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Footnotes

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Council Approves Theory Annual, Constitutional Referendum

Acting on recommendations from the Committee on Publications, ASA Council approved the establishment of an annual publication on sociological theory and decided not to proceed with the publication of *Sociological Inventory*.

In other actions during its Boston meeting, Council (1) approved a constitutional referendum; (2) authorized the dissemination of a working draft of the revised code of professional ethics; (3) offered to join regional and state sociological associations in recognizing outstanding accomplishments in the teaching of sociology; (4) reinstated the Section on World Conflicts; (5) approved Detroit as the 1983 Annual Meeting site; (6) dropped the processing fee for "comments" in ASA publications; and (7) responded to two business meeting resolutions.

Theory Annual

As part of its action establishing the theory annual, Council titled the new publication *Sociological Theory*, and approved the following mandate:

"*Sociological Theory* is an annual publication directed to those in the sociological community interested in theoretical innovation and continuity. It publishes papers about particular theoretical perspectives; concepts and hypotheses; metatheory and theory of methodology; the formalization of theory, including mathematical theory; history of theory, contemporary approaches

to classical theories; overviews and critical assessments of theoretical perspectives; and other contributions. *Sociological Theory* welcomes contributions that suggest juxtapositions among different perspectives and that stimulate progressively more advanced work. Submitted papers will be evaluated with the assistance of an editorial board that reflects the diversity of sociological theory."

Soc. Sci. & Govt.

IRB Regulations Published by HEW

by Lawrence J. Rhoades

The extent to which social research will be subject to the regulations proposed by HEW for Institutional Review Boards will be determined by which of two alternatives to exemption from the regulations is finally adopted.

Written comments on the regulations and specifically, the alternatives to exemption plus the procedures for filing justifications for exemptions, are being solicited by HEW. The IRB regulations were published in the August 14, 1979, issue of the *Federal Register*, pp. 47688-98.

The proposed IRB regulations largely follow the recommendations of the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research.

Sociological Inventory

Council agreed not to proceed with the publication of *Sociological Inventory* because (1) survey responses did not indicate an adequate constituency for the journal; (2) survey responses indicated a lack of consensus on the focus of the journal; and (3) publication of the journal would involve high overhead costs because

paid staff would be needed to re-write articles.

Council, however, asked the Committee on Publications to continue exploring the production of a non-technical journal. About 75% of the respondents thought ASA should publish such a journal. A total of 489 responses were received; 2000 questionnaires were mailed.

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until the regulations applicable to the review and monitoring of all research involving human subjects is finalized.

Alternative Approaches

The two alternatives to exemption contained in the regulations reflect differing opinions concerning (1) whether to exempt research involving solely observation; (2) what types of survey or related research should be exempted; and (3) under what conditions re-

See Comment Page 2

April: Teaching Sociology Month

April 1980 has been designated "Teaching of Sociology" month by the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology which will sponsor several activities next spring to focus the attention of the profession on teaching.

The centerpiece of the observance will be a national series of workshops on teaching sociology that will be held in 10 states from mid-March through mid-May.

Workshops are currently planned for the following states: California, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas and Wisconsin.

Further details on the workshops and other activities will be announced in *FOOTNOTES* and the *ASA Teaching Newsletter*.

Individuals, departments, or associations that wish to become involved in the observance should contact ASA Sociology Teaching Project, Carnegie Library, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074.

Last Spivack Fellows Chosen; Recognized at Annual Meeting

Four ASA members received the 1979 Sydney Spivack Fellowships for significant contributions to the area of intergroup relations, the last to be given, during the Annual Meeting in Boston.

The recipients are James E. Blackwell, University of Massachusetts-Boston, for "significant applications of sociological knowledge to actual prevailing social conditions"; Pierre van den Bergh, University of Washington, for "sustained scholarly contributions throughout his career"; and jointly to Celia S. Heller, CUNY-Hunter College, and Joan W. Moore, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, for "significant sociological work that has appeared during the previous five years".

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

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

Twelve sociologists were honored by the fellowship program during its three-year existence.

Practical Application

Blackwell initially became involved in intergroup relations as a participant in a "sit-in" in 1947 that resulted in the desegregation of a restaurant in Cleveland. He was a student at Case Western Reserve University at the time.

Besides teaching intergroup relations for 30 years, Blackwell has conducted or participated in workshops, commissions, advisory boards, panels, television programs and films on interracial and interethnic relations throughout this country and abroad.

In 1954, he conducted a workshop at Grambling College in Louisiana on the implications of the Brown Decision for desegregating publicly-supported colleges and universities. In the early 1960s, he served as President of the San Jose Branch of the NAACP.

Blackwell also raised bail funds for black and white participants in "Freedom Marches" in Alabama and Mississippi; wrote a program on the contributions of black

See Blackwell Page 8

Sorokin & Bernard Award Winners Honored in Boston

Three sociologists received ASA awards for scholarly works on genocide, the female labor force, and mothering during the Annual Meeting in Boston.

Another sociologist received an honorable mention for her work on abortion and decision-making.

