statistical analysis, and computer programming are essential.

III. **Research Analyst:** Usually a Research Analyst's major responsibilities include developing factual reports and presenting information on which organizations can base decisions. The procedures are basically

the same as those used in academic or contract research: problem formulation; questionnaire construction; classification of raw data; plotting frequency distributions; constructing tables, graphs, and charts to present findings from analyses. The transition from an academic to a non-academic work setting is not difficult for sociology graduates who have had quantitative research training.

See Job Page 7

## Where to Look For A Job

### Placement and Job Referral Agencies

- College Career Placement Offices
- Federal, State and Local Job Information Centers<sup>7</sup>
- Personnel Offices of Industrial Corporations and Businesses
- Placement Services at National and Regional Professional Association Annual Meetings
- Professional Placement Service Agencies<sup>8</sup>
- State Employment Agencies
- U.S. Civil Service Commission

### Non-Academic Organizations

- Advertising Agencies
- Book Stores
- Child Care Centers
- Community Action Agencies
- Commercial Banking Companies
- Courts & Correctional Institutions
- Data Processing Corporations
- Department Stores
- Employment Agencies
- Fund Raising Agencies
- Hospitals/Clinics
- Industrial Corporations
- Insurance Companies
- Public Corporations<sup>9</sup>
- Publishing Companies
- Rehabilitation Centers
- Research Institutes
- Retailing Companies
- Retirement Homes
- Social Service Agencies

### Printed Materials, Documents

- Affirmative Action Register
- Careers in Sociology
- Chronicle of Higher Education
- College Placement Annual
- local newspapers
- Occupational Outlook Handbook
- Occupational Outlook Quarterly
- professional job newsletters and bulletins
- professional magazines which have employment sections
- Sunday employment sections of major newspapers
- SWS Job Market Newsletter
- The Black Sociologist
- ASA Employment Bulletin

## Job Titles, Resource Bibliography Listed For Trainees

continued from page 6

### Types of Job Titles

A number of factors will determine whether one gets the particular job one wants.<sup>10</sup> These include, among others, demand for applicant's skills and training, number of persons applying for the same position, qualifications of applicant, and applicant's success in the interviewing session. Following are selected positions for which the study of sociology, supplemented with other relevant training, is useful. Most of the occupational titles are found in nonacademic outlets—business, industry, government<sup>11</sup> but do not carry the label "sociologist". Many require advanced training and previous work experience. Each job seeker must inventory his or her skills objectively.

### Job Titles For Sociology Trainees

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| -Admission Counselor/<br>Director of Admissions          | -Hospital Aide/Hospital Director  |
| -Affirmative Action Coordinator                          | -Journalist/Reporter  |
| -Alumni Relations Coordinator                            | -Key Punch Operator   |
| -Audiovisual Supervisor/<br>Specialist                   | -Labor Relations Specialist   |
| -Bank Teller   | -Legal Assistant  |
| -Book Salesperson  | -Management Trainee (Department stores and corporations have training programs) |
| -Boy Scouts Professional Worker                          | -Marketing Researcher/Assistant   |
| -Camp Counselor  | -Medical Records Librarian/<br>Medical Records Administrator/Assistant          |
| -Card Punch Operator                                     | -Park & Recreation Program Planner  |
| -College Placement Officer                               | -Peace Corps Volunteer  |
| -Community Planner                                       | -Personnel Management/<br>Personnel Relations Assistant                         |
| -Computer Aide/Programmer                                | -Photographer   |
| -Computer Analyst/Computer Specialist                    | -Police Officer   |
| -Correctional Officer                                    | -Policy Analyst/Policy Evaluator  |
| -Correctional Program Assistant                          | -Probation Officer  |
| -Counselor (Alcoholism, Career, Drug Abuse, Handicapped) | -Proofreader  |
| -Day Care Worker   | -Program Analyst  |
| -Demographer   | -Public Information Specialist  |
| -Department Store Manager                                | -Public Relations Supervisor  |
| -Editor/Editorial Assistant                              | -Recreation Director/Aide   |
| -Educational Therapist/<br>Educational Therapy Assistant | -Red Cross Worker   |
| -Employment Counselor/<br>Interviewer                    | -Registrar  |
| -Environmental Analyst/<br>Planner                       | -Rehabilitation Counselor   |
| -Equal Opportunity Specialist (Employment)               | -Research Analyst/Assistant   |
| -Foreign Service Worker                                  | -Resident Director  |
| -Forestry Aide/Environmental Specialist                  | -Salesperson (Pharmaceutical, computer, etc.)                                   |
| -Girl Scouts Professional Worker                         | -Social Science Analyst   |
| -Grants Officer or Assistant                             | -Social Science Research Assistant  |
| -Group Worker (in social service agency or hospital)     | -Social Service Worker or Aide  |
| -Guidance Counselor                                      | -Statistician/Statistical Assistant   |
| -Health Planner  | -Urban Planner/Urban Analyst  |
|  | -Vocational Development Specialist  |
|  | -Writer/Editor  |
|  | -Writing Skills Teacher   |

### Career Resources Bibliography

<sup>1</sup>*Occupational Outlook Handbook, 1978-79* (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Labor Statistics). Copies of this document may be ordered from the U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Dept. 34, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

<sup>2</sup>John P. Griffin, "The Job Outlook in Brief," *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*, Vol. 22 (Spring, 1978), 2-5, 30.

<sup>3</sup>There is currently a growing interest in Clinical Sociology. An announcement on the formation of an informal network appears elsewhere in this issue of FOOTNOTES. One of the earliest works on this specialty was: Louis Wirth, "Clinical Sociology," *American Journal of Sociology*, 37 (July, 1931), 49-66. See also: John F. Glass, "Clinical Sociology: A New Profession," paper presented at the ASA Annual Meetings, Chicago, September 5-8, 1977.

<sup>4</sup>These data from the 1978-79 *Occupational Outlook Handbook* are summarized in: *Scientific, Engineering, Technical Manpower Comments*, Vol. 15 (April, 1978), 4.

<sup>5</sup>Nelson Foote, "Putting Sociologists to Work," *The American Sociologist*, 9 (August, 1974) 125-134.

Doris Wilkinson, "The Study of Sociology," in D. Wilkinson, *Workbook for Introductory Sociology* (Minneapolis: Burgess Publishing Co., 1968), p. 1.

<sup>6</sup>Grath L. Managum, et al., *Career Education in the Academic Classroom* (Utah: Olympus Pub. Co., 1975).

Doris Wilkinson, "Sociological Imperialism: A Brief Comment on the Field," *Sociological Quarterly* (Summer, 1968) 397-400.

<sup>7</sup>The U.S. Civil Service Commission offers federal employment information through a nationwide network of Federal Job Information Centers. For a directory of these as well as job announcements, write or phone the Civil Service Office in your area. The address for the U.S. Civil Service Commission in the District of Columbia is 1900 E Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20415.

<sup>8</sup>Tom Jackson, "Make Employment Agencies Work for You," in Tom Jackson, *28 Days to a Better Job* (Hawthorn Books, Inc., 1977).

<sup>9</sup>For a Directory of Public Corporations see: *Business World*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (Spring, 1977). Before writing corporations, job seekers should study the *College Placement Annual* and take an inventory of personal skills.

<sup>10</sup>Richard Bolles, *What Color Is Your Parachute? A Practical Manual for Job Hunters and Career Changes* (Berkeley, California: Ten Speed Press, 1973).

<sup>11</sup>"The College Student's Guide to Federal Jobs," *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*, Vol. 21 (Winter, 1977) 30-59.

<sup>12</sup>Doris Wilkinson, "Role of the Academic Sociologist," in *Expanding Employment Opportunities with a Sociology Background: A Guide for Students and Teachers* (Washington, D.C.: ASA Office of Careers, Minorities and Women, 1978).

<sup>13</sup>Source: *Careers in Administration*, Professional Placement Program, State of Minnesota, 1976.

## Foundation Seeks Proposals on Current Values

Proposals aimed at illuminating and assessing the values of contemporary civilization are being solicited by the Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships Program for 1979-80.

(Two sociologists received funding from the 1978-79 program: Beth Bethel, Lander College, for a study of "Black Identity in the Rural South, 1871-1977"; Audrey Borenstein, SUNY-New Paltz, for a study of "The Older Woman as Seen Through Literature and Social Science.")

The focus of the new program will be on "the contemporary experience and its dilemmas as well as long-range perennial and universal human concerns."

Each proposal will be expected to fulfill one or more of the following objectives: (1) illuminate contemporary social or cultural perplexities; (2) search for comparative cultural values in a pluralistic society and world; (3) explore the contemporary relevance of outstanding literary, cultural, historical, and philosophical tradition, and (4) clarify, deepen, or expand the historic meaning and tasks of the humanities.

Some suggested research areas are ideas and concepts in contemporary culture; the humanities in an international context; science, life sciences, technology, and society in the context of humanistic values, the humanities and a changing society; the humanities and the media; and humanistic perspectives on human rights in the contemporary world.

First stage proposals must be received by October 1, 1978, second stage proposals, when requested, by December 15, 1978. Awards ordinarily ranging from \$10,000 to \$15,000 will be announced in March 1979.

For further information contact: Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

## Non-Profit Organizations Fund Sociologists

Twelve sociologists received funding for their research and scholarly activities from private, non-profit organizations this year.

Five sociologists received Guggenheim Fellowships; four received German Marshall Fund Fellowships; two were funded by a joint program operated by the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) and the Social Science Research Council (SSRC), and another received an ACLS Fellowship.

### Guggenheim Fellowships

E. Digby Baltzell, University of Pennsylvania, Political Reform and Cultural Renaissance in Philadelphia, 1947-76.

Howard S. Becker, Northwestern University, Art as a Form of Collective Activity.

Stephen Cole, SUNY-Stony Brook, Studies on the Hierarchy of the Sciences.

William A. Gamson, University of Michigan, Studies on Mobilization for Collective Action.

Martin Rein, MIT, A Comparative Study of Family Income.

### German Marshall Fund Fellowships

Martin Rein, MIT, to complete an analysis of implications for U.S. social policy of family income sources and family policy in Sweden, Britain, and the U.S.

Stein Rokkan, University of Bergen, Norway, for revision and further development of his model of the territorial structure of Western Europe and its implications for political developments in different countries.

Arnold Tannenbaum, University of Michigan, for work with European colleagues in the analysis of information on participative and non-participative industrial organizations in Belgium, England, Germany, Holland, Israel, and Sweden.

Harold Wilensky, UC/Berkeley, for completion of his analysis of the politics of taxing and spending in 19 rich democracies and three communist countries.

### ACLS/SSRC Program

Janet W. Salaff, University of Toronto, Study of Japanese and Modern Chinese. Her award was made by the Chinese Studies Program.

Aleksander Gella, SUNY/Buffalo, The Polish Intelligentsia. His award was made by the East European Studies Program.

### ACLS Fellowship

Andrew A. Beveridge, Columbia University, Cheshire County and Its Provident Institution, 1832-1915.

## Sociologists Receive Grants For Population Policy Studies

Eight sociologists, including three doctoral candidates, received grants from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundation's Research Program on Population and Development Policy in 1977 to conduct studies in six countries.

Sociologists who received awards from the program in 1977 were:

Akbar Aghajanian, Duke University, Fertility and Economic Value of Children: A Pilot Study in Rural Communities of Iran.

Charles Hirschman, Duke University, Population Growth and Labor Underutilization in Urban Malaysia.

Hyo-Chae Lee, Ewha Women's University, Seoul, Marriage and Women's Labor Force Participation in Korea.

Theodore D. Fuller, University of Michigan, Affecting Spatial Patterns of Rural to Urban Migration in Thailand.

Shannon Stokes, Pennsylvania State University, Community Modernization and Individual Reproductive Behavior: A Study of 12 Egyptian Villages.

Doctoral candidates in sociology who received awards in 1977 were:

Jin Ho Choi, Brown University, Determinants and Consequences of Urban to Rural Return Migration in Korea.

Kwaku A. Twum-Baah, Duke University, Labor Underutilization in Ghana: A Micro-Analysis.

Ibrahim A. Rizk, Pennsylvania State University, with Stokes on the Egyptian Village Study.

# ASA Projects Schedule Workshops for Departmental Chairs, New Teachers

Workshops for department chairs and new teachers are planned by the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology during the 1978-79 academic year as the Projects expand their workshop program to service a wider population.

The workshop for department chairs will be held November 9-11 in the Baker Hotel in Dallas, Texas. The workshop for new teachers will be held January 2-5 at a location still undetermined.

The workshop for departmental chairs has been organized because chairs serve as mediators between institutional administration and the process of teaching and because chairs have a significant influence on the use of faculty, the allocation of budgets, and the distribution of rewards and encouragement.

The workshop will focus on such matters as (1) maximizing potential resources in support of teaching; (2) institutional opportunities towards improving classroom support; (3) assisting new faculty to develop and manage their careers; (4) examining the curriculum as a means of improv-

ing the competitiveness of sociology in the marketplace of disciplines; (5) explore available research on the role of the chair; and (6) become acquainted with the data collected by the ASA Projects on various types of academic departments of sociology.

Workshop attendants will also have opportunities for consultations with the workshop staff and informal discussion with other participants as well as to raise issues of their own.

The workshop staff will be composed of Betty Maynard, Southern Methodist University; Bill D'Antonio, University of Connecticut; Fred Campbell, University of Washington; Hans O. Mauksch, University of Missouri; Phyllis Brown, Boston College; Nancy Saunders, San Antonio College; and Peter Bishop, University of Houston-Clear Lake City.

ASA Projects will cover staff expenses and arrange for facilities at the hotel. Participants will pay their own travel and living expenses and a registration fee of \$30.00 to cover materials and supporting equipment.

This workshop, organized by

the Teaching Context Group, will have value for chairs in all types of departments. The Projects recommend that institutions support attendance of the chair plus a second faculty member appropriately selected.

For more information contact Dean Betty Maynard, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275. Application deadline: Oct. 2.

## New Teachers

The workshop for new teachers recognizes the importance of the first year of teaching for further development of a teaching career in sociology.

The workshop for new teachers will assist teachers in (1) preparing syllabus, (2) designing classroom strategies, (3) selecting texts, (4) using films, (5) leading discussions, (6) using games and simulations, and (7) designing tests and other evaluation instruments for a course.

For further information about the new teacher workshop contact Peter Bishop, Department of Sociology, University of Houston-Clear Lake City, 2700 Bay Area Boulevard, Houston, TX 77058; (714) 642-4770.

# Teaching Center Services Cited

*continued from page 1*

Center will now be the responsibility of Lawrence J. Rhoades, ASA Executive Associate for Programs, and his associate, Sue Gorman.

## Teaching

An Advisory Board will be appointed this summer to assist the Executive Office staff to further develop the TRC as a service facility for teachers of sociology.

## Basic Services

Basic services provided by TRC include (1) serving as a repository of information and resources on teaching sociology; (2) answering inquiries regarding the teaching of sociology broadly defined to include curricular and related materials; (3) making teaching resource materials available to sociologists at low cost; and (4) providing materials for literature tables at teaching workshops and professional meetings.

Teaching resource materials available from the TRC are described in the Teaching Resources Available listing which is periodically

revised. The most recent listing contains 37 items produced by the ASA Projects and 12 other units—most of which are not widely known among sociologists. All materials produced by other organizations are sold with direct permission.

During its first 18 months of operations, TRC distributed free or sale material to approximately 5,000 sociologists. The TRC filled 1187 literature orders from sociologists in the U.S. and 10 other countries.

Revenue derived from the literature sales will be used to operate and develop the Center.

To contact the TRC, write to: ASA Teaching Resources Center, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 833-3410.

Although the TRC has been transferred from Oberlin College, the ASA Projects will maintain its office there to continue the development of teaching workshops and the Teaching Resources Group.

The Teaching Resources Group, a national network of sociologists who are knowledgeable in one or more areas of teaching and curriculum development, provides services to undergraduate and graduate sociology departments concerned with curriculum, faculty and departmental development related to teaching.

# 11 Undergraduate Teachers Awarded NEH Fellowships

Eleven sociologists received 1978 fellowship awards in two continuing programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities for teachers of undergraduates.

Two sociologists received their awards from the Fellowships in Residence for College Teachers program while the other nine received awards from the Summer Stipends program.

Recipients of the Residential Fellowships are Natalie E. Rosel, New College of the University of Florida, Sarasota; and Cynthia G. Shoenberger, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.

Recipients of the Summer Stipends awards are Nancy Chodorow, UC-Santa Cruz; David Zaret, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis; Anne Foner, Rutgers College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick; William B. Helmreich, CUNY-New York; Samuel Heilman, Queens College, CUNY-Flushing; Ruth Murray Brown, Oscar Rose Junior College, Oklahoma; Nona Glazer, Portland State University; William M. Minter, Durham, North Carolina; and Francis P. Naughton, Kean College of New Jersey.

The Residential Fellowships are available to teachers of undergraduates in the nation's two-year and four-year colleges and universities who want to improve their knowledge and understanding of the subjects they teach.

Summer stipends provide each recipient with \$2,500 for two consecutive months of concentrated study and research during the summer of 1978. These stipends are intended to support independent and scholarly work in the humanities, and are awarded to college and university teachers and others working in the humanities who have proposed projects of high quality and value to the humanities.