Sorokin Award

Helen Fein, New Paltz, New York, received the Sorokin Award for her book, *Accounting for Genocide*, published by Free Press.

Fein currently serves as director of the Indochinese Refugee Sponsorship Development Project of the Dutchess Interfaith Council, Inc., Poughkeepsie.

The Sorokin Committee called the work "a brilliantly original interpretation of a complex and singular historical process, that has until now defied comprehensive social analysis."

See Fein Page 3

The Sorokin Award is made to the author of a publication which contributed in an outstanding degree to the progress of sociology in the preceding two years.

The 1979 Sorokin Award is the last one to be presented by the ASA. Under the new award policy, the Sorokin Award will be replaced in 1980 by the American Sociological Association Award for a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship. The winner of this award will be offered a lectureship known as the Sorokin Lecture. Regional and state associations/societies will be able to apply for the lecture to be given at ASA expense.

Bernard Award

Valerie Kincaid Oppenheimer, UCLA, and Nancy Chodorow, UC-Santa Cruz, shared the Jessie Bernard Award.

Committee Names 1980 Candidates

Candidates for President-Elect and Vice President-Elect have been announced by the ASA Committee on Nominations for the 1980 election.

President-Elect:
Erving Goffman, University of Pennsylvania
Elise Boulding, Dartmouth College

Vice President-Elect:
Joan Huber, University of Illinois-Urbana
Melvin Kohn, National Institute of Mental Health

Additional candidates may be selected by ASA voting members through the open nominations process which is outlined in the ASA By-Laws.

Petitions supporting candidates through this process must be signed by at least 100 voting members of ASA and must arrive in the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, by November 30.

Comments Wanted on Alternative Approaches to Exemptions

(Continued from page 1)

search involving solely the study of documents, records or specimens should be exempted, assuming the investigator is not collecting identifiers.

Four provisions in both alternatives are identical; three are different.

Identical Elements

The identical elements as numbered in the regulations are:

1. Research designed to study on a large scale: (A) the effects of proposed social or economic change; or (B) methods or systems for the delivery of or payment for social or health services.
2. Research conducted in established or commonly accepted educational settings, involving normal education practices, such as (A) research on regular and special education instructional strategies, or (B) research on the effectiveness of or the comparison among instructional techniques, curriculum, or classroom management.
3. Research involving solely the use of standard educational diagnostic, aptitude, or achievement tests, if information taken from these sources is recorded in such a manner that subjects cannot be reasonably identified, directly or through identifiers linked to the subjects.
7. Research involving solely a combination of any of the activities described above.

Differing Elements

The differing elements in Alternative A and B are presented as numbered in the regulations. If the Alternative B provision is adopted, certain kinds of research involving no more than minimal risk will be subject to expedited review procedures.

Alternative A

4. Research involving solely the use of survey instruments if: (A) results are recorded in such a manner that subjects cannot be reasonably identified, directly or through identifiers linked to the subjects, or (B) the research (although not exempted under clause (A)) does not deal with sensitive topics, such as sexual behavior, drug or alcohol use, illegal conduct, or family planning.

Alternative B

4. Survey activities involving solely product or marketing research, journalistic research, historical research, studies of organizations, public opinion polls, or management evaluations, in which the potential for invasion of privacy is absent or minimal.

Expedited Review

Survey activities in which responses are recorded in such a manner that individuals cannot reasonably be identified or in which the records will not contain sensitive information about the individuals.

IRB Regulations: An Opposing View

Ithiel de Sola Pool, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, called the IRB regulations "grossly improper and unconstitutional" in a statement issued at the ASA Annual Meeting in Boston.

Pool based his opinion on "three main flaws" in the regulations as they apply to social science:

1. Extend Federal authority not only to Federally funded research, but also without basis in law to policing some practices in private research which should in a free society be guided by private and professional decisions.
2. Give IRB's authority to reject research projects not only on the grounds of possible harm to human subjects, but also on their judgment of whether "the research methods are appropriate to the objectives of the research and the field of study."
3. In violation of the First Amendment, they require prior review (i.e., censorship) on much research that is to be conducted by interviews and other forms of speech.

Alternative A

5. Research involving solely the observation (including observation by participants) of public behavior, if observations are recorded in such a manner that subjects cannot be reasonably identified, directly or through identifiers linked to the subjects.

Alternative B

No comparable provision on observation is contained in Alternative B.

Expedited Review

Research activities involving the observation of human subjects carrying out their normal day-to-day activities, where observations are recorded in such a manner that individuals cannot reasonably be identified.

Alternative A

6. Research involving solely the study of documents, records, or pathological or diagnostic specimens, if information taken from these sources is recorded in such a manner that subjects cannot be reasonably identified, directly or through identifiers linked to the subjects.

Alternative B

5. Research involving the study of documents, records, data sets or human materials, when the sources or materials do not contain identifiers or cannot reasonably be linked to individuals.

Expedited Review

Research involving the study of documents, records, data sets or human materials where the sources contain identifiers, but the researcher will take information from them in such a way as to prevent future identification of any individual.

Points of View

Supporters of Alternative A argue that the types of research included in that alternative have not been shown to have adverse consequences. In addition, they assert that little evidence of risk exists, except for possible breaches of confidentiality. Consequently, they argue that requiring an institution to review a large volume of minimal-risk research in order to find the rare proposal that might be potentially harmful, could create an unwarranted burden on the institution.

Supporters of Alternative B argue that inadvertent or compulsory disclosure of information collected in survey research, record research, or observational research can have serious consequences for subjects' future employability, family relationships or financial credit, and psychological well-being. They also argue that there is a need for an independent, social mechanism to ensure that research is ethically acceptable and that the

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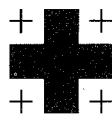


THE JOSSEY-BASS SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES



TOTAL SURVEY ERROR

Ronald Andersen, Judith Kasper, Martin R. Frankel, and Associates



Ronald Andersen, Judith Kasper, Martin R. Frankel & Associates TOTAL SURVEY ERROR Applications to Improve Health Surveys

Surveys have become primary sources of data both for increasing social science knowledge and for planning, administering, and evaluating all types of social programs. Until now, however, only limited progress has been made in identifying

survey biases and establishing procedures to measure and correct the biases. Sampling bias has been reduced by making survey samples closely representative of the population being studied, but little has been known about *nonsampling biases* — which often account for the largest part of total survey error.

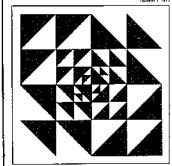
This new book remedies this deficiency by reporting on a groundbreaking study of the major sources of nonsampling survey bias, including *respondent reporting errors* (due to misremembering or dishonesty), *nonresponse* (respondent not at home or refuses to answer some or all questions), and *processing mistakes* (in adjusting for missing data). The authors present important new findings about the frequency and magnitude of nonsampling biases, about the cost and effectiveness of different procedures for correcting the biases, and about the significance of the resulting changes in the survey data.

A publication in the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) Series in Social Research, this book is based on information from a national survey of health services use and expenditures — with actual hospital, physician, and insurance records used to check the accuracy of the survey data. Thus, in addition to providing assistance in improving survey research, the book also has major implications for health services researchers and administrators and for all others concerned with health care issues.

September 1979, \$15.95

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR METHODOLOGY OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

Unobtrusive Measurement Today



Donald W. Fiske, Editor-in-Chief NEW DIRECTIONS FOR METHODOLOGY OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

Important advances in behavioral science methodology, such as in the use of unobtrusive measures, are today being made in many different areas of sociology, psychology, education, and related fields. However, many of these advances are

reported in highly technical form or in specialized publications and thus remain unknown and unavailable to all except a limited number of methodologists. This new quarterly fills the need for a publication bringing together these methodological advances for the benefit of all social and behavioral scientists — regardless of their methodological or substantive specialty. The quarterly will:

- Identify some of the more active and promising areas of methodological innovation.
- Describe and compare the various methods developed in each area, with attention to their strengths and limitations as well as to their basic concepts and procedures.
- Survey a range of applications for the methods, so that readers can see ways of using the specific techniques or the general approach in their own work.
- Provide extensive references to where additional information on the methods can be found.

The first four issues are: *Unobtrusive Measurement Today* (Fall 1979), edited by Lee Sechrest; *Methods for Studying Person-Situation Interactions* (Winter 1979), edited by Lynn R. Kahle; *Representative Design and Egon Brunswik Today* (Spring 1980), edited by Kenneth R. Hammond; and *Fallible Judgment in Behavioral Research* (Summer 1980), edited by Richard A. Shweder. One-year, four-issue subscriptions cost \$15 for individuals (only when paid by personal check) and \$25 for institutions.

Free copies are not available. Order from Dept. ASA.

• **Women earned a record number of doctoral degrees in the past year**, according to a report by the Commission on Human Resources of the National Research Council. Of the 30,850 degrees awarded in 1978, 26.9% went to women. Increases for women were found in the professional fields, social sciences, physical and life sciences, and education. Declines were noted in the humanities and engineering. While increases in degrees earned were found for Hispanics and Asians, declines were noted in the number of doctoral degrees earned by American Indians and African Americans/Blacks. Of the 610 doctorates awarded in sociology in 1978, 36.8% (224) went to women.

• **How to Write the Resume That's Best For You** is discussed in *Working Woman*, Vol. 4 (Sept., 1979). Chronological and functional resumes are outlined.

• **The Center for Women Scholars** in San Francisco is offering a prize of \$500 for the best article on solutions to the problems of the woman scholar. The winning article will be published in the 1980 edition of *The Woman Scholar's Handbook: Strategies for Success*. Send submissions of not more than 5,000 words to: Dr. Monika Kehoe, Editor, Center for Women Scholars, Americas Behavioral Research Corporation, 300 Broadway, Suite 23, San Francisco, CA 94133. Deadline: December 31.