## Comment on Teaching Sociology

John Rex, Professor of Sociology, University of Warwick and former chair, British Sociological Association, wrote a series of articles for *New Society* on "The Trouble with British Sociology". One of the articles (May 25, 1978) on the pressures on sociology teaching was initiated by this striking paragraph:

"Sociology is at once the most important, the most troublesome, and the most dangerous subject in the university curriculum. I call it one of the most important because, however much we may protest that it is value free, it is the subject which, by exposing the structure of social relations and social systems, raises fundamental questions of justice with which universities ought to be concerned. It is troublesome because it challenges too readily received tradition and puts simplistic discussions about policy questions into comparative perspective. It is dangerous because it enters into a field which is partly claimed by ideology and the political ideologist may all too easily seek to pass off his product as sociology, seeking to use the university as a means of establishing his political as well as intellectual hegemony."

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## Report of Executive Officer

# Dynes: Relates Executive Office Functions to ASA Constitution

To write an annual report after nine months in office is very appropriate. Three of us, Doris Wilkinson, Larry Rhoades, and myself, joined Paul Williams and Kathy Bond just prior to the 1977 Annual Meetings. We feel, at times, that we have completed this year in just nine months. The complexities of the Office are difficult to communicate. We have worked out a flexible division of labor, localizing responsibilities without isolating concerns. Doris Wilkinson has been engaged in compiling and disseminating data on the demography of the profession, gathering information on non-traditional career opportunities and providing career resources, as well as providing resource materials and data on the distribution of minority and women sociologists. Larry Rhoades has centered his work on FOOTNOTES, the Teaching Project and its newsletter, and the formation of social science policy within the Federal government. Paul Williams has the responsibility for the Minority Fellowship Program and all of its implications. Kathy Bond has responsibility for gathering information on funding opportunities and research regulations.

We talk to one another individually and collectively, perhaps even more than our "small" departments. We share ideas and tasks, as well as the common feeling that there is much to do and so little time to do it. Part of what we have done is reflected in this year's issues of FOOTNOTES, but this only partially records our activities.

In the Constitution of the ASA, the objectives of the Association are stated "to stimulate and improve research, instruction, and discussion, and to encourage cooperative relations among persons engaged in the scientific study of society." While no one classification system conveys adequately the range of activity of the Executive Office, research, instruction and discussion are

clearly major clusters of activity and will be used here as organizing principles.

### Research

A major activity of the Association is the publication of our six journals, the Rose Monograph Series, and *Sociological Methodology*. Behind each of these activities are editors and editorial boards, and reviewers. Responsible for all of these activities is the Committee on Publications chaired by Jeffrey Hadden. These publications outlets report research findings from hundreds of our members each year.

In FOOTNOTES, we have tried to report on funding opportunities, support for fellowships, news of new programs and other items useful to the research concerns of our members. In May we printed for the first time a complete analysis of social science funding opportunities in the 1979 Federal budget. We are working on a booklet on funding sources available to sociologists which should be published next year. We have tried to keep members informed on legislation affecting research and the Association has created a Committee on Research Regulation, chaired by Otto Larsen, to provide oversight for these concerns. In addition, Council, after an evaluation of past experience, has enthusiastically continued the small grants program of the Problems of the Discipline. These modest grants facilitate intellectual exchange among scholars. Several members, including Joseph Monane, have indicated willingness to provide future support for the program through their gifts.

### Instruction

The Association receives impetus from the various inputs of the ASA Teaching Project. This complex project, chaired by Hans Mauksch, has had an important impact on the Association. One of these impacts has been the development of a Teaching Resources Center which is being moved to the Executive Office this summer. TRC currently distributes 38 documents of interest to teachers of sociology and this year has filled over 1000 orders and distributed free materials to thousands of sociologists in almost every state and 16 foreign countries. In addition, this year the Project has held nine independent workshops, eight workshops initiated by various institutions, and some 14 workshops in conjunction with state, regional and national meetings. At the ISA meeting in Uppsala in August, there will be a special session on "The Teaching of Undergraduate Sociology".

This year the *Teaching Newsletter* has been published in the Executive Office and has gone out to 2000 persons each of the six issues. In addition, teaching concerns and news of the activities of the Project and of the Section on Undergraduate Teaching are carried regularly in FOOTNOTES.

### Discussion

Much of our collective discussion comes in the context of the Annual Meeting which is also a concern of the Executive Office throughout the year, working in support of the Program Committee. FOOTNOTES, of course, is a major medium of exchange of information among our members. Through Letters, Contact, Open Forum, Meeting Calendar, and Call for Papers, we have tried to reflect the diverse concerns of our membership with different kinds of information.

We have also tried to point to neglected areas. This year we made a major effort to direct attention to the non-academic side of sociology. We have developed materials regarding career alternatives and ways to expand

employment opportunities for PhDs as well as providing information on career opportunities for undergraduate and graduate student sociologists. We have provided data and other resources for minority and women sociologists. We plan in the future to direct attention to concerns of sociologists in different work and institutional settings. We have tried to strike a more informal note about the Association and the Executive Office by the introduction of a new column, INTER NOS.

Too, the Council has authorized the mockup of a new publication which would aim at translating our specialized vocabularies into a common discourse. That experimental issue will be out in early fall. While aimed at our members, the new journal could aid our communication about the nature of sociological activity to a larger public.

The other part of the Constitutional mandate is to "encourage cooperative relations among persons"—part of this task is "external relations" and the rest is "internal relations".

### External Relations

Since the Executive Office is located in Washington, we try to keep contact with a variety of government agencies and bureaus. In particular, the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Mental Health are two important sources of funding for sociologists. In addition, the National Institute of Mental Health, the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education, the National Science Foundation, and the Lilly Foundation provide funding for current ASA projects. Sociology is relevant to a variety of agencies and we try to keep informed of developments important to sociologists.

Sociology and sociologists are involved in many different types of networks. We are a member of the American Council of Learned Societies, with some 40 other associations with humanistic concerns. The Executive Officers of the various Washington-based social science associations join together in the Consortium of Social Science Associations. In the larger scientific community, we are involved with the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. With the higher education network, we have been involved with the Office of Education, National Institute of Education, the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, and the American Council on Education. Members of the Executive Office have represented the Association at the Mid-South, Southern, Eastern, Pacific, Mid-West, North Central, and D.C. Associations and will represent the ASA at the meetings of the International Sociological Association in Uppsala, Sweden. We maintain contact with the American Association of University Professors and the American Civil Liberties Union.

We also try to keep up with the international social science developments through UNESCO, ISA, and with other sociologists around the world. We have frequent international visitors at the Executive Office and help them make contact with their peers among our members. We answer many letters from around the world about graduate education, employment possibilities, and concerning scientific networks and publications. The various networks established by the Committee on World Sociology, chaired by Ruth Useem, have been useful in these international career endeavors.

### Internal Relations

Many of our tasks involve facilitating the activities of Council, the various Committees of the Association and its other activities. In addition to our solid week of committee meetings at the Annual Meetings, we have attended 23 meetings of 17 Committees and Council, mostly on weekends.

Council created a new Committee on the Profession, chaired by Richard Hill, which met for the first time this year. It will act as a coordinating committee for the activities of the new Committee on Research Regulation, the Committee on Professional Ethics, and the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching. The Spivack Award Selection Committee gave its first set of awards, announced in the May issue of FOOTNOTES. The Travel Grants Committee evaluated over 200 applications and made over 30 grants for the ISA meetings. We assemble and collect information and data which are of special concern for the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology, the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, and the Committee on Expanding Employment Opportunities. We collect information for Council to help it in its decision making process. We try to provide contacts for persons attempting to develop sections or informal networks, such as "clinical" sociology.

In connection with careers, we have distributed many thousands of copies of *Careers in Sociology*. We have held an employment workshop on civil service at the Executive Office and we are planning others. We are working on materials useful for careers. We anticipate the development of a Directory of Sociologists in Non-Academic Employment and we are developing, with other social science associations, a pilot program in Continuing Education for Applied Social Scientists. We have submitted a grant proposal for a two term summer research institute on Quantitative Methods and Applied Statistics especially for minorities and women.

In connection with the Minority Fellowship Program, we currently have 81 Fellows and 41 graduate institutions across the country. The Program is guided by an ASA committee, chaired by Lloyd Rogler, which sets policy and selection procedures. A major program such as this requires considerable funding and constant effort to obtain that funding. While we have had several proposals approved which would strengthen the Program, funding has not been forthcoming. It is very unlikely that a new cohort of Fellows can be started in the Fall, and future funding will have to be allocated to maintaining support of persons already in the program. Paul Williams has spent much time and experienced much anxiety in maintaining the present funding level. The program continues to be an important aspect of the Association activity.

Throughout the year, we have valued the leadership provided by the Officers and by Council as well as the important contributions which have been made by the various Committees. Council, in particular, has had to struggle with some important issues, both intellectual and emotional. We appreciate the leadership provided by Amos Hawley, President, Alice Rossi, Vice President, and James F. Short, Jr., Secretary, and we look forward to next year when Tad Blalock and Charles Glock assume their positions of leadership. Joan Huber, Lewis Killian, Pamela Roby, and William Foote Whyte have completed their three-year terms on Council. Turnover constantly provides a reminder that bib-

liographic references are also interesting and capable people. One of the satisfactions of the Executive Office is to work with our members who give time, energy, and thought to the activities of the Association. I owe a personal debt to Hans Mauksch, my predecessor, whose enthusiasm for the Association and whose commitment to sociology was exceeded only by his courtesy to me in the transition.

We have all valued the cooperation of the administrative staff at the Executive Office, so capably orchestrated by Alice Myers, Administrative Officer. The staff here is experienced, capable, and good humored—they have to be since they have 15,000 "bosses". Two that work most closely with the professional staff should be singled out. Jan Astner acts as secretary to Council as well as to the Executive Officer, and Sue Gorman handles the work of Doris and Larry as well as advertising and displays at the Annual Meetings. While we may forget to thank them each day, we can partially make up here.

I would be remiss in a report to the Association of not looking to the future. The membership of the Association has been relatively stable over the last several years. The activities of the Executive Office have increased. The current staff is well utilized, busy, and efficient. We all take seriously the responsibility of managing well the resources of the Association. Most of the essentials for the activities of the Association—paper, postage, travel, salaries, taxes, utilities, printing, telephone, etc.—are increasing in cost due to inflation. In the future, this means we will need to seek new resources just to continue current activities. To develop new directions "to stimulate and improve research, instruction, and discussion" will require even more. While there is no immediate financial crisis, we shall, in the near future, have to ask and answer the question, "What is our continued collective commitment to the advancement of the discipline and the profession?"

Russell R. Dynes,  
Executive Officer

## Wanted: Historical Materials

Any materials which deal with the history of the American Sociological Association. The Executive Office has for a long time been assembling materials—correspondence, etc.—which relate to the past activities of the Association. In particular, there is interest in materials relating to the Officers, Council, various Committees and any other activities of the Association. Only when an Association ages gracefully can it be consciously reflective about its roots.

In addition, the Executive Office would be interested in the location of existing archives at universities which currently have materials which would have relevance for the Association. This would help the Executive Office make referrals to scholars who frequently make inquiries of such location.

Please communicate any information or materials you might have to: Russell R. Dynes, Executive Officer, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

## ASA FOOTNOTES

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# What Do You Do in the Executive Office? An Empirical Answer

Russell R. Dynes

Elsewhere in this issue are the reports of the President, Secretary, and Executive Officer on various activities of the Association. That is only one part of the activities of the Association. Much of the effort of the Association is so routinized that we forget about it. Most of it is carried on by the administrative staff who are introduced in this issue. They may have to be introduced to the members but not to the Association since many of them are long time and experienced members of the staff.

Periodically, some member asks "What do you do in the Executive Office?" and means it as a serious question. In the best empirical tradition, this is a partial answer.

Each day, we

- answer 75 phone calls
- get 200 letters and packages
- write, type and mail about 50 individual letters.

Each month, we

- get about 800 checks (mostly small) and write about 300 checks (mostly large)
- keep our accounts in 182 different budget categories so we can determine cash flow, prepare future budgets and facilitate the yearly audit.

During the year, we

- print 5,000 copies of a *Members Directory* containing 15,567 names and addresses, listed alphabetically and geographically (172 pages)
  - print 2,000 copies of a *Directory of Departments* containing information on 1,929 institutions with address, phone number, name of chair, number of faculty, undergraduate majors, and graduate students (104 pages)
  - print 3,000 copies of the *Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology* containing information on 229 graduate sociology departments, including listing of content specialties and faculties as well as information on the graduate program of each (296 pages)
  - print 90,000 copies of *Careers in Sociology* (19 pages)
  - print 3,000 copies of *Journal of Health and Social Behavior Index*, Vol. 1-17, 1969-76 (98 pages)
- We PREPARE, COMPOSE, PRINT, MAIL 3,960,000 pages.

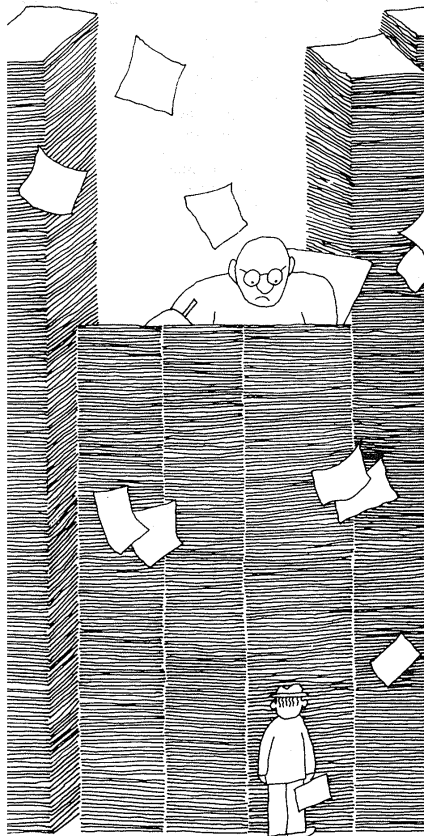
During the year, we

- publish six journals, *FOOTNOTES*, and the *Employment Bulletin*. (The journals are actually printed in Albany, New York and the editorial work is done by various editors around the country. The Executive Office handles subscriptions, mailing lists, advertising, and the business end.)
- print 17,000 copies of the *American Sociological Review*, six times (994 pages)
- print 4,500 copies of *The American Sociologist*, four times (264 pages)
- print 9,200 copies of *Contemporary Sociology*, six times (868 pages)
- print 4,000 copies of *Sociology of Education*, four times (358 pages)
- print 4,500 copies of *Social Psychology*, four times (490 pages)
- print 4,600 copies of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, four times (416 pages)
- print 14,500 copies of *FOOTNOTES*, nine times (100 pages)
- print 4,200 copies of the *Employment Bulletin*, monthly (63 pages)
- print four Newsletters for each of 18 Sections (average 8 pages)
- print 2,000 copies of *Teaching Newsletter*, six times (96 pages)

We PREPARE, COMPOSE, PRINT, MAIL 31,607,770 pages.

For the Annual Meeting, we

- work with the Program Committee notifying session organizers, collecting program information, etc.
- work out arrangements and room assignments for three plenary sessions, 14 thematic sessions, eight didactic sessions, nine professional workshops, 149 luncheon roundtables, 113 informal discussions, and other regular sessions making a total of 212 sessions. In addi-



tion to program sessions, there are two business meetings, sessions and business meetings for 18 Sections, organizing meetings for two Sections in formation, eight Editorial Board meetings, 47 Committee and Council meetings, and meetings of at least 18 other groups.

- work out arrangements so that
 

1,578	participants
238	Committee members
110	Section members
170	Editorial Board members

2,121 persons can be scheduled with minimum of conflict

- print 14,500 copies of the Preliminary Program (228 pages)
- print 4,000 copies of the Final Program (228 pages)
- print 5,000 copies of the Annual Proceedings (207 pages)
- duplicate 25 copies of 244 papers to be sold (average 20 pages)
- print 15,500 copies of four different registration cards
- print 400 copies of the Program Organizers Manual (8 pages)

We PREPARE, COMPOSE, PRINT, DUPLICATE, MAIL 5,440,400 pages.

In connection with membership, we

- print 25,000 member dues renewal forms twice
- print 15,000 coupon listings for other journals
- print 30,000 copies of price lists for ASA materials, four times
- print 15,000 copies of subscription renewal forms
- print 5,000 applications for membership
- make about 600 address changes and 80 name changes on mailing lists
- correspond with a number of members who pay their dues twice. We ask them if they would prefer to pay a year in advance or to have a refund. (Most of these members are forgetful rather than charitable.)
- fill 2,369 back orders in six months for members who do not pay dues on time. Each late membership requires individual attention and first class postage for journals "missed". Because of late payment, in January we make

1,200 special orders, 353 in February, 288 in March, 268 in April, 160 in May, and 100 in June.

For the various Committees, we

- arrange for 26 meetings of 18 Committees of the Association during the year involving 224 members. These are in addition to those held at the Annual Meetings.
- duplicate materials to assist various Committees, e.g., Minority Fellowship, Spivack Award, Publications, Council (15,200 pages)

For mailing out information over the year, we

- prepare 222 mailing lists of 23 different subgroups of the Association containing 1,032,804 names.

For ASA elections, we

- print 9,000 election ballots which we send out with two envelopes
- usually have a runoff election so we print another 9,000 election ballots which we send out with two envelopes
- usually have a referendum on some issue or another so we print another 9,000 ballots which we send out with two envelopes
- have someone else count the various ballots.