• **Planners of career programs for sociology students** should find the following resources useful: "Employment Projections, Job Seeking Tips for Undergraduate, Graduate Sociology Trainees," *ASA FOOTNOTES* (August, 1978) (\$1.00 per reprint, prepaid); and *Majoring in Sociology: A Guide for Students* (single copies free; for orders of 10 copies or more, 5¢ each). Order from: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

• **Women and Health Careers: A Guide for Career Exploration** is a new resource containing information on careers in the health sciences, public health, health professions, along with educational requirements and employment opportunities. Order from: Program on Women, Northwestern University, 1902 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60201.

• **Academic Passages: A Workshop on Career Development** will be held in Boston, October 19-21. Write: The Academy for Professional Development, P.O. Box 7328, Tacoma, WA 98407.

• **Guidelines for Nonsexist Language in APA Journals**, published in the June 1977 issue of the *American Psychologist*, were recommended to the ASA Council for consideration by the Committee on the Status of Women. (See "Official Reports and Proceedings" in *ASA FOOTNOTES*, May, 1978). Recently, the ASA Committee on the Status of Women revised and resubmitted a brief document on "How to Recognize and Avoid Sexist Biases in Sociological Research: Some Problems and Issues". Council reviewed the document and recommended publication.

• **A National Conference on Feminist Psychology**, sponsored by the Association for Women in Psychology, will be held March 6-8, 1980, in Los Angeles. For submission of program proposals, write: Hannah Lerman, 1980 AWP Conference Coordinator, 1543 South Oakhurst Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90035.

• **A Minority Retention Workshop** will be held November 7-9 in Atlanta, Georgia. Featured speakers will be

David Matthews, President, University of Alabama; Mary Berry, Assistant Secretary for Education, HEW; and Charles V. Willie, Professor of Education and Urban Studies, Harvard University. For registration materials and information write: Dr. Andrew Goodrich, Box 4348, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, Chicago, IL 60680.

• **The ASA Committee on the Status of Women** sponsored a successful student reception at the 1979 Annual Meeting of the Association, under the leadership of Barrie Thorne. The reception provided an opportunity for students and faculty to get acquainted. ASA officers and staff provided career and job information. Attendance was estimated at 200-250 persons.

• **Sociologists at Work: Women in Research, Administration, Government and Community Service** is the topic of a series of informative discussions appearing in the July, 1979 issue of *SWS Network* and organized by Janet Hunt, Editor. For copies of this issue write: Editor, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.



Helen Fein



Valerie K. Oppenheimer



Nancy Chodorow



Kristin Luker

Fein, Oppenheimer, Chodorow Win; Luker Given Mention

(Continued from page 1)

Oppenheimer was honored for *The Female Labor Force in the United States: Demographic and Economic Factors Governing Its Growth and Changing Composition*, published by the University of California Press and Greenwood Press.

The Bernard Committee cited the work as "a rigorous and creative demographic study, a pioneering analysis of the changing patterns of the participation of women in the occupational structure."

Chodorow was recognized for *The Reproduction of Mothering: Psychoanalysis and the Sociology of Gender*, published by University of California Press.

The Bernard Committee cited

the work as "a unique effort to combine psychoanalytic and sociological interpretations of the phenomenon of mothering.

The honorable mention was given by the Bernard Committee to Kristin Luker, UC-San Diego, for *Taking Chances: Abortion and the Decision Not to Contracept*, published by University of California Press.

The Bernard Committee recognized the work because it "calls into question traditional assumptions about women's decision-making processes."

The Bernard Award seeks to enlarge the horizons of the discipline to encompass fully the role of women in society by recognizing scholarly contributions that further this goal.

Content of IRB Rules Cited

(Continued from page 2)

rights and welfare of subjects is protected.

Justification

HEW is also considering whether to require a principal investigator to file a justification with an IRB that documents the reasons underlying the judgment that the proposed project is exempt from regulations.

The Department feels that such a requirement would reduce the possibility of investigators claiming exemptions for non-exempt research.

Expedited Review

An expedited review may be carried out by the IRB chairperson or by one or more experienced members designated by the chairperson.

The reviewer will have the authority to approve the research if it meets the requirements of the regulations; to request the investigator to modify the research, or to refer the proposal to the Board for full review.

Expedited reviews are also authorized for minor changes in research already approved by the IRB.

Coverage

The regulations require IRB review and approval of all research involving human subjects conducted at or supported by institutions receiving HEW funds for research not exempted from the regulations.

In addition, review of human subject research is required, irrespective of risk—unless the research is specifically exempted from coverage.

Additional Points

The regulations contain specific procedures for full IRB review and for expedited IRB review; designate basic elements, and when appropriate some additional element of informed consent; indicate circumstances under which

the IRB may approve withholding or altering certain information otherwise required to be presented to research subjects; require that IRB membership include at least one nonscientist; and establish regulations which to the extent possible are compatible and consistent with the soon to be published Federal Drug Administration standards for IRBs.

The right to judge the appropriateness of the research methods to the objectives of the research and the field of study is retained in the review procedures.

The regulations contain no appeal procedure. However, an IRB will be required to state its reasons for disapproving a proposal in its written notification and give the investigator an opportunity to respond in person or in writing.