During the year, we

- give 326 permissions to quote from ASA publications and return half of any fees to 276 authors
- mail 7,000 copies of a subscription notification of the *Teaching Newsletter*
- mail 3,000 copies explaining the Minority Fellowship Program to various individuals and institutions
- mail out application materials to 500 persons who inquire about MFP and 100 letters explaining lack of eligibility
- mail out quarterly checks to 81 Fellows and semi-annual checks to 41 institutions for tuition payment
- mail out *Fellows' Newsletter (Different Strokes)* twice a year (approx. 8 pages)
- mail out 250 copies of *New Directions in the Graduate Education of Minorities* (80 pages)

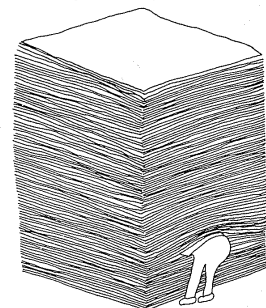
During the year, we

- maintain an inventory of 20,000 back issues of various journals and fill 3,000 back orders
- work only occasionally on the ASA archives to get them ready to go to the Library of Congress.

During the year, we

- try to respond to member inquiries with dispatch and efficiency and to member complaints with courtesy
- send out material with commas misplaced, hyphens dropped and words misplaced
- get blamed for printer's delays and Post Office problems
- work in a nice old house on N Street Northwest, built in 1887. The house requires periodic maintenance and constant cleaning. We occupy 8,800 square feet in 29 rooms located on four floors and a basement.

This gives you some idea of what goes on at the Executive Office. Since one of the major outputs is paper, over 42 million pieces, we do make the assumption that our membership reads it. We have not calculated this paper output by individual member but it is probably higher than your waste basket.



Illustrations by Carol in *A Report of the Commission on Federal Paperwork*

## ASA Staff: An Introduction By Person and Job Activities

Several official reports in this issue express appreciation to Alice Myers, ASA Administrative Officer, and "her loyal and devoted staff" for the services they have rendered to the Association during the past year.

Well, you all know Alice Myers, but how much do you know about "staff"? How many are there? Who are they? What do they do? To answer some of these questions, a tour of the Executive Office is in order. Such a tour will allow us to define the concept, "staff", in very concrete terms.

If you visit (phone or write) the Executive Office, the first person you will likely meet is Maggie Beale, who became Maggie Tesner in July. Mrs. Tesner is our receptionist, but she also answers most incoming calls ("American Sociological"), while handling the mail, special orders and supplies.

As you proceed through the foyer into the first office, you see Midge Miles. Mrs. Miles is our administrative assistant or Alice's right-hand woman. You have probably come in contact with her if you have been on an annual program, been nominated for an office or a committee, been elected to a position in a Section or served as a newsletter editor.

Proceeding down the hall to the rear of the first floor, you find the Ruckel sisters. Jo Ann is in publication services. She sits in front of a computer terminal typing copy for all those pages produced by the Executive Office and reported elsewhere in this issue. She also does the *Employment Bulletin* and the layout for such publications as the *Guide to Graduate Departments*

### Preparing List Of Researchers On Western Europe

A list of American sociologists actively engaged in research on Western European societies is being compiled by the Liaison Committee for Western Europe, a subcommittee of the ASA Committee on World Sociology.

The Liaison Committee is mandated to develop and enhance collaboration and communication between American sociologists and their counterparts in other countries.

If you are engaged in research on Western European societies, please send the following information to Edward A. Tiryakian, Coordinator, ASA Liaison Committee for Western Europe, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706:

1. Country or countries where you are conducting research.
2. Sociological theme or themes of your research.
3. Method(s) used in your research (e.g., survey research, participant-observation, interviewing, historical-archival, etc.).
4. Writings stemming from your research, including those in active preparation.

of *Sociology, Directory of Members, Directory of Departments, Annual Programs, and Abstracts.*

Jude is classified as a secretary, but she is really our utility infielder. Besides handling reprint permissions and part of the annual program such as roundtable luncheons, didactic seminars, and xeroxing meeting papers, she puts her fingers into any holes that may be developing when the work flow starts spilling over the dam.

### Second Floor

A rather long, magnificent, oak-paneled staircase carries you to the second floor where you meet two other staff members—Jan Astner and Sue Gorman.

Ms. Astner, soon to be married, is secretary to the Executive Officer. She handles his correspondence, appointments and phone calls. In addition, she attends meetings of Council and has the enviable chore of preparing Council minutes.

If you are not an advertiser or exhibitor, you did not have much of a chance to meet Mrs. Gorman in the past. Even her work on *FOOTNOTES* keeps her in the background. That situation has recently changed. She now serves as secretary to both Executive Associates, and soon will be involved in the operation of the Teaching Resources Center.

### Third Floor

Another staircase takes you to the third floor where you meet Martha Rios, Telza Pippin, Sarah Clement, and Sharon Gray. Ms. Rios is the keeper of our finances. She keeps our financial records, prepares for audits, invests funds, and, most importantly, writes paychecks.

Mrs. Pippin keeps track of your current addresses so that you will receive your Association mailings. She updates computer files on members and subscribers.

Mrs. Clement is membership secretary. You probably met her when you wanted to join the Association, changed your membership status, joined a Section, or made some other change in your membership status.

Mrs. Gray is our subscriptions secretary. You come into contact with her when you subscribe to a journal, change your selection of journals, or complain that you have not received your journals or are receiving the wrong ones.

John Carter, our lone male on the staff, resides in the basement where he manages the postal services. He can be found in the mail room preparing to mail back issues of journals and special orders of other publications, or among the stacks looking for past issues of publications or shelving the latest issues.

If you have not met these staff members yet, you will have a chance to meet most of them during the Annual Meeting in San Francisco in September. When you do, it would be nice to let them know that you appreciate the "loyal and devoted" service they have provided to the Association over the years.

## Minority Fellowship Program

# First Ph.D. Fulfilling Its Promise

Just as continued federal support for the ASA Minority Fellowship Program appears to be waning, its first PhD is concretely fulfilling the promise of the program by pursuing an active professional career that encompasses the worlds of academia and public affairs.

Celestino Fernandez became the first graduate of the ASA program and the youngest Mexican-American in the U.S. with a PhD when he received his degree from Stanford University in 1976 at age 26.

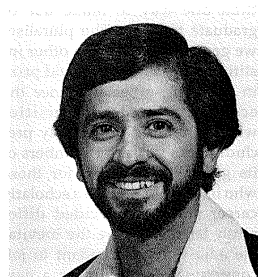
He began his full-time career with an appointment as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Arizona. He quickly expanded his responsibilities by becoming Assistant Chair of Mexican American Studies, a member of the Committee Considering New Directions for the College of Teacher Education, a member of the departmental graduate admissions committee, and a participant in the faculty-student dialogues honor program.

Last summer, he served as a research fellow at the Center for the Study of Culture in Education at the University of San Francisco, where he also directs an evaluation project of the EdD program in bilingual curriculum and instruction.

### Scholarly Activities

The research interests Fernandez developed during his graduate school days in the sociology of education, minority/ethnic relations, and cross cultural/comparative sociology are evident in his publication record.

*Bilingualism in Higher Education*, a book he edited with J.R. Llanes, Associate Dean of the School of Education, Eastern Michigan University, is in press. Several articles and chapters such as "Chicano Perceptions of High



Celestino Fernandez

School and Chicano Performance," "Schooling in the Borderlands: Neglect, Inequality and Cultural Conflict," and "The Chicano Experience in Education: Current State of the Field", are forthcoming or published. In addition, he continues to edit *Atisbos: Journal of Chicano Research*, a post he assumed as a graduate student.

His scholarly interests have not prevented him from being active in public affairs. Fernandez has served as a consultant to a school district and a law firm and as a participant in the National Policy Conference on Bilingualism in Higher Education. A recent grant from the Arizona Council on the Humanities and Public Policy will allow him to present a series of six panel discussions in southern Arizona on "Undocumented Immigrants, Public Policy and Mexican Americans."

Fernandez has also maintained an active role in professional associations. He belongs to the ASA, the Caucus of Chicano Sociologists, the ASA Section on the Sociology of Education, the Pacific Sociological Association, the National Association for Bilingual Education, the Sociology of Education Association, and the Southwestern Social Science Association. He has served on the program and audit committees of

the Pacific Sociological Association, but the committee assignment which probably has the greatest meaning to him is his current membership on the ASA Minority Fellowship Program Committee:

"In my opinion," Fernandez said, "the Minority Fellowship Program is the single most important program supported by ASA. It gives minority students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds the opportunity to acquire a graduate education and to participate as productive members in our civilization."

Reflecting on his past association with the program, Fernandez said, "Being an ASA Fellow is like a vote of confidence. It is recognition by the principal body of sociologists in the U.S. It is like saying, 'We believe in you, support you, and have confidence in your ability to complete a graduate program in sociology.'"

For a native of Mexico and a naturalized U.S. citizen who learned English in a California elementary school, dropped out of junior college, and returned with support from wife, family, and fellowships, that must have been a reassuring feeling.

## Minority Program Facing Reductions

The number of Fellows in the ASA Minority Fellowship Program will sharply decline during the 1978-79 academic year if the currently assured funding level is not increased.

Paul Williams, Program Director, said the assured funding level for next year is a little more than \$300,000 in basic and supplemental grants. The funds will be furnished primarily by the NIMH Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs with part of the basic grant supplied by the National Institute of Education.

At this funding level, only 46 of the 56 Fellows in the program will continue to receive support and almost half of them will be supported at lower levels. Twenty-three new Fellows selected to enter the program next year will not be funded.

Another twenty-five Fellows were dropped from the program this year because of the three-year limitation on the fellowship. A request to waive this limitation is awaiting final approval.

Williams said the \$130,000 supplemental funding from NIMH represents about one-third of the requested amount. He also said NIMH has recommended for funding ASA applications for support of a new training program in Applied Sociology and for a five-year extension of the current fellowship program, but actual funding is still problematic.

## Proposals Wanted: Health of Children

A request for research grant applications on patterns of behavior that enhance as well as adversely affect the health of children has been issued by the Center for Research for Mothers and Children of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Proposed research may seek to (1) identify the precursors of good health habits and those factors that may help the individual maintain such habits; (2) understand the processes and causes underlying the development, maintenance, and termination of behaviors detrimental to health, or (3) identify processes common to many forms of harmful behavior as well as research that focuses on factors specifically related to smoking.

Research is encouraged on the effects of family variables, peer groups, societal influences (such as media, and institutional prohibitions and sanctions), and sociocultural group membership on children's positive and nega-

tive health behavior.

Testing intervention methods designed to develop and maintain healthy behaviors or to prevent or terminate detrimental behaviors is of high programmatic interest.

Applications should be submitted on form PHS 398, which is the regular application for the traditional research grant, and which is available in the business or grants and contracts office at most academic and research institutions.

The original and six copies of the application must be received before 5 p.m. Eastern time, November 1, 1978, by Application Receipt, Division of Research Grants, National Institute of Health, Room 240, Westwood Building, Bethesda, MD 20014.

For further information on this RFA, contact: Josephine D. Arasteh, RFA Officer, HLF, CRMC, NICHD, Room 7C18, Landow Building, 7910 Woodmont Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20014; (301) 496-6591.

# Suggestions Given to ASA for Facilitating Non-Academic Careers

continued from page 1

series, is limited to the range of responses received to the following two questions: What can the ASA do to facilitate the careers of sociologists in your setting? What can the ASA do to improve the application of sociological knowledge to societal issues?

The range of responses to "facilitating careers" centered on (1) integrative mechanisms; (2) legitimization of alternative career lines; (3) socialization in graduate training; (4) development of additional positions; (5) increasing participation in government affairs; (6) determining skills required in the positions; (7) dissemination; and (8) educating prospective employers.

The range of responses to the "application of sociological knowledge" clustered around (1) public policy formation; (2) dissemination; (3) organizing a matching function; (4) emulating other disciplines; (5) sponsoring workshops.

## Facilitating Careers

The extremes on the "facilitation" question were represented by a researcher in a private institute who said, "Frankly, the ASA as presently constituted and run serves my needs very well indeed," and by a policy and financial consultant who doubted that anything can be done by the ASA to facilitate careers in his setting.

Other respondents felt the need for change. For instance, the need for greater integration and visibility were addressed as follows:

*Executive in a non-profit research organization:* "I would suggest that the ASA might adopt an affirmative action policy toward nonacademic sociologists, directing persons responsible for appointments to search for nonacademics in the same way that they are now asked to search for women and nonwhites."

*Administrator in a public institute:* "Feature reports of our research at ASA meetings and in ASA journals. Require abstracts for meetings rather than full papers as is done in other sciences."

*Administrator in a national center:* "Perhaps hold a series of seminars or devote a section of the annual meetings to an interchange between the two breeds. The agency by which I am employed has an academic and intergovernmental affairs function which has long attempted to facilitate such an interchange. In fact, that's part of my job."

## Alternative Career Lines

The legitimization of alternative career lines produced the following extensive comments:

*Executive of a private foundation:* "I do think the Association can help make its membership aware that the process of seeking and pursuing a non-conventional career path involves many problems, some of which are exacerbated by those in scholarly positions who look down on such decisions, or pity those souls who live and work outside the academy, or simply believe that scarce graduate training has been wasted. Early on students should be told, and faculty

should believe, that there is more than one way to make use of graduate training. The pluralism we generally applaud in other institutional realms we should prize in our own, especially since the economics of the universities which produced us recently precluded jobs for larger numbers of its graduates. Further, for those who have embarked on a scholarly career and have decided differently later, there are the inevitable adjustments attendant to job conversion. To decide on a new type of job (and career) should not necessarily mean retreat. Colleagues can play a significant role in helping to make the transition positive."

*Center director in a public institute:* "ASA could work to change the attitudes toward and incentives to applied research within the discipline. Discussing non-academic positions because of a job market squeeze ranks it just above waiting tables and pumping gas. Economists are far more likely to see these positions as equal options and to consider social issues worthy of their best minds."

*Senior research scientist in private institute:* "Many things: (a) encourage departments to broaden their evaluation criteria for faculty work and their degree requirements for graduate students; (b) encourage all employers to provide more job flexibility; (c) either include much more applied work in the existing journals or start a new journal of applied research; (d) publicize applied research opportunities such as the current crying need for sociologists to do social impact assessments, etc."

## Graduate Training

The alternative career theme continues, but is more directly related to graduate training in the following comments:

*Director of a research unit in state government:* "The types of thing which the ASA could do have already begun. The first is to have approved the establishment of a section within the ASA on sociological practice. Second, I think the survey of sociologists in non-academic settings is a useful first step, but I would like to see this updated and done more comprehensively so that those people who are interested in moving into non-academic settings may have a better feel for who the people are, their number, their interests, and be able to more easily get in contact with them....Third, I would like to see more departments of sociology having courses on research methods taught by adjunct faculty who are employed in a variety of public and private research settings. I think that such courses whether they are interested in meeting the challenges, and in many instances, the compromises, necessary to effectively carry out research in a non-academic setting. Fourth, I think that its incumbent upon those teaching sociologists, particularly in what are generally considered the top twenty departments, to see non-academic settings as appropriate

placement for all students not just the lesser students completing their programs. It is important that the sociologists in many of the traditional departments be made aware themselves of the opportunities that lay outside the academic circles and encourage, or, better, do not discourage some of the better students to move into these areas."

*Researcher in a national laboratory:* "There are some specific items the ASA might consider to facilitate non-academic careers. These include (1) development of guidelines for graduate training in non-academic employment; (2) public recognition for graduate departments and other centers of excellence that prepare people for non-academic employment in sociology; (3) notification of visiting appointments and faculty/staff exchange opportunities in FOOTNOTES and the *Employment Bulletin*; (4) invitation of non-academic sociologists and possibly professionals from other related fields to offer didactic seminars, roundtables, etc., at professional meetings."

*Administrator in a national institute:* "ASA might encourage remote-site graduate training for sociologists to expose them to problem-solving settings. Perhaps clinical residencies might be useful."

*Senior fellow in a public institute:* "Encourage university sociology departments to exclude from graduate training persons who do not have a minimum period of training and employment in a service occupation."

## Additional Positions

The development of additional positions in the federal government produced the following responses:

*Head of a research unit in a center:* "What ASA can do is promote the development of professional sociology positions within the federal government. In attempting to hire sociologists I was struck by the lower salaries and the minimal roles for sociologists in the federal civil service structure. In fact, to bring many sociologists into the system, it was essential that we first justify a 'psychologist' position, and translate sociological qualifications within this profession, then hire a sociologist. Essentially sociologists are not valued within a system which would benefit greatly from the profession."

*Administrator in the federal government:* "ASA might lobby for the recruitment of urban interns and others in the GS 184 series rather than their recruitment as 'program analysts', 'social scientists', or in other nondescript titles. It is a mistake to assume that the formal organization of civil service titles, job specifications, and tables of organization are less real than the informal organization of interpersonal networks. When push comes to shove in the dynamics of bureaucratic competition, it may make quite a difference in a time of reorganization how your 'contract' with the Federal government

reads. In any case, GS 184 designates the profession of your successor in the job while the 'flexible' nondescript title does not."

*A statistician in a national center:* "One problem with the state of affairs in government (at least in the Federal statistical agencies, which has been the totality of my experience) is that there is no recognition of the importance of 'conceptualization' or conceptualizers. Apart from what is seen as 'technical'—which in my situation is 'statistical'—the substantive and conceptual approach is 'common sense'. It is very challenging to think how the importance of conceptualization might be advanced (and with it, the status of sociologists) in the Federal government agencies."

## Government Affairs

Comments on participation in government affairs outlined an increasingly active role for the ASA:

*Researcher in a national institute:* "There is much that ASA could do: (1) lobby for more support of social science, both in governmental grants programs and in intramural research. (2) Be aware of pending legislative and administrative inroads on freedom of research, and intervene to make the appropriate people aware of their potential consequences for research. (3) Make known to higher officialdom and the pertinent Congressional committees the potential contributions of sociologists, to enlarge job possibilities."

*A statistician in a national center:* "A number of activities can be suggested here on the part of ASA staff: (1) Meeting with agency heads, identifying and describing the talent pool relevant to his agency in locating prospective job candidates. This means (among other things) translating sociological talents into a prototypical position description which conforms to Civil Service standards for particular job series, and which could be adopted by the agency with little effort or modification. For example, the statistical agencies could use qualitatively oriented sociologists/ethnomethodologists if they only realized it. (2) Attend Congressional testimony and budget hearings on selected agencies. (3) Relate to an agency's oversight/advisory committee. (4) Form advisory committees. The American Statistical Association has an advisory committee to the Bureau of the Census, and another advisory committee to what used to be the Statistical Policy Division of OMB and is now the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards of the Department of Commerce. Perhaps the American Sociological Association could form an oversight committee on social indicators to OFSPS as a way of giving them a toehold to all statistical agencies, inasmuch as OFSPS plays a superordinate role over the various statistical agencies....In addition, the ASA national office could be a source on contacts of persons in town: colleagues and non-sociologists as well, including Hill-types. D.C. is the type of town in which you

need to know whom to contact. The ASA can offer me the sociological equivalent of cocktail parties."

## Additional Suggestions

The remaining suggestions proposed a survey of sociologists in non-academic positions, disseminating information about sociological research and findings, and educating bureaucrats:

*Director of evaluation in a state agency:* "The ASA could be helpful in (1) conducting research to learn the different skill and experience needs that would enhance the career prospects of sociologists working in various non-academic settings and (2) making this information available to graduate departments to incorporate into their education programs."

*President of a private research firm:* "Survey existing opportunities in alternative careers and report them; develop circuit-rider workshops in graduate and undergraduate settings to develop awareness of alternatives; make curriculum development recommendations; broker an employment information exchange service."

*Newspaper reporter on metropolitan daily:* "I think spreading the word about sociological findings and research so that it is available to the media, would be a good one. We have to make us more visible, and through that define our uses—research, consulting, resources, expert witnesses—to the media."

*Study specialist in a government bureau:* "The ASA could help in the education of the bureaucracy toward what sociologists can and should do (ethics, etc.)."

## Application of Knowledge

One respondent, president of a private research organization, does not want the ASA involved: "It is not up to you. Get us into the organizations and sociological knowledge will be applied. No offense, but professional organizations that want to apply professional knowledge often develop rather interesting interpretations of what knowledge is available for dissemination and the applications that are considered appropriate. Ask any educational psychologist. Please tell ASA to stay out of the business." Another respondent, a senior research scientist at a private institute, simply said: "Get sociologists working on practical problems."

A number of comments related the need to disseminate sociological knowledge to the formation of public policy.

A number of comments dealt with the formation of public policy, the need to disseminate sociological knowledge and the relationship between policy and dissemination:

*Statistician in a federal center:* "The ASA should attempt to develop the capability of having input into legislative activities (e.g., testify before committees, confer with Congressional aides) on matters of professional interest, using in-town sociologists

# Ways to Improve Application of Sociology to Societal Issues

continued from page 12

to help pick the situations in which to intervene, and using academics to write white papers, developing a sociological position."

*Director of program evaluation in a state agency:* "One idea I am personally in favor of is for the ASA to take an informed, and a more forthright stand on a number of important social issues of the day. While I can appreciate that the diversity of opinion on the part of ASA members often makes this difficult, such action helps the wider public appreciate that we do have a position on these issues—such as the energy crisis, the prison system, welfare and that each has been the result of systematic research concerning the problem. It is unreasonable to expect that the public and policy decision-makers will look favorably upon a collection of diverse papers, reflecting different perspectives on a given social issue, when they can turn to more comprehensive, and equally professionally competent studies done by research groups that have more direct policy relevance."

*Researcher in a national institute:*

"I'm not sure that ASA, per se, can do much, other than: (1) try to develop better mechanisms to translate what goes on at our conventions and is printed in our journals into materials comprehensible to an informed public; (2) provide expert witnesses for Congressional hearings."

*Director of a research unit in a state government:* "I would like to see the ASA develop a Public Policy Committee which would be charged with the responsibility of responding for the organization, with appropriate organizational safeguards, to issues that are raised in the political arena for which either there is sufficient empirical information to take an empirically based position or to take the initiative to point out those issues for which decisions are premature given the absence of knowledge plus providing some indication as to how the modicum of necessary information might be compiled within existing time and budget constraints."

*Senior fellow in a public institute:* "I was going to say 'damn if I know'. However, an idea does

occur to me. There are a few sociologists who seem to have a talent for communicating to the general public and to governmental policy-makers. They should be identified and their methods studied carefully. And they should be encouraged to talk. Not long ago I ran into an account of a discourse (by a colleague) in which she (expressed the opinion) that the important thing is to talk about important matters and talk as much and as frequently as possible. Sociologists should take heed. Our best talkers ought to be out there talking. That's the only way that the general public is going to be influenced by sociological knowledge."

*Researcher in a national institute:* "It is probably efficacious for sociology to begin formulating what it considers to be the costs and consequences of societal issues for the entire society. In our thinking, most of us tend to confine consequences of important social issues to particular groups. That is, we believe discrimination affects only those discriminated against, that poverty affects only the poor, that family instability affects only the single parent families, and so on. If the consequences of these kinds of issues were drawn out in a way that their consequences for the entire society were more clearly understood, our knowledge might more quickly find its way into policy. Indeed the ASA might consider the creation of task forces to spell out what these far-reaching consequences are."

*Administrator in a private research bureau:* "I see as the main contribution which ASA can make the dissemination of information which will stress the strengths of the discipline in defining and researching social policy issues, monitor and press for the inclusion of sociologists on pertinent task forces, among congressional witnesses, and various advisory bodies and give visibility to those of our professional activities (national and international) which reflect policy-relevant concern-

s....Better visibility and a better image of the discipline among non-sociologists strikes me as the key issue at this time."

## Matching Function

Two respondents saw the need to develop an intelligence and matching function that would search out government needs and bring these needs to the attention of appropriate members of the discipline:

*Research sociologist in a public institute:* "Keep close tabs on government needs that sociologists might contribute to and put government staff in touch with appropriate sociologists. An intelligence and matching function by the ASA. This would get more sociologists in a position to consider how they might apply sociological knowledge to societal issues. The problems must somehow come to the attention of the sociologist and I am confident there will be significant sociological contributions."

*Administrator in a national center:* "Maintain contact with federal agencies and offices. Perhaps establish a liaison committee to do so and apprise the membership of areas to be addressed through the research process."

## Additional Comments

Other respondents drew attention to the need to emulate other disciplines, the relationship bet-

ween key persons in sociology and government agencies, the sponsorship of workshops, and the development of networks.

*Policy and financial consultant:* "Emulate the economists. Do whatever it is they do to sell themselves as the indispensable adjuncts of power and policy."

## Regulations for Research on Children

The last opportunity to comment on the regulations being proposed by DHEW to govern research on children ends September 19.

Comments received up to September 19 will be considered in the writing of the final version of the regulations which were published in the Friday, July 21 issues of the Federal Register, page 31786.

Comments should be sent to: Dr. Katherine Duncan, Office for Protection from Research Risks, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20014. Copies of the regulations are also available from her.

## Inter Nos

Washington is the world of action while the Academy is the world of thought. By mistake, I occasionally have had a thought since I have been here—particularly about the social sciences and its involvement in the Federal government.

—A long time ago, in Graduate School, I read the entire volume of Ogburn's *Recent Social Trends*. That fat volume was social science input into the governmental process during the 1930's when government was small and slim. Today, the government is much fatter and the social science input much slimmer.

—It is my impression that there were proportionately more sociologists in the federal establishment in the 30s and 40s. Today, economists have been innumerable in great numbers. Perhaps they will inherit the earth. If so, can they pay the inheritance tax?

—This year I served as a senior consultant *pro bono* (for non-Latin scholars, it still means no pay) on the President's Reorganization Committee for Federal Emergency Preparedness. I learned more than they learned from me. Among other things, I learned you have to know the history of legislation in a particular area and the rationale for its emergence and change. Most sociologists view legislation as impediments to freedom and progress, not as an aid to understanding social process.

—I also learned that the optimism as to future social science funding reflected in the May FOOTNOTES can be quickly tempered by Appropriations Committees. Budgets are not money. Proposition 1 which is more basic than Proposition 13 is that cutting social science appropriations is a good way to "save" money. Not many people care. At times, even the researchers don't care enough to provide a final report or to communicate their findings or to consider how it is relevant to anything. That makes it as hard to defend social scientists as well as social science.

—Support for social science funding, particularly basic research, is not a constitutional right but a slender reed which few cultivate and many can damage. Among those who do damage are social scientists who assume that funding is a right.

—Testifying at a Congressional hearing is like a PhD oral before a very large committee but with few clues to the theoretical stance of each of the members. Congressmen do ask ontological and epistemological questions but expect pragmatic answers in return. Often sociologists can't give them so they flunk.

—Perhaps we need to emphasize bilingualism in graduate education to develop skills in another language to relate to the "outside" world. There is a lot going on in the outside world.

—We usually are critical of those who communicate easily and suggest that simplification of complex ideas is wrong. Does this mean obtuseness is right? Juanita Kreps recently suggested that reading a sociological treatise on work usually has the same appeal of a 12-hour shift in a sweatshop.

—In Washington, if you want to see rare species, such as pandas, you go to the Washington Zoo. There are no cages for sociologists there. I've checked. I have run into a few, and some good ones, in the wilds of various agencies. Often they don't carry the name but still maintain the identity. But why aren't there more? As the King used to say to Anna, "That's a puzzlement?"—RRD

## Wisconsin Association Plans Teaching Workshop at Meeting

A workshop co-sponsored by the Wisconsin Sociological Association and the ASA Teaching Projects will be part of the 1978 WSA Meetings at the University of Wisconsin—Stevens Point, October 20-21. The regular program Friday, October 20 will be followed by the workshop beginning Friday evening and ending Saturday mid-afternoon.

Topics will include teaching innovations, curriculum develop-

ment, course evaluation, research on teaching, teaching tools, literacy in sociology, and others. The format will mix plenary sessions, roundtables, demonstrations, and panels.

Bob Wolensky, UW-Stevens Point, one of the workshop coordinators, said, "Wisconsin has many fine colleges and universities where excellence in teaching is valued and rewarded. The workshop will provide an opportunity to enhance our abilities and identities as teachers." Bill Maryl, UW-Milwaukee, the other coordinator, sees the workshop as "a forum where recent developments in teaching sociology can be discussed, and the skills and abilities of the membership can be shared."

Hans O. Mauksch, Project Director, will be the keynote speaker and a resource person. Other project resource people will include Paul Baker (Illinois State), Nancy Wendlandt Stein (Normandale Community College in Minnesota), and Ted Wagenaar (Miami of Ohio). The bulk of active participation will come from WSA members.

WSA members are encouraged to send specifics on their participation to Bob Wolensky at UW-Stevens Point or Bill Maryl at UW-Milwaukee. The final program for the meetings and workshop will be available in early fall from general program chairperson Kirby L. Throckmorton, UW-Stevens Point.

### The Section on Methodology Announces a Training Institute in Connection with the Annual Meeting

#### Exploratory Data Analysis: An Overview

Samuel Leinhardt  
Professor of Sociology  
Carnegie-Mellon University

Gaea Leinhardt  
Research Associate  
Learning Research and  
Development Center  
University of Pittsburgh

Sunday, September 3, 1978  
Continental Parlor 8, San Francisco Hilton  
1:00 - 5:00 p.m.

All members of the Association are invited to attend the session at no charge

# Collaborative Effort Develops Model for Future Cooperation

continued from page 1

handling the coordination with the Congressmen and their aides as a part-time member of the Kostmayer staff.

The specific objective of the collaboration is to approach the unemployment problem from a different route by developing legislation which would assist employee or employee-community organizations toward purchasing the plant and thereby maintaining jobs.

Since Congressmen Kostmayer, McHugh, and Lundine introduced H.R. 12094, "The Voluntary Job Preservation and Community Stabilization Act," last March, it has picked up more than 50 co-sponsors and attracted the attention of Senator Russell Long, Chairman, Senate Finance Committee. Public hearings may begin on the bill in the House this summer.

## Collaboration Begins

The collaboration began when Whyte and two other Cornell professors, Jaroslav Vanek and Richard Schramm, met with Congressman McHugh of their District in late 1976.

Whyte said, "What I had in mind was different from a traditional lobbying effort, seeking to persuade the Congressman to support a predetermined position, and it did not involve simply offering to write a law that McHugh might introduce into Congress.

"We explained that we had observed the potentialities for saving jobs through transfer of ownership, and we were convinced that legislation to support these efforts could be important. At the same time, we told the Congressman that we had not worked out our ideas in detail.

"We proposed to establish a collaborative relationship with the Congressman in which we could work with a member of his staff toward the writing of legislation. On the basis of our research, we would feed in ideas and information, and his staff member would furnish the congressional experience, expertise, and legislative research needed to put the ideas into the form of a bill."

McHugh brought Lundine into the project because of his experience with employee ownership of companies while mayor of Jamestown, New York. Whyte in-

## Leaflet Available On Information Act

A leaflet is available which outlines the process by which access to federal government information can be obtained under the Freedom of Information Act.

The leaflet covers the making of a request, going to court, exempted types of information, costs involved, sample letters and other pertinent legislation.

Copies of "The Freedom of Information Act: What It Is and How to Use It" can be obtained by sending ten cents for each copy to: Freedom of Information Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 19367, Washington, D.C. 20036.

terested Blasi in the project because it fit with his kibbutz research and Kostmayer joined the project because he is interested in measures that promote, stimulate and support voluntary citizen community action.

## Problems Encountered

Several problems developed during the collaborative effort. The addition of Kostmayer and Blasi to the project solved one of them. Whyte explained, "While most of the work of information gathering and production of ideas was concentrated during this period around Cornell, it became clear that we could not move such a complicated project ahead in Washington unless we had someone there to coordinate activities and devote a significant part of his time to our project." Kostmayer committed a major portion of Blasi's time to the project and Blasi emerged as the coordinator with Congress.

Another problem was the time demands on Congressmen and their staffs. This was solved by bringing the Congressmen to Cornell for a day during the summer recess. Staff members were brought to Cornell for a week for the first drafting of the bill rather than to try to take a fraction of their time over an extended period.

A third problem was compiling sufficient information on which to base the drafting of the legislation. Whyte solicited information and ideas from a wide range of people interested in employee ownership around the country. In addition, he consulted with professors at Cornell and formed a task force of six students to work with him dur-

## Organizations Elect Six Sociologists

Six sociologists were honored last spring for their contributions to science and the professions by being elected to membership in three prestigious organizations including the American Institute of Architects.

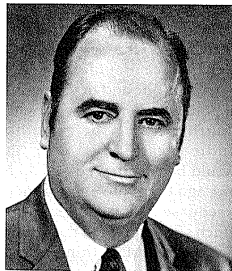
Suzanne Keller of Princeton University and Robert Gutman of Rutgers University were honored by the architectural profession for bringing social science to the aid of the profession in the community.

Keller has written numerous articles and reports on the behavioral impact of new buildings on communities. Gutman has pioneered the study of the relationship between environment and behavior and is known for his ability to help students gain insight into the sociology of housing.

Other sociologists honored were:

Harold H. Kelley, UCLA, the only sociologist elected to the National Academy of Science this year.

Leslie Kish, University of Michigan, and Charles Westoff, Princeton University, were elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Another sociologist, Ronald P. Dore, University of Sussex, England, named a foreign honorary member.



William Foote Whyte

ing the fall semester as part of his course on Systems of Labor Participation in Management.

## Outcomes of Effort

One of the outcomes, of course, is passage of the bill in 1979. But, even if that does not happen, Whyte believes some important results have already been achieved.

He said, "Even if the bill does not become law in 1979 or at any other time, our efforts so far have achieved one important result. We have taken an issue on the fringes of public attention and made it a matter of serious concern for the Congress of the United States.

"When I say that 'we' have done this, of course I am including the Congressmen and their assistants as well as those who have worked with me at Cornell. This has been a collaborative effort in every sense of the word. While on occasion I was able to persuade the Congressmen or their assistants to change their position on one point or another, there were also a number of occasions when they persuaded me that what I had in mind was not workable. Therefore, what we have come out with so far is not a simple compromise that waters down research ideas to make them politically palatable. I am satisfied that H.R. 12094 is a superior instrument, in terms of social theory as well as in terms of practical politics to what would have resulted if I had had full

power to write every word of the legislation myself."

Whyte continued, "Our new model seems to have attractive payoffs both for the academic world and for Congress. As professors, students, and people around the community have been pitching in to provide ideas and information for H.R. 12094, we have been adding to the intellectual excitement of the Cornell campus. I found it very challenging intellectually to force myself to go beyond customary academic hypotheses and propositions, to translate research findings into legal clauses designed to guide and influence the behavior of government administrators, of workers and their leaders, of local office holders and community people.

"Finally, we have been developing a new model for relations between Congress and the academic world. There is nothing new in the involvement of professors in advisory roles with the federal government, but these consulting relationships in the past have generally been confined to the executive branch.

"The value that the Congressmen are getting out of this project can be estimated better when we know the ultimate fate of the Voluntary Job Preservation and Community Stabilization Act, and in any case the Congressmen are in a better position than I to judge what they have gotten out of the relations."