Advertisement

University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Possibility of two tenure-track positions at Assistant Professor level for Fall 1980 in two of these areas: Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, demography, complex organization, and social epidemiology (joint with the Medical School). For applicants in area studies, preferences will go to those with substantive interests in social psychology, complex organization, demography, or stratification. Salary competitive. PhD must be completed by August 1980. Applicants must demonstrate potential for significant scholarly contributions through research and publication as well as quality teaching. In order to receive full consideration, applications must be received by November 15, 1979. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Send vita to: Head, Department of Sociology, 326 Lincoln Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-1950.

Minority Program Announces Spivack Dissertation Awards

Eight Sydney Spivack Dissertation Awards have been made to minority PhD candidates in Sociology through the ASA Minority Fellowship Program for the 1979-80 academic year.

Funding for the awards was provided by the Cornerhouse Fund.

The award recipients, their institutional affiliations, and dissertation titles follow:

Bernard Headley, Howard University, "Crime and Development in Kingston (Jamaica)".

Marguerite Marin, UC-Santa Barbara, "An Exploration of the Chicano Movement: Five Case Histories".

Melinda Bacol-Montilla, Utah State University, "Ethnicity, Modernization and Socio-Demographic Behavior in the Philippines".

Fernando Parra, UCLA, "Chicano Attitudes Toward Mental Illness".

Wanda Perry, University of Maryland, "The Impacts of Urban Housing Markets on Residential Spatial Patterns: The Baltimore SMSA as a Case Study".

Susan Takata, UC-Berkeley, "The Social Consequences of Discretionary Justice within Local Parole Systems".

Nathan Keyfitz will be on half-time at Harvard University starting mid-1980, and from that date will also occupy the Robert Lazarus Chair in Sociology at Ohio State University. An earlier report in this column incorrectly reported that Keyfitz had already left Harvard.

MFP Seeks 1980-81 Applicants

Applications are invited for doctoral fellowships in sociology for the 1980-81 academic year by the ASA Minority Fellowship Program.

Ten individual fellowships for one year, renewable for up to two additional years, are available.

A maximum of \$3,900 per academic year for stipend and allowance for books and supplies is provided. Tuition is also paid.

The program is open to students beginning or continuing study in sociology departments. New students must qualify for acceptance at accredited institutions of higher learning and express a commitment to sociological research on mental health. Preference will be given to applicants who have completed at least two years of graduate training. Application deadline is February 1.

For more information, contact: Minority Fellowship Program, ASA, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

COFRAT: Evolution of Its Mission during First Decade

Case-by-case for the last ten years, the ASA Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (COFRAT) has been defining the issues involved in its changing mission.

Through its case experience COFRAT has also established explicit procedures for handling cases brought to it by ASA members. The procedures are reported in the accompanying article on this page.

Evolving Mission

COFRAT had its beginning during the 1968 Annual Meeting in Boston when Council appointed a committee headed by Robin Williams to investigate charges that ASA members were being denied jobs and reappointments because of political behavior or political opinions, and to make recommendations for action.

At the 1969 Annual Meeting in San Francisco, Council instructed COFRAT "to consider ways and means of investigating complaints on the part of members concerning reprisals and intimidation for political activities..."

The newly appointed Committee held an interim meeting and two reports were submitted to Council in which policy regarding the Committee's areas of concern and procedures of investigation was initiated. The areas of concern emphasized were discrimination on grounds of racism, political behavior, and sex. Council cautioned COFRAT to concentrate on cases of particular relevance to sociologists and to avoid duplication of other organizations.

At the 1972 Annual Meeting in New Orleans, Council expanded the mission of the Committee beyond hiring and reappointment by instructing COFRAT "to investigate alleged discrimination such as improper grounds in hiring, salary and other aspects of employment."

During these formative years, 1970-73, COFRAT was chaired by Robin Williams and Karl Taeuber. In 1973, Peter Rossi became chairperson.

Over the next two years, the number of cases escalated rapidly, creating a crisis situation; for COFRAT did not have sufficient resources to adequately adjudicate many of the cases brought to its attention. A recommendation to dissolve the Committee was made in Council during the 1975 Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

In reaction, COFRAT proposed a variety of alternative missions for itself which ranged from being a full-fledged adjudication body with an appropriate support staff, to serving as an educational body that encouraged the profession to develop appropriate, explicit criteria for making hiring, retention, and promotion decisions. Council decided to continue COFRAT and appointed William D'Antonio as chair.

With D'Antonio at the helm between 1976-78, the Committee further specified its objectives, took some innovative approaches to handling cases, expanded its educational role by preparing a

brochure on initial appointments, and handled about 15 cases.

In 1978, Linda Bourque and Jack Ladinsky were appointed co-chairs of COFRAT. Under their leadership, COFRAT has continued activities in three general areas: (1) investigating cases, (2) increasing sociologists' awareness of their rights and obligations vis a vis their fellow professionals, and (3) defining and refining the role of COFRAT within the ASA and the broader academic community.