However, one of the efforts of the collaborative relations was to provide the three Congressmen, without any dollar cost to them, with an enormous amount of staff work at Cornell and at other places around the country and around the world, Whyte said.

## Generalizability

Addressing the extent to which the congressional experience could be generalized, Whyte said, "Perhaps we were just lucky to be able to establish relations with

three such able and imaginative Congressmen as Kostmayer, Lundine, and McHugh, and we were equally fortunate in the quality of the assistants with whom we worked (Joseph Blasi and Chip Brewer for Kostmayer, Ruth Knight and Mary Eccles for Lundine, and Gary Bombardier for McHugh). On the other hand, many observers have noted a rapidly growing 'new breed' of Congressmen who are reaching out for new ideas and new information and have a high degree of intellectual ability in the handling of increasingly complex problems. There has also been a very rapid growth in the number of staff assistants allocated to Congressmen, and these tend increasingly to be people with strong academic backgrounds and a keen interest in new ideas and information."

Whyte also thinks that the position, "that of the part-time philosopher to the Congressmen," occupied by Blasi on the Kostmayer staff offers a greater opportunity for interaction between Congress and the academic world.

Whyte said, "The fact that Blasi's contract with Congressman Kostmayer freed him from the unpredictable and heavy pressures of handling the regular business of the congressional office gave him the opportunity, not available to a full-time assistant, to study and reflect upon a single project over a long period of time. This suggests that other members of Congress might wish to consider establishing that role within their own offices, and other faculty members might be interested in such part-time Washington assignments."

Whyte concluded, "We have established a pilot organizational model for the linking of research and the generating of ideas and the processing of information into congressional legislation. I believe this model can be applied and extended to other congressional offices, if we in the universities can learn how to establish the linking relationships."

## NSF Facing Large Budget Cut

A more than \$40 million cut in the National Science Foundation research budget for fiscal 1979 approved by the House of Representatives will slice most deeply into the two directorates most directly related to the social sciences.

The budget cut will not take effect unless it is approved by the Senate and signed into law. Final Congressional action will probably occur in late summer.

If the reduction is made, the largest dollar and percentage losses will be felt by the following directorates: Applied Science and Research Applications and the Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences.

The Applied Science budget will drop \$18.9 million from \$67 million to \$48.1 million or about 28%. The Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences will lose \$9 million, dropping from \$158 million to \$149 million or 5.7%.

Other expected reductions are

Mathematical and Physical Science and Engineering, \$268.3 million to \$260.7 million; Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth, and Ocean Science, \$227.3 million to \$220.9 million; and Scientific, Technological, and International Affairs, \$24.3 million to \$23.6 million.

The House, however, increased the Science Education budget from \$77.6 million to \$82.6 million.

The action is variously attributed to the dubious value of basic research, questionable research projects in the more esoteric areas of the biological and social sciences, the need to inject some fiscal sanity into the support of basic research, basic science has regained the ground it lost a decade ago, and the Administration's decision to expand basic research support through mission agencies.

## Clinical Sociology Network Launched

A Clinical Sociology Network is being started for sociological practitioners and others interested in applying sociological thinking to personal and social change. To get on the mailing list for the first newsletter write: Roger Straus, PhD, 3400 Cottage Way, #202, Sacramento, CA 95852. In addition to the newsletter, several informal and luncheon roundtable discussions are being scheduled at the ASA annual meeting in San Francisco. There will also be an informal meeting of the network to be announced at the convention. For further information contact: John Glass, 4242 Wilkinson Avenue, Studio City, CA 91604.

# ASA Conducts Referendum on Site of 1980 Meeting

A referendum is being conducted by the ASA this summer to determine the meeting site location for the 1980 Annual Meeting.

The referendum was approved by ASA Council during its June meeting by a 7-6 vote.

In early July, voting members were sent a ballot, a summary of previous Council action, and pro and con statements written by Council members concerning the issue. (See below.) The response deadline is August 10.

Voting members have been asked to choose between meeting in Atlanta or moving the 1980 meeting to an ERA state.

Results of the referendum which will be binding on the Association will be published in the October issue of FOOTNOTES.

Throughout the past year, Council has spent a considerable amount of time discussing the ERA and its implications for the Association. In addition the Executive Office has received a volume of mail concerning various aspects of the issue.

## Summary of Council Actions

For background information:

—in the business meeting at the ASA Annual Meeting, September 1977, a resolution was referred to Council:

"...that ASA...vote to withdraw its 1980 convention from Georgia unless the Georgia legislature ratifies the ERA."

*Motion:* "That Council take no action on this resolution. Carried."

See FOOTNOTES, December 1977.)

—in the January Council meeting, the following actions were taken:

*Motion:* "That a membership referendum be called on whether to move out of Atlanta to a state where ERA has been ratified. Defeated."

*Motion:* "That ASA announce publicly that the scheduling of any future meetings or conventions will not occur in states which have not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment, assuming ERA is still an issue at the time of the arrangements, and that a communication of this go from the President of the ASA to the legislative heads of every state which has not ratified ERA. Carried."

*Motion:* "That ASA not hold its 1980 meeting in Atlanta. Defeated. (For—6; Against—7)"

*Motion:* "That Council reconsider the Atlanta decision at the next meeting, and that further information be obtained. Carried."

(See FOOTNOTES, April 1978.)

—in the March Council meeting, the motion to reconsider was on the agenda:

*Motion:* "That ASA not hold its 1980 meetings in Atlanta. Defeated. (Yes—8; No—9)"

—in the June Council meeting, a motion to reconsider a motion defeated in January was made:

*Motion:* "That Council reconsider a membership referendum. Carried."

*Motion:* "That a binding membership referendum be called on whether to move out of Atlanta to a state where ERA has been ratified. Carried. (Yes—7; No—6)"

On that basis, this referendum was mandated.

## Council Statements

### Reasons Why the ASA Should Stay in Atlanta for Its 1980 Meeting

Where we stand as individuals on the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution is not the issue—most members of the ASA favor the ERA. The issues are, rather,

**The Constitutional Issue:** The Association is a professional/scientific organization. Its objectives are these (Constitution, Article II): "...to stimulate and improve research, instruction, and discussion, and to encourage cooperative relations among persons engaged in the scientific study of society." It should be involved in public decisions only when there is an evident case that the professional/scientific interests of the Association are at issue. Even if there is a near unanimity in support of the ERA and the importance of it for ASA members as individuals, withdrawal from Atlanta on this issue is an inappropriate action for the Association. There are adequate avenues for citizens' concerns without bending the Association for this purpose. The ASA is based on assumptions that rational discourse, education, and persuasion are the appropriate ways to resolve disputes. We ought not engage in coercion, for which we have neither mandate nor expertise.

**The Legal Issue:** Unlike most of the organizations that have decided not to schedule their meetings in non-ERA states, our Association is under contract for the Atlanta meeting. A contract is a legal document. There is some risk, probably small but immeasurable, that the ASA could be sued for breach of contract. Such a suit, win or lose, might bankrupt the Association. A contract also carries the good faith of the Association, which would not wish to be seen as a body that cannot be counted on to honor its commitments. The ASA Council, like many other organizations, has voted to select no future convention site in a non-ERA state so long

as the amendment is at issue. The issue before the members of this referendum involves specifically the question of honoring or not honoring a contract.

**The Tactical Issue:** The purpose of withdrawal from Atlanta is to affect the vote of the Georgia legislature on ERA. This action needs assessment in terms of its goal: Will it work? The answer is that it will not. Atlanta's legislators and business community already favor ERA—but the Georgia legislature is rural-dominated. Its members respond to their constituents, not to outsiders. Further: to coerce innocent parties (the hotel owners) in the hope that they will coerce others (the rural legislators) who are offending one's values and interests is a crude and immoral policy.

**The Regional Issue:** The Association has never met in Atlanta, the capital city and cultural center of the South. For decades we could not because of racial segregation. Now that this block is removed, it would be unfortunate indeed if another arose to replace it. A meeting in Atlanta will be a great boost to sociology in the South, and will give sociologists in the numerous regional colleges, many of them blacks, a rare opportunity to attend the Association meeting.

**The Racial Issue:** The gains in peaceful race relations in Atlanta, in the strength of black institutions, and in the status and participation of blacks, have been enormous. As a result, the city is a focus of special pride among American blacks, to whom withdrawal may be a special blow. If we withdraw from Atlanta in 1980 because of ERA policy, ought we not withdraw from other cities that operate under policies repugnant to various among our members. Where do we draw the line?

**Special Note:** The three presidents of the ASA who have had the benefit of Council discussion on this issue have all concluded that the interests of the Association are best served by meeting in Atlanta. They are the immediate past president, Milton Yinger, from the Mid-West; the current president, Amos Hawley, from the South; and the president-elect, Tad Blalock, from the Far West.

### Reasons Why the ASA Should Move to a State That Has Passed the ERA

The ASA Council has already endorsed the principle that no meetings shall be scheduled in the future in states that have not ratified the ERA. Now the issue is whether the ASA should move its presently scheduled 1980 meetings from Atlanta. Five ASA past presidents, the four 1978 presidential candidates, the Midwest, North Central, and Eastern Sociological Societies and the Board of Directors of the SSSP have strongly urged the ASA to cancel the Atlanta hotel contract.

Indeed, the SSSP will not meet in Atlanta regardless of the ASA decision. The Pacific Sociological Association has renegotiated the site of its 1979 meetings from Las Vegas, Nevada, to Anaheim, California.

The Women's Movement has made the ratification of the ERA a decisive issue. The ASA, we feel, should contribute to achieving the goal of legal equality for women by refusing to meet in states that

have not ratified the ERA. Furthermore, this issue has deep moral, political, and professional salience for many of our members. If we meet in Atlanta, they will be torn by their commitment to the principle of equal rights and their desire to attend the ASA meetings. Many members will refuse to attend a meeting in Atlanta. A vote to withdraw from Atlanta is a vote to support equal rights and to respect the strong feelings of a large portion of our membership.

## Six Sociologists Selected As Woodrow Wilson Scholars

Six sociologists have been given an opportunity to blend their scholarly activities with public concerns through a residential period in the nation's capitol as Woodrow Wilson Scholars.

The sociologists are James Lang, Vanderbilt University; Paolo Prodi, University of Trento, Italy; Gladys and Kurt Lang, SUNY-Stony Brook; Denton E. Morrison, Michigan State University; and Simon Schwartzman, Instituto Universitario de Pesquisas de Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

As Wilson Scholars these sociologists will spend four months to a year in residence at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

Lang who is with the Latin American Studies Center at Vanderbilt is concluding a year's residency which he devoted to Portuguese colonization in Brazil from initial settlement to independence.

Prodi will arrive in October to begin a 10-month study of the development of absolutism in the Papal States and the organization of the Holy See in the counter-Reformation as prototype of the early modern state.

Lang and Prodi received fellowships from the Center's Division of Historical and Cultural Studies which is especially concerned with relating the concerns of the humanities, liberal and creative arts to contemporary life.

Gladys and Kurt Lang will also arrive in October for a nine-month study of the media and public opinion in a political crisis. The Langs receive their fellowships from the Division of Social and Political Studies which is designed to accommodate proposals in the fields of government and international relations, jurisprudence, sociology, economics, anthropology, psychology, and related disciplines.

Morrison began a year's residency last March to work on appropriate technology—a proposal for a study of new directions in environmentalism. He received his fellowship from the Environmental Studies Program which welcomes projects that examine the premises of environmental conservation, regulation, and politics, both nationally and internationally.

Fellowships are also offered by three other Center programs: The

Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies for advanced research on Russia and the USSR; the Latin American Program for advanced research on Latin America and the Caribbean; and the International Security Studies Program for projects on decision making, bureaucratic interaction, threat perception, and the use of history as an instrument of policy analysis.

The Wilson Center was established by Congress as a living institution to honor the memory of our twenty-eighth president by promoting a fruitful relationship between the world of learning and the world of public affairs.

Deadline for the next round of selections is October 1. For information and application materials contact: Wilson Center, Smithsonian Institution Building, Room 321, Washington, D.C. 20560; (202) 381-6247. Eligibility is limited to the postdoctoral level.

## Recommendations For Review Boards To Be Published

The National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research will publish its recommendations for new guidelines for Institutional Review Boards on September 1.

Interested persons may comment on the Commission recommendations before they are translated into proposed regulations by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and for a period of sixty days after the publication of proposed regulations by DHEW in the Federal Register.

Copies of the Commission recommendations will be available from the Public Information Office, National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects, Westwood Building, 5333 Westbard Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20016; (301) 496-7526.

Comments should be directed to: Office of Research Risks, National Institutes of Health, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20014.

## Meeting Calendar

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

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

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

**September 4-8.** *American Sociological Association*. 73rd Annual Meeting. San Francisco Hilton Hotel. Theme: "Societal Growth: Processes and Implications".

**September 4-9.** *Eighth International Congress on Criminology*. Lisboa Penta Hotel, Lisbon.

**September 18-21.** *30th Institute on Hospital and Community Psychiatry*. Muehlebach Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri. Sponsored by the American Psychiatric Association. Theme: "Quality Amidst Constraints: Creative Use of Limited Resources".

**October 5-7.** *Conference on Urban America: Latin America and the United States*. University of Missouri, Kansas City. Includes sessions on planning for the future in the United States and Latin America, and the urbanization of Mexicans in Mexico and the U.S. Sociologists scheduled to participate are Susan Eckstein, Leonardo Estrada, Gary Howe, and Peter Singlemann. Contact: Shirley Harkess, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

**October 6-8.** *North Central Sociological Association*. Fall Retreat. Kirkmont Center near Bellefontaine, Ohio. Contact: Leonard Cargan, Department of Sociology, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435. Phone: (513) 873-3145 or 873-2666.

**October 6-8.** *New York State Sociological Association*. 126th Annual Meeting. Co-sponsored by SUNY-Farmingdale and Dowling College. Contact: Anand Sinha, NYSSA President, SUNY-Farmingdale, Farmingdale, NY 11735 or Ashakant Nimbark, Program Secretary, Dowling College, Oakdale, NY 11769.

**October 18-20.** *National Conference on Energy and the Future of America's Communities*. Tulsa, Oklahoma. Contact: Bruce Carnett, Metropolitan Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, 616 South Buxton Avenue, Tulsa, OK 74119.

**October 19-20.** *National Conference on Youth, Alcohol and Social Policy*. Sheraton National Motor Hotel, Arlington, Virginia. Contact: Gail Dickersin, Conference Coordinator, Health Education Foundation, 600 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Suite 452, Washington, D.C. 20037.

**October 19-22.** *National Council on Family Relations*. 40th Annual Meeting. Philadelphia Sheraton Hotel. Theme: "Family Policy: Putting Priorities Into Action." Contact: NCFR, 1219 University Avenue Southeast, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

**October 19-22.** *Third Annual Conference on the Current State of Marxist Theory*. Red Feather Institute for Advanced Studies in Sociology, Livermore, CO 80536.

**October 27-28.** *Illinois Sociological Association*. Annual Convention. Allerton Hotel, Chicago. Contact: Dorothy Lee, Program Director, Department of Sociology, Illinois State University, Bloomington, IL 61701, or Bill Brandt, Convention Chair, Suite 426, 15 Spinning Wheel Road, Hinsdale, IL 60521.

**October 27-29.** *Society for the Scientific Study of Religion*, meeting jointly with the Religious Research Association and the Association of Professors and Researchers in Religious Education. Hotel Sonesta, Hartford, Connecticut.

**October 30-November 1.** *First European Forum on Organization Development*. Eurogress in Aachen, Germany. Contact: Gunther Sachs, Congress Project Management, Letzter Hasenpfad 63, D-6000 Frankfurt/Main 70, Federal Republic of Germany.

**November 3-4.** *Florida Association of Sociologists Conference*. West Palm Beach. Theme: "The Uses of Sociological Knowledge". Contact: Richard E. Yinger, Program Director, The Exosociology Institute, 6120 Ranches Road, Lake Worth, FL 33463.

**November 3-5.** *Society for Social Studies of Science*. Annual Meeting. Indiana University, Bloomington. Contact: Nicholas C. Mullins, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401.

**November 5-8.** *Fourth Annual National Conference of the Professional and Organizational Development Network in Higher Education*. Tulsa, Oklahoma. Contact: Mary Lynn Crow, Executive Director, POD Network, Suite 2, Library Basement, University of Texas, Arlington, TX 76019.

## Personals

The College of the Bahamas, Nassau, is seeking donations of books and journals for its library. Donors must be willing to pay postage. Send books and journals to: Miki Becker, Coordinator of Counseling, College of the Bahamas, P.O. Box N 4912, Nassau, Bahamas.

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The Sociology Department of Randolph-Macon College, a small, church-related liberal arts college, is in the process of enlarging its journal library. For this reason, we are interested in acquiring back issues of *ASR*, primarily issues from the past twenty to thirty years, excluding 1977. While we are unable to pay the full cost for the journals, we are willing to pay transportation and provide a receipt usable for tax deduction. Before sending the journals, please contact: Stephen R. Merritt, Department of Sociology, Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, VA 23005.

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Selling first 37 volumes of *ASR* for \$220. One issue missing in Vols. 2 and 3. All but three issues hardbound. P.O. Box 17844, Tucson, AZ 85731.

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Interested in purchasing second-hand backsets of periodicals published in sociology. Will buy complete or shorter runs and sometimes even single volumes. Interested in such publications as *American Sociological Review*, *The American Sociologist*, *Sociology of Education*, *Sociometry*, *American Journal of Sociology*, *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, *Rural Sociology*, *Sociological Abstracts*, *Sociological Analysis*, *Sociological Review*, *Urban Studies*, *Human Organization*, *Journal of Human Relations*, *Current Sociology*, *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*, and *British Journal of Sociology*. Contact: Swets & Zeitlinger V.V., Backsets Department, Heerweg 347b, 2160 AH lisse, The Netherlands.

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We want to buy your old journals, especially in the field of sociology, economy, management, statistics, etc. Send lists to: Mapleton House Books, Inc., 112 Crown Street, Brooklyn, NY 11225.

## New Publications

*Human Studies: A Journal for Philosophy and the Social Sciences*—a new quarterly journal that represents the spirit of the phenomenological and existential approach to the human sciences. Editor is George Psathas, Department of Sociology, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215. Examination copies of the first issue may be requested from Psathas or the publisher, Ablex Publishing Corp., 355 Chestnut Street, Norwood, NJ.

*Case Analysis: In Social Science and Social Therapy*—a new quarterly journal concerned with the demonstration of methodological, substantive and theoretical developments in case studies of social policies and social therapies. Editor is Kenneth H. Ives, United Charities of Chicago. Publisher is Progresiv Publisher, 401 East 32nd, #1002, Chicago, IL 60616.

*Humanities in Society*—a new quarterly journal concerned with the history and role of the humanities in our time, with the relation of the humanities as academic disciplines to the professions, with translations of cultural studies from languages other than English, and with reviews and essays concerning single works or areas of scholarship in one discipline or profession that have methodological or practical consequences for others. Address all communications to *Humanities in Society*, 303 Doheny Memorial Library, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

*Essays on the Sociology of Parsons*—a felicitation volume in honor of Talcott Parsons published by the *Indian Journal of Social Research*. For details write: G.C. Hallen, Editor, B-47 Shastri Nagar, Meerut, India or to Hans Nag-paul, Department of Sociology, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH 44115.

*Red Feather Institute*—two new papers, "Field Work in Marxist Social Science," by Y. Michael Bodemann and "The Status of Children in Advanced Capitalism," by J. Timothy Diamond and Judith A. Dilorio. These papers are available free as part of the *Transforming Sociology Series* from The Red Feather Institute for Advanced Studies in Sociology, Rt. 1, Livermore, CO 80536.

*Bibliography on Mainstreaming of Exceptional Students in Public Schools*, containing over 900 entries summarizing literature from 1966 to 1977 is now available from the National Technical Information Service, 5283 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Price of the two-volume set is \$20.00.

*Some Perspectives on Crime in the United States*, by jiri Nehnevajsa, Director, Center for Urban Research, University of Pittsburgh. Analysis of some 100 public opinion polls of more than 150,000 persons between 1960 and 1976. Single copies of the LEAA funded report are available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. The poll data are on computer tapes and available to researchers.

*Bibliographies: Criminology and Criminal Justice in America: The 20th Century*, a working bibliography through 1977. \$2 prepaid. *Social Researching*. All known reference materials. 120 pp. \$4 prepaid. Contact: SSSR, P.O. Box 241, Aurora, IL 60507.

*The Legal Needs of the Public* by Barbara A. Curran reports a national survey of 2,064 conducted by NORC. The publication is available from the American Bar Foundation, 1155 E. 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637 for \$25.00.

## Call for Papers

### PUBLICATIONS

*Sociological Symposium* invites contributions for a special issue on sociobiology which will appear in 1979. Submission deadline is February 1, 1979. Contributors should consult *ASR* for instructions on preparation and submission procedures. Manuscripts (three copies) should be sent to: James K. Skipper, Jr., Editor, *Sociological Symposium*, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

*Symbolic Interaction*, the official journal of the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, is accepting manuscripts which contribute scholarly inquiry into problems of human conduct. Manuscripts which develop grounded theories of social interaction, test the limits of the interactionist perspective, clarify concepts, develop the relationship between theory and methodology, and apply the perspective in new ways and in new areas are of interest. Send four copies of manuscripts, in ASA format with self-references deleted, to the editor, Peter M. Hall, The Center for Research in Social Behavior, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65201.

*Annual Series on Research in the Sociology of Health Care* seeks papers for its first volume which will be published by JAI Press in 1979. The volume will be organized around one or more of the following themes: (1) changes in the structure of health occupations; (2) professional control of health services and challenges to such control; (3) determination and control of performance and cost of health services. Send a brief prospectus describing your writing plan, the nature of the investigation on which it is based and planned completion date by the end of September, 1978. Papers may be reports of empirical research, critical reviews of literature, critical examinations of assumptions made by planners and practitioners in health services, etc. Contact: Julius A. Roth, Department of Sociology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

*Images of Information: Still Photography in the Social Sciences* is a volume of collected articles (some with photographs) currently in preparation for publication in 1979. It focuses on the use of photography in social science teaching and research. Persons interested in submitting manuscripts should contact the editor, Jon Wagner, Field Studies Program, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

*Indian Journal of Social Research* seeks manuscripts for publication. Contact: G.C. Hallen, Editor, B-47 Shastri Nagar, Meerut, India or Hans Nag-paul, Department of Sociology, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH 44115.

*The Family Coordinator* invites contributions to its special issue on male roles in the family scheduled for publication in October 1979. Submission deadline is December 31, 1978. Particularly interested in articles on male positions in the family such as husband, brother, grandfather, stepfather, and uncle. Articles must be of interest to persons in counseling, education and family services. Send two copies (8-20 double-spaced pages) in accordance with the second edition of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* to: Robert A. Lewis, Director, Center for Family Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281, and one copy to: Joseph H. Pleck, Associate Director, Center for the Family, Skinner Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

*Women and Health* welcomes manuscripts covering broad areas of women's health services delivery; women and medical care, women and occupational health, women as health care consumers, women as health care providers, psychosocial aspects of women's health care; and topics pertaining to women's physiology of broad interest to health care specialists. Before submitting manuscripts, request instructions for authors from: Helen Mrieskind, Co-editor, *Women and Health*, Box 3186, Seattle, WA 98114. The journal is now published by The Haworth Press.

*Urban Life* is soliciting papers for a special issue on social control in urban environments. Special attention will be devoted to the techniques and symbolic processes of professional, corporate, and organizational management of participants and legitimation of desired domains. Ethnographies concerning medical, legal, mass media, or educational social control are also requested. All papers will be reviewed according to their theoretical contributions. Style sheets available; deadline for submission is November 15, 1978. Contact: Michael L. Radelet, Special Issue Editor, Department of Psychiatry, University of Wisconsin Medical School, 600 Highland Avenue, Madison, WI 53706.

### CONFERENCES

*Florida Association of Sociologists* seeks papers on the uses of sociology for its annual conference, November 3-4, West Palm Beach. Contact: Richard E. Yinger, The Exosociology Institute, 6120 Ranches Road, Lake Worth, FL 33463.

*Third Annual Conference on the Current State of Marxist Theory*, October 19-22, Red Feather Institute, seeks papers on Marxist methodology, Third World struggles, the sociology of science, economics, feminist theory, and critical examinations of the major assumptions of social psychology. Papers on feminist theory should be sent to: Judi Dilorio, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210, or Tim Diamond, Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65201. Papers on social psychology should be sent to: T.R. Young, Red Feather Institute for Advanced Studies in Sociology, Rt. 1, Livermore, CO 80536. All other papers should be sent to: Algis Mikunis, Department of Philosophy, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701.

*Twelfth Annual History Conference*, April 19-20, 1979, sponsored by the Bloomsburg State College Department of History seeks papers related to its theme "The '60s, '70s, and '80s: Where Is America Going?" Send brief summaries, titles and vitae by November 1, 1978, to: Ted Shanoski, Chairperson, Twelfth Annual History Conference, Bloomsburg State College, Bloomsburg, PA 17815. Individuals wishing to serve as sessional chairpersons or commentators are also invited to respond.

*Second Annual Fall Sociological Research Symposium*, November 18, seeks papers from all areas of substantive and methodological concern to sociologists. Student papers are especially encouraged. Send abstracts to: L. Thomas Winfree or Hal Theis, Program Chairpersons, Department of Sociology, East Texas State University, Commerce, TX 75428. The Symposium is sponsored by the East Texas Sociology Department.



## People

**Henry S. Shryock**, Center for Population Research, Georgetown University, received the 1978 Stuart A. Rice Award from the D.C. Sociological Society.

**Conrad F. Tauber**, Georgetown University, is serving as Vice Chairman of the Federal Statistics Users' Conference. He represents the non-profit research group category as a representative of the Population Association of America.

**Sharon McPherron** became Associate Dean of Instruction at St. Louis Community College-Florissant Valley this spring. She previously served as head of the sociology department.

**C. Arnold Anderson**, University of Chicago, received an honorary doctorate from the University of Stockholm during its centennial celebration in May. Anderson gave the Jubilee Lecture, "The Future of Higher Education: An International Perspective".

**Frank D. Bean** will become Chair of the Sociology Department at the University of Texas, Austin, September 1.

**Stanley N. Cohen**, University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, Portland, has been appointed to the National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council, the principal advisory body of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

**Robert Segalman** has been appointed Assistant Clinical Professor in the School of Medicine at Loma Linda University. This is in addition to his current position on the staff of Pacific State Hospital, Pomona. A specialist in the sociology of social welfare, Segalman is one of the severely cerebral palsied persons to achieve professional success in sociology.

**Otto N. Larsen**, University of Washington, is serving as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Social Science Research Council.

**Lee Robins**, Washington University, has been awarded the Pacesetter Research Award for her study of Vietnam veterans from the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

**Mike Schwartz** has become Vice President for Academic Affairs, Kent State University.

**Andrew Greeley** will join the faculty at the University of Arizona as Professor.

**Charles Glock**, University of California-Berkeley, is also serving as President of the Cornerhouse Fund.

**James Loewen**, University of Vermont, will be spending a year at the U.S. Civil Rights Commission in Washington, D.C.

**Shirley Angrist** has left Carnegie-Mellon University to become Manager of Public Policy Research, PPG Industries, Pittsburgh.

Among regional associations and affiliates: **Sheldon Stryker** is President and **Ruth Hill Useem** is President-Elect of the North Central Sociological Association; **Clifton Bryant** is President and **Elaine Burgess** is President-Elect of the Southern Sociological Society; **Scott Greer** is President and **Joan Huber** is President-Elect of the Midwest Sociological Society; **Milton Gordon** is President of the Eastern Sociological Society; **Robert Dubin** is President of the Pacific Sociological Association; **Harold Sheppard** is President and **Laure Sharp** is President-Elect of the D.C. Sociological Society; **Jacqueline Wiseman** is President and **John Kitzuse** is President-Elect of the Society for the Study of Social Problems; and **Pamela Roby** is the new President of the National Sociologists for Women in Society.

## Funding Opportunities

### FELLOWSHIPS

**Research Fellow Program**, sponsored by the Department of Transportation under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970, invites proposals from qualified university faculty members. Proposals may be submitted anytime, but they must be linked to the current Research Problem Statements developed by DOT. Successful applicants will be temporarily assigned to a specific agency within DOT under provisions of the IPA which authorizes the temporary exchange of personnel between Federal executive agencies and institutions of higher education. For a copy of the 1978 IPA DOT Research Fellow Program guide, contact the Office of University Research, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590.

**Latin American Program, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.** Fellowships in 1979 for research by social scientists and humanists on Latin America, the Caribbean, and Inter-American affairs. Themes of particular interest are (1) the interplay between the internal economic order and domestic political and economic choices in Latin America and the Caribbean; (2) the nature and evolution of U.S.-Latin American relations, and Latin America's international role more generally; (3) the causes and dynamics of authoritarianism in Latin America; (4) the interplay between cultural traditions and political institutions in the region; (5) the history of ideas in Latin America as they bear on contemporary public policy choices; and (6) the dynamics and viability of alternative development models in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Program is residential in character and appointments normally extend from four months to a year in duration. Deadline is October 1. For more information and application forms, write: Alexander Wilde, Research Associate, Latin American Program, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D.C. 20560.

**American Council of Learned Societies** has announced its 1978-79 Aids to Individual Scholars Competition. General inquiries and requests for application forms should be sent to: Office of Fellowships and Grants, ACLS, 345 East 46th Street, New York, NY 10017. Earliest application deadline is September 30.

**Social Science Research Council** has announced the applications dates for the fellowships and grants that it will offer for foreign area research in 1978-79. The awards—which are described below—are for the academic year 1979-80. Persons interested in applying for any of these fellowships or grants should write to the Council for its new fellowship and grants brochure, which will be ready for mailing in early August 1978. Applications must be submitted on forms provided by the Council.

*Fellowships for International Doctoral Research* are sponsored jointly by the Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. Applicants must be graduate students in the social sciences or the humanities who will have completed all requirements for the PhD except the dissertation at the time the fellowship is to begin. These fellowships are for doctoral dissertation research to be carried out in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Near and Middle East, or Western Europe. Applications for all areas are due on November 1, 1978.

*Postdoctoral Grants for Research on Foreign Areas* are also sponsored jointly by the Council and the Ameri-

can Council of Learned Societies. The grants are designed to support research in one country, comparative research between countries in an area, or comparative research between areas. Grants are offered for research on or in Africa, China, Japan, Korea, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Near and Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. In addition, there is a special program for research on the economy of China and special programs for collaborative research on Korea and Latin America. The deadline for applications for all postdoctoral grants for foreign area research is December 1, 1978.

The Social Science Research Council, incorporated in 1924, is a nonprofit organization of scholars devoted to the advancement of research in the social sciences. The fellowship and grants programs described in this announcement are currently supported by funds provided to the Council by the Ford Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

**Duke University**, Department of Sociology. Graduate and postdoctoral fellowships in training program in comparative immigration and ethnicity. Substantial background in one or more of the following areas desired: international development, race and ethnic relations, community mental health, research methodology. Deadline for January 1 openings is October 1. Contact: NIMH Program on Immigration and Ethnicity, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706. Candidates from minority background are encouraged to apply.

### DISSERTATIONS

**Fifth Annual Competitive Graduate Research Fellowship Program, LEAA**, supports dissertations in crime-related fields. Candidates must submit a brief concept paper describing the project, a proposed budget, and a letter of support from the sponsoring university. An original and nine copies of each of these documents must be submitted. Submission deadline is October 1. Fellows should have completed all other degree requirements and be ready to begin their dissertation work by January 1, 1979. Submission should be sent to: Graduate Research Fellowship Program, Office of Criminal Justice Education and Training, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20531. For additional information contact Mary Ellen Brace at (202) 376-3560.

## Student Journal

### Directory

Departments that sponsor journals for student papers are asked to furnish information on their publications for a directory of student-oriented sociological journals.

The directory is being prepared by T. Neal Garland, Department of Sociology, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325 as a service for graduate students in the discipline.

Professor Garland would like such information as journal title, major orientation, frequency of publication, subscription price, address of editorial office, manuscript format, and any other information that would be useful to potential contributors.

## Other Organizations

**North American Society for the Sociology of Sport**—an outgrowth of the CIC Symposium on the Sociology of Sport held at the University of Minnesota in April. Will begin publishing a newsletter this fall. Membership inquiries to: Susan Greendorfer, Department of Physical Education, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801. Newsletter items should be sent to: Andrew Yiannakis, Department of Physical Education, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

## Contact

### Media Coverage

Anecdotal accounts of successful and unsuccessful interactions with journalists sought for national educational effort to promote quality coverage of the social sciences in the mass media. Call, write, or send name, address and phone number to: S. Holly Stocking, Research Use and Public Service Division, Center for the Study of Youth Development, Boys Town, NE 68010; (402) 498-1570 or 498-1400.

### Wilderness Group

Sociologists interested in joining with psychologists, psychiatrists, geographers, foresters, and others who have an interest in contributing to wilderness preservation, management, and psychology of wilderness use, should contact: Wilderness Psychology Group, c/o Lance Olsen, 2501 12th Avenue South, Great Falls, MT 59405. The group issues a newsletter.

### Blacklisting

Richard Henshel, Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, is interested in hearing from sociologists (and others) who have ideas about the social psychology of blacklisting and slander in academia. Of particular interest would be the forms that academic blacklisting can assume, information or theoretical speculation on the extent of the practice, and practical countermeasures available. Either hypothetical or factually-based ideas are welcomed.

### Neologisms

The International Federation of Translators, in its quarterly journal, *Babel*, has begun a new department to deal with scientific and technical neologisms—new words or terms, or new meanings for familiar words. I have been asked to be a contributor to this new department for the social sciences. The point of this request is to ask sociologists to send their candidate terms, along with a brief definition for each, to me so that I can forward them to the editor of *Babel*. The aim of this activity is, of course, improved communication through better translations of scientific documents. I have been told that most of the world literature in the social sciences originates in English. Because the field is such a rapidly expanding one, with a concomitant proliferation of new terms or new usages, I think we native speakers of English have a special obligation to provide information on neologisms to professional translators. I hope that sociologists will contribute often and generously. Please send your neologisms to me, H. Wallace Sinaiko, Program Director, Manpower Research and Advisory Services, Smithsonian Institution, 801 North Pitt Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

**ISSUE** is an international society for SPSS users designed to provide a medium through which users can exchange ideas on software applications and voice their opinions to package maintainers. Membership is open to individual researchers and licensed SPSS installations. Contact: ISSUE, Inc., P.O. Box 8224, Chicago, IL 60680.