In the process, the Committee has moved beyond limited fact-finding to engage in mediation, arbitration or negotiation when appropriate, and beyond education to oversight. In addition, COFRAT has abandoned the attempt to rigidly define what is or is not in its jurisdiction. It now treats complaints on a case-by-case basis. Nevertheless, there are two activities in which COFRAT will not engage: (1) The Committee will not initiate formal, court adjudication, although on occa-

sion individual members of the Committee have prepared affidavits or appeared in court. (2) The Committee will not act as a substantive review committee for reappointment, promotion, or tenure.

Bourque said, "The Committee is concerned with insuring that proper substantive review is carried out and that a decision is not made in a capricious and arbitrary manner. Thus, we primarily are concerned with the standards and procedures under which the grievant was hired and the standards and procedures by which decisions about the grievant were made within the institution in question."

COFRAT has repeatedly found the procedures under which many academic institutions hire, terminate and promote are vague or often non-existent.

Ladinsky said, "While we do not advocate any single set of procedures by which such processes are carried out, we maintain that

all colleges and universities should have clear-cut procedures that are readily accessible to, and understood by, both administrative bodies and the person under consideration."

To address the hiring aspect of the problem, the Committee has produced a brochure, "The Initial Appointment in Sociology: Guidelines for Candidates and Departments", which is available from the ASA Executive Office for \$1.00 to cover the cost of postage and handling. The Guidelines were also published in the May 1978 issue of FOOTNOTES.

Although most COFRAT cases have involved promotion and tenure decisions, they have also included disputes over choice of textbooks, racial and sexual discrimination, reverse discrimination, authorship rights, rights to resources, complaints that political activities outside the academic arena were being used in making academic judgments, and charges that procedures under which

academics are originally hired are changed under the guise of "upgrading academic quality" or "financial exigency".

Bourque said, "Ours is essentially a function of providing leverage and pressure toward nonadjudicatory dispute resolution where equity and substantive and procedural due process and rights are protected to the fullest."

One should not interpret this mission to mean, however, that when COFRAT enters a case, ASA members always win. In order to be effective as an adjudicative unit, COFRAT must be viewed as fair and objective by all parties in the dispute. Otherwise it will not receive the needed cooperation from the persons involved in the dispute and its opinions will not be respected.

Issues

Several issues have emerged from the cases investigated by COFRAT: (1) dealing with administrators who are not

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COFRAT Procedures for Investigating Cases

On the basis of its case experience, the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (COFRAT) has evolved the following procedures for accepting and investigating cases brought to it by ASA members:

1. The chair of COFRAT immediately acknowledges that the referral has been received and disseminates the referral documents to the Committee. In the case of a referral by someone other than the aggrieved party, the aggrieved party is notified that a complaint has been made on her or his behalf and is asked whether she or he agrees to the Committee making a "limited fact-finding investigation" on her or his behalf.

2. The chairperson makes a tentative decision on jurisdiction and:

(a) If the chairperson decides that the Committee has jurisdiction, she/he notifies the complainant that the Committee has undertaken the responsibility of conducting a "limited fact-finding investigation".

(b) If the chairperson decides that the Committee does not have jurisdiction, she or he then polls members of the Committee on this decision. If the Committee overrules the chairperson, the latter is then to proceed as under 3 below.

(c) If the chairperson decides that she/he is not able to make a decision on jurisdiction, she or he is to proceed as under b above.

(d) If the case does not appear to be within the Committee's jurisdiction as decided by majority vote of the Committee, the chairperson then refers the case to the appropriate ASA committee with a report to ASA Council of the action taken. The complainant is also notified of this action.

3. Once jurisdiction is decided, the Subcommittee is appointed to assemble a dossier of information and report to the full Committee either by memo or verbally. We prefer to have a three-person Subcommittee, and the preferred composition of the Subcommittee is as follows: a member of COFRAT as chair of the Subcommittee, a person appointed by an appropriate regional or state sociological association, and one of the co-chairs. Our experience in coordinating with state and regional associations has been varied and relates in part to the fact that many associations do not have a clearly comparable committee and lack sufficient resources to be active in such investigations. When such a person cannot be identified, a second member of COFRAT is appointed to the Subcommittee. Whenever possible, members work within their own region.

4. The chair of the Subcommittee writes to the complainant and/or the aggrieved party, the alleged offender and other parties to the case in order to build a dossier on the case. In most cases, an attempt is made to compile in writing a record of the nature of the alleged offense (as seen by all parties to the dispute), the sequence of events, whether other organizations (e.g., AAUP, ACLU, etc.) have entered the case, etc. The objective is to assemble as much information as possible by mail.

5/ Case dossiers are assembled by attempting to get as much information as possible from all parties involved in the grievance. This is usually done in writing. Insofar as possible all persons involved with the case are kept informed, and an effort is made to keep all communications between the parties open.

6. After a dossier is assembled by the Subcommittee, the Subcommittee polls its members on the following possible actions:

(a) The Subcommittee chair is directed: (1) To continue its limited fact-finding activity through written mechanisms. (2) To move to a site visit with the Subcommittee. Site visits are usually conducted when mail inquiries do not elicit adequate replies. This "ad hoc visitation committee" generally is composed of three persons, at least one of which shall be a Committee member. This ad hoc committee attempts to interview all parties involved and to collect necessary facts. The expenses of the members of "ad hoc visitation committees" are paid from the budget of the Committee.