**International Society of Political Psychology** was founded by scholars in psychiatry, government, anthropology, psychology, history, sociology and political science to improve communication among scholars with different scientific, geographic and political viewpoints and to foster scientific concern with more adequate theory and pressing social problems. Will publish a new quarterly journal, *Political Psychology*. First annual meeting scheduled for the Americana Hotel in New York City, September 2-4. Contact: Jeanne N. Knutson, Executive Secretary Pro-Tem, ISPP, 10837 Via Verona, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

## Competitions

**1979 James Mooney Award**, sponsored by the Southern Anthropological Society in cooperation with the University of Tennessee Press, seeks previously unpublished, book-length manuscripts that catch "the wider meaning of a particular New World group." Unrevised dissertations are not eligible. The manuscript can be an account of a prehistoric, a historic, or a contemporary people; it can deal with an entire community, rural or urban, or it can focus on selected aspects, such as language, material culture, social organization, religion, etc. Submissions from sociologists are welcomed; but the manuscript should in a general way fall within the broad outlines of anthropology. Submission deadline is December 31, 1978. The Award is \$1,000 plus royalties from publication of the manuscript. Send manuscripts to: Miles Richardson, Chair, The James Mooney Award Committee, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

**Sixth Yonina Talmon Prize** will be given in 1979 for an essay on The Sociology of Religion. The award is \$350.00. Unpublished work and work under consideration for publication may be submitted. Manuscripts should be appropriate for publication in a social science journal. Persons may apply up to ten years after receiving their doctorates. Candidates should submit six copies of their manuscript and six copies of their vitae to: Hebrew manuscripts—The Yonina Talmon Prize, Chairperson, Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel; French and English manuscripts—Charlotte Green Schwartz, 164 Gardner Road, Brookline, MA 02146. Deadline is November 1, 1978.

**Seventh Annual C.S. Ford Cross-Cultural Research Award—1978.** The Human Relations Area Files will present a \$250.00 prize for the best social science student paper in cross-cultural research. Submission deadline is November 1, 1978. Authors must be currently enrolled at a degree-granting institution or have been awarded a degree during 1977. If no paper is judged to be of suitable quality, no award will be made. Entries or requests for further information should be addressed to: Student Research Prize Competition, Human Relations Area Files, Box 2015 Y.S., New Haven, CT 06520.

## Letters

(Editor's Note: The following letters on the "Careers in Sociology" booklet comment on two versions of the publication. The revised version replaces surnames with an initial in the vignettes.)

### Unrealistic Picture On Roles, Market

The ASA has begun an attempt to broaden the parameters of professional sociology by working to define new professional roles and labels so that sociologists might more easily locate non-traditional (non-teaching) professional roles in adaptation to the changing market place (fewer jobs). It was, then, with some anticipation that we sent for a copy of the newly released (1978) ASA booklet "Careers in Sociology" that undergraduates would see a realistic picture of the roles open to sociologists and something of the ASA's efforts in the struggle for professional development and acceptance.

For us, it was quite a shock to read a booklet released in 1978 that not only sounded more appropriate for the 1950s-1960s professional market but also one which was written in the form of "cute" stereotyped (often unrealistic) descriptions of "options" featuring such sociologists as: "Francis Faculty," "Howard Healthcare," "Linda Law," "Clyde Campus," "Paula Policy," "Chris Commerce," "Shelly Scholar," "Marion Methodist," "Wally Welfare," and "Terry Textbook." In our judgment at least, there was not even a semblance of a realistic picture of career opportunities in today's market. We would be embarrassed to distribute the booklet to advisees, or anyone.

For our colleagues, we wish to offer a response of our own based on the format of the above mentioned descriptions (refer especially to "Clyde Campus" and "Shelly Scholar"—see pages 5 and 7 in the new booklet):

Lotta Fizz is a soda jerk at the Tutti Frutti Ice Creme Shoppe. Lotta has her PhD in sociology from a "good" school. She accepted this position while writing her dissertation in sociology despite some warnings from her adviser that she might find it difficult to complete her PhD. It took her two hard years (and that was seven years ago) to do so in addition to her regular duties.

She is awaiting an invitation from a small liberal arts college in a small town where it is the dominant institution. She knows that her salary would then be lower, but she also knows that life in a small college town is relatively inexpensive and that she would still be doing what she really enjoys in that she would still be working closely and informally with young people.

Lotta cannot understand why the invitation has not yet come since her adviser, the distinguished Al Reddy Established, has written many excellent recommendations for her. Every spare moment, she has worked on scholarly articles and a book in her field. She has had ample company and stimulation from the other PhDs working at Tutti Frutti's with her.

Lotta heard from the delivery man (PhD, Berkeley, 1975) that the ASA has prepared a new edition of a booklet describing career opportunities in sociology. She sent for a copy. It arrived today. Lotta is disappointed.

It seems to us that the officially sanctioned career option booklet from the major professional association of sociologists could and should be more realistic (or less fantasy like) and perhaps even should be written without references to "cute" role-models, if

you will. We offer this comment in a sincere effort to be constructively critical on a subject of great professional importance and are interested in the reactions of our colleagues.

Jon Darling  
Rosalyn Darling  
University of Pittsburgh,  
Johnstown

### Reads Well, Likes Gender Balance

I thought the pamphlet was a nice job, especially given its length and diverse audience. The vignettes do not oversimplify or present jobs as having cut-and-dried dimensions. And personal, individual elements are mentioned. All very useful and realistic. Reads well too. I was pleased to see the gender balance in the role descriptions and I liked the closing section, especially the first paragraph. Good show.

Charles A. Goldsmit  
Oberlin College and  
ASA Teaching Project

### An Improvement, A Disappointment

What an excellent job the new "Careers in Sociology" leaflet does! Clearly, the aim was to deter students from majoring in our field, and this it does admirably. Few undergraduates with much sense or spirit will find the suggestions offered exciting or promising and they will surely recognize the meaning of the carefully used terms, "potential" and "developing" and "speculation" and "possibilities" and "conceivably".

The new leaflet, with its cautious wording, is certainly an improvement over an earlier one that indicated that the demand for PhDs in sociology would greatly exceed the supply right through the 1970s. Obviously, we have learned that the predictive power of sociology and sociologists is more limited than we once believed, and the most we dare say now is that we can only speculate. In the meantime, students, gather as many skills as you can so that you will be prepared for whatever the wind may blow.

In spite of the disclaimers that a decline in the demand for teachers at all levels is expected to continue for a decade or more, teaching is still presented as an important option for sociologists. It is depicted "realistically" though, with indications that neither high pay nor security will necessarily be forthcoming, and it should be recognized that we may bore some students out of their minds!

Why major in sociology, then? If one has plans to become an administrator, or a salesman (selling text-books), or an economist, or a statistician, or not major in administration, or business, or economics, or mathematics? Perhaps this leaflet is really intended for students who have almost completed a major in sociology and are wondering, belatedly, what in God's name they are going to do with their BAs, other than stick 'em on the wall? The answers that the leaflet provides seem more like apologies than promises.

Perhaps this approach is wise. We shouldn't promise more than we can deliver and sociology, it seems, is peripheral to the really useful fields and barely accepted as a "real" discipline by some "real" professionals!

The best reason to major in sociology—perhaps the only reason—is because one loves the subject matter, is intrigued by the problems posed by sociology, fascinated by the varied ways of understanding that sociology offers, and challenged (not

bored to yawning point) by one's teachers to see through the taken-for-granted to the fragile structure that supports them. Sociology should be an eye-opener, one of the liberating arts, freeing us from the straightjackets of our previous learning. Heady stuff!

How to translate that into living and making a living? Come on, fellers, what are we to tell our students about careers in and from sociology?

First, steer them away from teaching at the PhD level unless they so much enjoy the field that they can see nothing else they would rather do. Have them defend their choice in an essay. Next, use as guidelines what we do know about population projections and other trends. Careers in educating the young are declining and changing, with some opportunities opening in special education and bilingual education. Careers in areas concerning the elderly are growing. As the leaflet suggests, sociology offers good grounding for training in many fields. Why not be more specific and use information provided by federal agencies and other organizations on careers in aging, research, government, medicine and associated fields, and so on? Why not provide addresses to which students can write for pertinent information?

It was hoped that the long-awaited new leaflet would add something to the research some of us have had to do to fulfill our obligations to our students, open their minds, point them towards resources. It is a disappointment.

Monica M. Morris  
California State University,  
Los Angeles

### Must Return to A Quality System

Reyes Ramos' lucid analysis (FOOTNOTES, March 1978) of what is happening to faculty and students at universities as a result of the massive introduction of double racial standards at every step of the educational process is right on target. The present system is degrading to all concerned, increases racial consciousness and antagonism on all sides, leads to grade inflation and diploma devaluation, and benefits nobody in the long run, least of all the "disadvantaged" students.

Unfortunately, his solution—that, as faculty members, we reward learning rather than knowledge and competence—does not match the high standard of his analysis. Grammar school and high school are the proper places for rewarding learning. Higher education is something else, or at least it once was. We have already created a vast system of junior colleges as halfway-houses for undereducated, semi-literate high school graduates. We are now in the process of downgrading the BA to the level of the high diploma of twenty years ago, and the BA's market value has correspondingly shrunk. The MA is already worthless as a professional qualification, and is merely a finishing touch on an equally worthless BA. Can the PhD be far behind on the road to nothingness? Probably not.

And then what? There is no getting around the fact that we need competent and knowledgeable people to run a society such as our own, and that the job market rewards skills rather than willingness to learn. Ramos' suggestion would merely accelerate the process whereby "higher education" becomes a mere prolongation of high school, thereby forcing the underprivileged to waste an additional four years of their lives acquiring what they should have been given at the high school level. The privileged will, of course, always take care of themselves. The irony is that the debasement of

higher education cheats the underprivileged of a decent education much more than the privileged. The pseudo-democratic populism of the American educational system paradoxically fosters plutocratically selective private schools much more than the unabashed intellectual elitism of school systems such as those of Israel, France, Japan, or the Soviet Union.

If Ramos' suggestion is being followed—and his educational philosophy is clearly gaining ground—the universities will increasingly become degree mills for half-baked, uneducated, incompetents of all races and creeds. But the demand for competent people will not diminish, and it will be satisfied one way or another. The universities are already in the process of creating an internal two-track system similar to that of the high schools of yesteryear, but with the additional twist that, while the high schools are doing their best to disguise the partially racial and ethnic nature of the selection, the universities have openly accepted and institutionalized racial segregation, at the demand of "progressive" minority leaders.

We have created a monstrous system of academic apartheid at the level of both students and faculty. We have cheated the "minorities" of a decent education and given them make-believe "ethnic studies". We are now destroying the remnants of the public high school system for the white working class as well, and even the suburban middle class schools are degenerating. We have, in short, spawned a generation of semi-literates, white, brown, and black. Meanwhile, the articulate, educated elite is increasingly made up of the children of the rich who graduate from private high schools, and of a few educationally privileged groups: children of academics who know the ropes of the educational system and can use public school facilities to best advantage; children of certain ethnic groups with an intellectual tradition, such as descendants of European Jews, and, among blacks, a few West Indians lucky enough to have gone to no-nonsense, British- or French-style schools. (A cursory look at the Haitian population of New York, for instance, will prove the point.)

The solution? A return to a quality public high school system for everyone, and that means an old-fashioned, competitive, demanding, disciplined curriculum that not only rewards learning as Ramos suggests but also expects a lot of it. Then we shall have literate university students once more, whom we can both give a sound general education and teach useable, specialized skills beyond reading, writing and arithmetic. We shall again be in the business of training educated and competent men and women, not inchoate ignoramuses of all skin pigmentations.

The educational problems of undereducated whites are bad enough, but at least they are not ascribed to race. The special treatment of "minority" students further stigmatizes them as "inferior", and implicitly ascribes their predicament to race. All the pious liberal pronouncements to the contrary will not change this demeaning situation, nor solve the dilemmas that Ramos so cogently exposes. There must be a single standard for everyone. In effect, we are slowly moving toward a no-standard-for-everyone system of higher education. If this trend continues much longer, we will end up with the most elitist system of all: the private schools will become more dominant and exclusive than ever; within the better public universities, the professorate will carefully identify, and groom its hand-picked proteges for graduate work; outside the universities, the organized professions will increasingly protect

their monopolies through bar exams, selective hospital internships and sundry hazing rituals, and in the technical fields, "think tanks" and elite professional schools like the French *grandes écoles* may even develop outside the traditional universities.

One thing is certain: universities cannot degenerate much further and remain universities in any meaningful sense.

Pierre L. van den Berghe  
University of Washington

## Open Forum

### Visions of Utopia

Don Martindale  
University of Minnesota

"Wherever hierarchy reigns it sorts out individuals and groups: men and women, directors and agents, experts and know-nothings, developed and underdeveloped peoples, classes and countries with gray matter and classes and countries without... In order to reoccupy society and bring it closer to ourselves, we must attack hierarchy..."

Serge Moscovici, "The Reenchantment of the World," in Norman Birnbaum (ed.), *Beyond the Crisis* (New York: Oxford 1977), pp. 157, 159.

There are lots of aches and pains Wherever hierarchy reigns. Anyone who's round about Will probably get sorted out. The sexes will be torn asunder With men above and women under.

Those on beaches, those in swimmin' Directors, agents, men, and women, Experts wearing horn-rimmed glasses, Know-nothings and horses' asses, Men in love with churchy steeples, Even undeveloped peoples, Classes thin and countries fatter, Some without, some with gray matter— All of them, so help me, Hank, Will get a hierarchal rank.

It surely is high time that we Reoccupy society; On hierarchy launch attack And try to take the damned thing back. Then we'll enjoy the social gains That come when happy chaos reigns.

### TAS Wants Ideas On Academic Freedom

Problems of academic freedom experienced by sociologists and other social scientists in the United States and abroad are being considered for a special feature or issue by *The American Sociologist*.

Ideas and suggestions on how TAS should treat this problem may be sent to Allen Grimshaw, Editor, TAS, Institute for Social Research, 1022 East Third Street, Bloomington, IN 47401. Papers are also welcomed.

## Obituaries

### FRIEDA FLIGELMAN (1890-1978)

Frieda Fligelman, the last living student of Lester F. Ward, died at her home in Helena, Montana, on January 16, 1978. She was 88 years old at the time of her death.

Although she had no formal connections with academic institutions for a good part of her life, Frieda Fligelman was an indefatigable researcher and writer. Her interests were many and diverse. Very early in her career she became deeply involved in linguistic sociology. Her work on language and culture in Africa established her as one of the pioneers in sociolinguistics.

Miss Fligelman did graduate work both in Europe and in the United States. In a memoir written in 1930 or 1931, she noted that she passed her doctoral examination at Columbia in 1915, with Professor Giddings a member of her committee from Sociology, and Professor Boas from Anthropology. In the same memoir she went on to explain that she had not completed her degree because of her substantial research commitments, including a history of reform in penal legislation, for Dean Kirchwey of Columbia Law School; a history of social welfare legislation in the United States; a study of the abrogation of common law defenses in industrial accident cases; and, in a typical understatement, "twelve years of travel, study, and research in Europe and Africa."

In her later years Miss Fligelman actively supported the concepts of world unity and world peace, establishing the Institute of Social Logic as a vehicle for furthering these causes.

Miss Fligelman was a loyal supporter of sociology. For many years she was a familiar figure at meetings of the American Sociological Association and regional social science associations. She could always be counted on to read a paper or lead a panel discussion at the annual meetings of the Montana Academy of Sciences.

Frieda Fligelman was a warm, friendly person whose keen sense of humor well matched her incisive and always enquiring mind. Those whose lives she touched are the better for having known her. She will be missed as a colleague and a friend.

Gordon Browder  
University of Montana

### WINSTON W. EHRMANN (1912-1978)

After an illness of several months, Winston W. Ehrmann died on June 20, 1978. Dick, as he was known to his friends, was born on May 17, 1912. He received his PhD in Sociology from Yale University in 1938 and served at the University of Florida from 1938 to 1959. During the war years he was on military leave, including service as an American military observer of British forces in India and Burma. While observing these cultures, he became interested in differing patterns of male-female relationships. After his military service, he returned to Florida and engaged in a major study of dating and premarital sexual behavior among American college students. This study culminated in his book *Premarital Dating Behavior* (Henry Holt and Co., 1959), a classic in the field.

Dick was Professor and Chair of the Department of Sociology at Colorado State University from 1959 until 1962. At that time he became Staff Associate and then Associate Secretary for the American Association of University Professors. During his travels for the AAUP he visited a friend at Cornell

College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, and fell in love with the College and the community. He believed that "the best setting for an undergraduate education would be that of a good small liberal arts college," to use Dick's own words. He became Professor of Sociology and Chair in 1966, then Dean of the College from 1969 through 1975. He also held the position of Provost from 1970 to his retirement in May of 1977.

Dick served as Associate Editor of *The American Sociological Review* and of the *AAUP Bulletin* and as Departmental Editor of *Marriage and Family Living*. He also was Advisory Editor of *Sociological Abstracts*. He served as consultant to various projects and was on the Board of Directors of the Florida Council on Human Relations and the Groves Conference on Family Relations. He served on the Executive Committee of the National Council in Family Relations and held positions of importance in many other professional associations. In addition, his list of publications in professional journals is very lengthy.

Dick Ehrmann served the discipline of sociology well through his groundbreaking research on sexual behavior and through the many positions of responsibility he held. He also served the cause of undergraduate education well in his teaching and in his work as Dean and Provost of Cornell College. He is survived by his wife, Peggy, two daughters, two grandchildren, and a host of students who will remember his courses on the Family with respect and affection.

Charlotte A. Vaughan  
Cornell College

### HANS W. MATTICK (1920-1978)

In a candy store near one of Clifford Shaw's Chicago Area Projects for high-delinquency neighborhoods, a husky kid shot craps. A paperback *Origin of the Species* worked its way out of his hip pocket. This duality of interests intrigued an onlooker, the University of Chicago's Joseph Lohman, and thus the 15-year old Hans Mattick was recruited to sociology.

Hans was born in Germany, came to America as a child, and returned to Europe as an American soldier in World War II. There he administered camps for German prisoners of war, beginning an expertise in the sociology of incarceration that was to be enhanced in a large variety of later roles. Yet most of his postwar life was spent in or fairly near the University of Chicago, which gave him its alumni association's Professional Achievement Award in 1975.

Mattick's undergraduate and graduate days were divided between the University's interdisciplinary and tutorial Committee on Social Thought and its Department of Sociology. One of his early research jobs was to interview Chicagoans in all walks of life who had been Illinois prisoners paroled to the Army during World War II. Although the tremendous promise of this unique project was never adequately realized before Lohman, its director, shifted to other pursuits, Mattick prepared an honored Master's thesis and a notable article from it. He did much of this while commuting daily with me to the Joliet-Stateville penitentiary, where we worked as sociologist-actuaries for the state parole board which Lohman chaired.

In 1955, with Lohman's election as Sheriff, Hans began a 4-year term as Assistant Warden of Cook County Jail, and he also was a Lecturer at the University of Chicago. In 1960 he became Director of the Chicago Youth Development Project, the 6-year delinquency-causation inquiry of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, from which came sev-

eral important books and articles by him and others. In 1966 he became Co-director (with Norval Morris) of the Center for Studies in Criminal Justice at the University of Chicago's Law School and Lecturer in its College. He remained there until recruited in 1972 to create and head a similar center at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, a post he held at his death. This list of positions, however, does not indicate the career for which he was best known.

Mattick's research and rhetoric has dominated the struggle to cleanse what he called "the cloacal region of American corrections," its jails. He was also prominent in prison and parole reform and in opposition to capital punishment. These activities brought him numerous offices and honors in criminology organizations, and the Illinois Governor's Justice Award in 1972.

The "unexamined death" by capital punishment, Mattick argued, is supported "with strong conviction" only by "sentimentalists, pure and simple." Deterrence theory does not rationally justify the death penalty, he contended, if one considers the haphazard selection of that less than one percent of murderers who are executed, the years of delay preceding their demise, the inevitability of such capricious practices in our judicial system, or state-by-state comparison of trends in homicide with variations in the penalties if receives. The evidence still shows that these conclusions are valid, despite the unwarranted counterinfluence of some methodologically questionable and conceptually narrow later statistical analyses of national execution totals. The restoration of capital punishment in Illinois during Mattick's last days was a huge disappointment to him.

The goal of fighting social evils motivates many to study sociology, but this initial focus often is replaced by preoccupation with overly abstracted theories formulated in obscure verbiage. Mattick proved that zeal in battling injustice is compatible with zest in expanding knowledge, for each of these two types of endeavor can invigorate the other. He also showed that a gravelly voice and a burly physique are compatible with a sweet and kind personality filled with devotion to family, appreciation of the arts, readiness to hear and help others from all walks of life, and a hearty sense of humor. His charismatic qualities inspired his ideals and values in the many people who knew him.

Daniel Glaser  
University of Southern  
California

### HARLEY O. PRESTON

Harley O. Preston, a member of the American Sociological Association for almost 40 years, died in June 1977. Although trained as a sociologist, he spent most of his professional years in the field of psychology. He took the MA in Sociology at Indiana University in 1939, and the PhD in 1946. From 1942 to 1946, he served in the aviation psychology program in the U.S. Army Air Forces.

He taught sociology at Kent State University before and after the War; but his heart was not in it, as he freely acknowledged. His interests lay more with psychology and research; and, in 1947, he joined the American Institute of Research as a specialist in personnel assessment and selection. He left AIR in 1964 to accept a position with the American Psychological Association, and was serving as director of external affairs in that organization upon his retirement in 1975.

Although Preston left the field of sociology, he did not forget his friends who stayed there. He regularly sought

their advice and apprised them of job opportunities that might be of interest to their students and colleagues; he was instrumental in placing a number of sociologists in nonacademic positions.

Preston was convinced that sociology would have to gain in practical value if it were to survive in the future. That viewpoint, which he voiced over 30 years ago, is much more in tune with the times today.

Karl F. Schuessler  
Indiana University

### OLIVE M. STONE (1897-1977)

Olive M. Stone's roots were in Dadeville, Alabama, the county seat of Tallapoosa County (population 3500). Home was a mansion, set among large oak trees. Hers was a permissive household, with a closely knit family. Her mother often put Olive, an older sister and two brothers to bed to classical music. Good books were read aloud. Her father also had a passion for education and culture, although he had foregone a college education in order to send his fatherless sisters to college.

She received her education during the pre-certification era. Then it was still easy for searching minds to roam freely through the universe of knowledge before choosing a profession. She began as a major in English with a minor in history and a diploma in theatre arts at Huntingdon College, graduating in 1918. Not until just before World War II did she complete her academic training with an MA from the School of Social Service Administration at the University of Chicago in 1929. A PhD in Sociology, from the University of North Carolina, followed in 1939. She was native to the Reconstructionist and racist South, becoming an early and passionate advocate of racial justice. Her thesis dealt with the Agrarian Conflict in Alabama—Sections, Races and Classes between 1800 and 1939.

During these two decades of work and study, there was time for educational travel, to take formal courses in Paris, Vienna, and in Mexico City. She visited group work programs in England, France, Germany, and Austria under the auspices of the YWCA. She joined a League for Industrial Democracy tour of Scandinavia to look at the working of "evolutionary" socialism and the operations of "revolutionary" solutions in the Soviet Union. Under the auspices of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, she toured the Orient. Few women educators could match the scope of her exposure to the realities of international social conditions in 45 countries on four continents.

In 1949 she was invited to join the faculty of a newly established School of Social Welfare at the University of California in Los Angeles. For 15 years, she took an active part in the development of its curriculum, in teaching, and in research projects.

The optimism about the human condition and fun which Dr. Stone found in so many of her activities reflects an unusual career. An engagement ended in the tragic death of her fiancé, robbing her of the opportunity to become a mother and grandmother. She expressed her love in mothering many generations of appreciative students. She became a pioneer sociologist, one of the first woman sociologists in a man's world. She began her research on horseback in the 1920s in the mountains of Kentucky. Her first college post was teaching and field supervision of child welfare students in the backwoods of Alabama, where she had to get around with a model "T" Ford. Always trim and later, frail in stature, she was part of a generation of often discriminated

against women professionals who were expected to prove themselves constantly, yet received lower pay than their male colleagues.

She pioneered academically by combining sophistication in two disciplines—sociology and social work—in one career, at a time when those active in these fields were barely on speaking terms. In 1950, the *American Sociological Review* published her thought-provoking article on "What Can Social Casework Contribute to the Social Science?" The Council on Social Work Education published two of her monographs, combining field data applications of sociological analysis with the requirements of teaching community work and administration (*The Social System of Ashmead Clinic, 1959 and Problem Solving in Dalton, 1958*). She served on the local and national Executive Committee of the National Association of Social Workers and she was for several years, the liaison between the American Sociological Association and the National Association of Social Workers. Her name will be perpetuated in a way she cherished, in a "Free Loan and Scholarship" Fund, established by the UCLA School of Social Welfare.

Joseph W. Eaton  
University of Pittsburgh

## Harry Alpert Fund Established

A fund has been created by the University of Oregon to establish a Chair in honor of Harry Alpert who died last December.

Contributions may be sent to the University of Oregon Development Fund, Eugene, OR 97477.

## Copies of National Drug Abuse Studies Available From NIDA

Free copies of the most recent sponsored research studies on drug abuse prevalence are available while the supply lasts from the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

The publications cover two studies and come in "high-light" form or more complete versions. The publications are:

*Drug Use Among American High School Students: 1975-77*, by L. Johnston, J. Bachman and P. O'Malley. A highlight edition by the same authors is also available.

*National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977—Volume 1—Main Findings*, by H. Abelson, P. Fishburne, I. Cisin. A highlights version authored by I. Cisin, J. Miller and A. Harrell is also available.

To get copies contact: National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Prevention, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857; (301) 443-6500.

# Lopata, Gamson, Deutscher, Rosenberg Elected to Council

continued from page 1

2359 votes for Rossi and 1684 votes for Fichter.

Of the 8935 original ballots mailed, 4081 (46%) were returned by the deadline, with the following results. Winners for each of the offices are indicated by an asterisk.

## Vice-President-Elect

Helen MacGill Hughes \*2571  
 James E. Blackwell 1011

## Council

Helena Znaniecki Lopata \*2177  
 William A. Gamson \*1743  
 Irwin Deutscher \*1509  
 Morris Rosenberg \*1480  
 Richard Quinney 1254  
 Joyce A. Ladner 1171  
 Doris R. Entwisle 984  
 Sally Hillsman Baker 951  
 Martin Oppenheimer 823

Hylan Garnet Lewis 639  
 Fred Block 597  
 Lloyd H. Rogler 437

## Committee on Publications

Charles M. Bonjean \*1494  
 Joan Aldous \*1442  
 Hylan Rodman 1029  
 David Gold 977  
 Leo P. Chall 923  
 James B. McKee 779

## Committee on Nominations

**District 1**  
 Sandra J. Ball-Rokeach \*1144  
 Carl W. Backman 1076  
 Albert Szymanski 900

**District 2**  
 Pauline B. Bart \*1105  
 Carolyn Cummings Per-  
 rucci 1026  
 Nicholas Babchuk 972

**District 3**  
 Ida Harper Simpson \*1555  
 John Moland, Jr. 711  
 Peggy Powell Dobbins 536

**District 4**  
 William A. Anderson \*1142  
 Jean Lipman-Blumen 880  
 Lynda Ann Ewen 738

**District 5**  
 Stanley H. Udy, Jr. \*1199  
 Erik Olin Wright 909  
 Reynolds Farley 875

**District 6**  
 Judith Lorber \*1154  
 Eugene Weinstein 1107  
 Jean A. Dowdall 650

## Committee on Committees

**District 1**  
 Maurice Jackson \*1569  
 Rinaldo Z. Juarez 994

**District 2**  
 Rue Bucher \*1332  
 Joseph W. Scott 1313

**District 3**  
 Zena Smith Blau \*1507  
 Alejandro Portes 997  
 James M. Fendrich 513

**District 4**  
 Esther Ngan-Ling Chow \*969  
 Ted George Goertzel 893  
 Roy S. Bryce-Laporte 852

**District 5**  
 Jose Hernandez \*1602  
 Jack Nusan Porter 863

**District 6**  
 Albert K. Cohen \*1402  
 Gaye Tuchman 1228  
 Henry Etzkowitz 441

## 35 Grants Awarded for World Congress Travel

Thirty-five sociologists were selected by the ASA Travel Grants Committee to receive funds for their trips to the Ninth World Congress of Sociology in Uppsala, Sweden this month.

Twenty-eight grants were funded by a \$12,000 grant from the National Science Foundation. These grants were limited to a maximum of \$400, with a supplement of up to \$90 to cover differ-

entials in airfare from different locations in the U.S.

Seven grants were funded by the American Council of Learned Societies. These grants cover half of the airfare, about \$400. ACLS forwarded applications to the ASA Committee for selection after it determined the eligibility of the applicants.

The Committee evaluated the applicants in terms of their indicated participation in the World Congress with particular emphasis on the scholarly contribution their papers might make. The grants competition attracted 195 applications.

The Committee was chaired by Charles Page. Members were Abbott Ferriss, Hylan Lewis, Cora Marrett, and Gerald Suttles.

Selected for funding under the NSF grant were: Richard Abel, UCLA; Frank Andrews; University of Michigan; Michael Armer, Indiana University; Alexander Askenasy, New York State Psychiatric Institute; Robert Bellah, UC-Berkeley; Clifford Clogg, Pennsylvania State University; Mark Cooper, Yale University.

Patrick Doreian, University of Pittsburgh; Susan Eckstein, Boston University; Edward Gross,

University of Washington; Judith Hanna, University of Texas-Dallas; William Hanna, CUNY; Joseph Himes, UNC-Greensboro; Alex Inkeles, Stanford University; Bart Landry, University of Maryland; Judith Lasker, Bucknell University.

Barbara Laslett, University of Southern Carolina; Heraldo Munoz, University of Denver; S.M. Miller, Boston University; Walter Powell, SUNY; Roland Robertson, University of Pittsburgh; Thomas Scheff, UC-Santa Barbara; Bam Dev Sharda, University of Utah; Louise Shelley, American University; James Short, Washington State University; Peter Singelman, University of Missouri, Kansas City; Irving Tallman, Washington State University; and Henry Teune, University of Pennsylvania.

Selected for funding by ACLS were: Kurt Back, Duke University; Peter Blau, Columbia University; Vernon Dibble, Wesleyan University; Rockwell Gray, University of Texas-Dallas; Kirsten Gronbjerg, Loyola University of Chicago; Ino Rossi, St. John's University; and Edward Tiryakian, Duke University.

## Clearinghouse on Academic Freedom Created by Coalition

An information and referral clearinghouse has been established by the Coalition of Learned Societies on Academic Freedom in cooperation with the Academic Freedom Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Besides the ASA, the Coalition is composed of the American Political Science Association, National Council for Teachers of English and the Society for the Study of Social Problems. Other associations have shown interest and indicated support.

The clearinghouse will be administered by Bernard Bellush, AFC chairperson, and David Cohen, AFC staff officer, and a Steering Committee composed of representatives of the Coalition's constituent organizations.

Bellush reported that ACLU state affiliates have been asked to make themselves available as sources for immediate advice, guidance, and whenever possible, of legal aid, to researchers, scholars and teachers who are, or are about to become, involved in some difficulty relating to academic freedom.

The Academic Freedom Committee has agreed to funnel all legitimate requests for assistance to the nearest State affiliate; act as a clearinghouse for new and relevant information relating to academic freedom in general, and to due process in particular and when advised of an imminent academic freedom confrontation on a specific campus to alert Coalition members and urge immediate creation of a representative campus coalition to use its good offices to avert unnecessary conflict and preserve the rights of individuals and/or departments involved.

Bellush, however, pointed out that this arrangement is intended to supplement, not compete with, the ongoing endeavors of existing organizations committed to the protection of academic freedom.

Information and advice on cop-

ing with violations, or impending violations along with pamphlet materials relating to academic freedom, tenure, and due process are available from the clearinghouse.

Contact with the clearinghouse can be established by writing to: ACLU, 22 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10016, ATTN: David Cohen, or by calling (212) 725-1222.

## Funds Available For NIMH Grants

Well over \$2 million are expected to be available for predoctoral and postdoctoral research training programs from NIMH this year, but applications must be submitted by October 1.

Substantial funding is also expected to be available for predoctoral and postdoctoral individual fellowships with applications also due October 1.

The unusually high level of funding for institutional research training programs developed because half of the 43 social science programs in NIMH are turning over this year, thereby, releasing the funds for new awards. Last year, the funding level for research training programs was about \$300,000.

For more information on the training programs, contact: Ken Lutterman, Chief, Social Science Section, National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Fellowship application kits may be obtained from the NIMH Grants Management Officer at the above address.

## Late Charge Instituted

You can save yourself some money and improve the ability of the ASA Executive Office to serve you by paying your 1979 dues before December 15, 1978.

By doing so, you will avoid the \$5.00 late charge approved by ASA Council for members who pay their dues after December 15 and reduce the amount of time, effort and expense involved in handling special orders within the Executive Office.

Membership renewal notices will be mailed in September. The ASA fiscal year is identical to the calendar year.

Council approved the late charge during its June meeting because it felt that extra costs involved in handling late payments should no longer be absorbed by members who pay their dues on time.

In the first six months of 1977, the ASA office filled almost 2400 special orders. These special orders necessitated by late dues payments are costly because they require second and third billings which involve extra printing, postage, clerical and computer costs.

In addition, all special orders require personal rather than computerized service. Journals must be shipped from Albany to Washington. Staff members must prepare individual labels and packages. These packages must be taken by a private delivery service to the post office where they are mailed at a rate 200% higher than the usual bulk rate.

Besides these economic costs, please remember that late dues payments also involve social costs...delay, frustration, and friction.

Avoid these costs and enjoy the savings by sending in your 1979 dues before December 15.

## Note to Contributors

Contributions to FOOTNOTES are solicited, welcomed, and valued. However, friction is generated when expectations of publication are not met because the expectations surpass the capabilities of FOOTNOTES to respond.

Usually, the capabilities of FOOTNOTES are surpassed in two ways: (1) timing of submissions, and (2) length of submissions.

The following information and "submission standards" are presented in an attempt to improve the evolving coordinated system that encompasses FOOTNOTES, its and its readers:

1. FOOTNOTES is published monthly, except June, July, and September.
2. All material is published on a space available basis which is somewhat variable.
3. Deadline for submissions that do not state a deadline for reader response is the first day of the month preceding the month of publication, i.e., October 1 for the November issue.
4. Submissions that do state a deadline for reader response should be received, at least, three months prior to the reader response deadline. For example: Material containing a reader response deadline in June should be received by March 1, so that it can be published in the April issue and readers can respond in May. Also keep in mind that FOOTNOTES is normally received by readers during the latter part of the month of publication. Finally, the months in which FOOTNOTES is not published must be considered. For example: Material containing a reader response deadline in August should be received by April 1, so that it can be published in the May issue and readers can respond in June or July.
5. All contributions should be as short as possible. Specifically, contributions to Open Forum should be limited to 800 words; obituaries, 600 words; and letters to the editor, 400 words.