(b) The Subcommittee refers the case to the full Committee with the recommendation that: (1) No further action be taken. (2) It be referred to some other body (e.g., AAUP, ACLU, etc.). (3) The case remains under consideration but inactive pending some other external action (e.g., litigation, actions of local grievance groups, etc.). (4) Further action be taken (e.g., that ASA Council be asked to censure).

7. Once COFRAT receives the case from the Subcommittee, the full Committee reviews the Subcommittee's report and recommendations, usually by mail, after which it may take any of the actions outlined in 6ab.

8. If there is no consensus in the Committee (less than 2/3 vote in favor of a particular action), then the full Committee is to convene for a meeting to go over the case in detail and come to a decision. A majority vote of such a meeting prevails. On occasion the Subcommittee or a new subcommittee will be instructed to revise or reinvestigate the case under consideration.

9. The action by the full Committee under either 7 or 8 above constitutes the end of the Committee's responsibility and that action is communicated to ASA Council, the complainant and other parties involved in the dispute. In any dispute where a significant investigation was conducted, a final report is filed both with COFRAT and with ASA Council. The report contains a chronicle of major events, a history of relevant persons, a summary of the issues, and recommendations for action. In addition, reports may contain statements of policy or issues that are pertinent not only to the case in question but also to the future concerns of COFRAT.

Periodic written and verbal reports are brought to the full Committee from all active Subcommittees and a final report is usually written. Whenever possible the Committee tries to encourage that grievances be handled within the institution in question and, to that end, "nudges" inactive local groups or individuals. We also encourage institutions to avoid formal litigation and to utilize the Committee's resources in negotiation or arbitration.

All written materials received by the Committee are treated as confidential unless or until a formal decision is made to sanction, a formal report is filed with ASA Council, or it is agreed by COFRAT, representatives of Council, and the parties involved in the complaint that interim reports will be released simultaneously to COFRAT, Council, and the concerned parties. Members of ASA must remember, however, that materials may be passed to other official bodies of ASA where appropriate. Consequently, when submitting materials to the Committee they must recognize that the Committee is accountable to the American Sociological Association.

IPA Positions Available In Health Research Center

Several opportunities are available to sociologists employed by state and local governments, institutions of higher learning, and some nonprofit organizations to spend two years working for the National Center for Health Services Research in the Washington area.

The opportunities are being made available under the provisions of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) of 1970 which authorizes temporary assignment of personnel to Executive agencies from the above named organizations.

To be eligible for an IPA assignment, a sociologist must have been a full-time employee of a non-Federal organization for at least 90 days before the assignment is effected. After completion of the assignment, the sociologist returns to the employ of the non-Federal organization.

All of the assignments are in the Division of Intramural Research of NCHSR which is located in Hyattsville, MD. Salary will be based on current salary plus increments which would be due in present position.

Available Positions

Descriptions of available positions follow:

Survey Research Methodologist with a PhD in sociology, statistics, or psychology and experience in evaluating survey research methods; persons with experience

in health data collection are preferred.

Medical Sociologist with a PhD and substantial experience or training in quantitative analysis of health utilization, expenditures or health insurance data.

Research Associates with a combination of at least Master's level training and experience in quantitative research and analysis of health utilization, expenditure on health insurance data, or biostatistics; training in sociology, economics, statistics, or public health preferred.

Survey Research Specialist with experience in survey management; interest in aging and long-term care preferred.

Analyst with training at the MA level and experience in long-term care research; demonstrated facility in the writing of scientific reports and scholarly articles is required.

Health Economist with a doctoral degree in economics, medical care organization or related field, and with a strong background in microeconomic theory, medical care organization, econometrics, and research methodology. This individual will work as a member of a team conducting research projects encompassing methodological, theoretical, and empirical analyses of hospital behavior.

Interested persons should send resumes to: National Center for Health Services Research, Room 8-44, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

Council: Ethics, Teaching, Resolutions

(Continued from page 1)

Constitutional Referendum

The proposed changes in the Constitution and By-Laws would (1) alter the role of Vice President; (2) add the position of Past Vice President; (3) clarify the responsibilities of the Program Committee and the Council in planning the Annual Meeting program, especially in regards to the allocation of program time to Sections; (4) incorporate guidelines for the preparation and submission of petitions for Members' Resolutions; and (5) delete, correct and/or clarify miscellaneous features of the Constitution and By-Laws that

have become obsolete or are otherwise in need of charge.

The referendum is tentatively scheduled for next Spring.

Code of Ethics

Council authorized the dissemination of the revised and expanded code of ethics prepared by the Committee on Professional Ethics so that member comments could be received before a final version is presented for adoption.

The revised code will be published in FOOTNOTES.

Teaching Accomplishments

Council expressed its willingness to join with regional and state sociological associations in honoring their members for outstanding accomplishment in the teaching of sociology, as signified by the signature of the ASA's President and/or Executive Officer on a citation or certificate containing the following wording:

"The American Sociological Association is pleased to join with (name of regional or state society) in recognizing (faculty member or department) for its/her/his outstanding accomplishments in the teaching of sociology, as determined and recognized by the (name of regional or state society)."

World Conflicts

The Section on World Conflicts was reinstated by Council because it had acquired 200 members.

Council also instructed the Executive Office to include the Section in the membership renewal mailing. Since the membership forms had already been printed, dues billing for the Section will appear on a separate card in the mailing.

Resolutions

Council also acted on two of the resolutions passed during the Business Meeting by commending the ASA Office on Careers, Minorities and Women for its Research Skills Development Institute held last summer and authorizing the Secretary to "convey to Hans Mauksch wishes for a speedy recovery, and a respectful request to study the health care system, in the future, by methods other than participant observation".

Mauksch, a former ASA Executive Officer and Director, ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, underwent a coronary by-pass operation in August.

The remaining resolutions will be on the agenda for the next Council meeting. They are concerned with the proposed regulations for Institutional Review Boards, child care at annual meetings, the publication of the names of rape victims in newspapers, and the presence of a member of the ASA Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching at business meetings.

Supplementary Sessions

Papers for Supplementary Sessions for the 1980 ASA Annual Meeting should be sent to: Randall Stokes, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

Papers for the Section on Aging sessions should be sent to: Gordon F. Streib, Department of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Papers for the Section on World Conflicts sessions should be sent to: Paula M. Rayman, Department of Sociology, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02172.

COFRAT: Emerging Issues on Several Fronts

(Continued from page 4)

sociologists; (2) dealing with administrators who are sociologists; (3) relationships with other ASA committees; (4) relationships with other professional associations; (5) relationships with the labyrinth of grievance procedures that exist within most colleges and universities; (6) the range and application of available sanctions; and (7) the internal operation and procedures used by COFRAT.

Ladinsky said, "Other than to urge cooperation with our inquiries, COFRAT, as an agent of a professional organization, probably cannot define behavioral norms or expectations for non-sociologists."

"However," he continued, "many of the department members and chairs with whom we deal are sociologists who are ASA members, and thus are appropriate recipients of whatever guidelines, protection, and sanctions we have at our disposal."

Ladinsky added, "It is the Committee's opinion that a department and/or department chairperson should cooperate with COFRAT investigations. The only possible exception is when a case is in active litigation."

He concluded, "We must also recognize the problems of administrators who are ASA members and specify our expectations as to their behavior and devise mechanisms for their protection

when they do comply with our expectations."

Relationships with other ASA committees such as the Committee on Professional Ethics involve the problem of overlapping jurisdictions which complicates procedures for handling cases. Relationships with other professional associations, including the American Association of University Professors and relevant regional sociological associations, need to be clarified because efforts to involve these associations "have not been universally successful."

Bourque said, "The difficulty of dealing with grievance procedures and groups internal to the college or university cannot be over emphasized. Since such groups are usually comprised of academics who are doing this in addition to their own teaching and research obligations, we cannot expect them to follow legal or judicial procedures or time tables. However, the issue of due process is a real one for the grievant."

On the question of sanctions, the Committee has experienced increasing difficulties with using censurship as its main mode of sanction, and is currently trying to formulate a set of specific, broader-ranging alternative mechanisms. In this quest, COFRAT hopes to differentiate sanctions according to (1) object of sanction, (2) range of sanctions,

and (3) degree of sanction.

Bourque said, "Finally, in line with our proactivist stand and educational function, we are concerned about how we proceed once an individual or group has been sanctioned. We are attempting to institutionalize a procedure by which groups under sanction or censure are reviewed annually, inquiries are made as to whether corrective actions have been taken, and measures are taken to repair the damaged careers of unjustly victimized individuals or groups."

Bourque continued, "The Committee has recently mandated the chair to inquire about status of each institution on censure each year by letter. Along with this monitoring of censure, the Committee will in the future take greater care not only to specify the reason for censure but also to specify the conditions and circumstances under which censure can be lifted."

Bourque also cited recurrent issues that are internal to COFRAT in deciding whether to conduct a site visit:

"Monetary cost is an issue; timing is an issue; exact method of entry is an issue. Resolution of what we want to know and from whom we want to know it can be an issue. Of central importance is our perception of our role in the case."



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October 26-27. Sociologists of Minnesota. Macalester College, St. Paul. Contact: Arthur Johnson, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

October 26-27. Illinois Sociological Association. Annual Meeting. Sheraton Inn, Springfield. Theme: "Sociology and Public Policy". Contact: Daniel Johnson, Sangamon State University, Springfield, IL. Phone: (217) 786-6571.

October 30-November 4. Conference on "Mississippi's 'Freedom Summer' Revisited: Race Relations in the 'New South' Fifteen Years Later'." Tougaloo and Millsaps Colleges, Jackson. Contact: Robert S. McElvaine, Department of History, Box 15415, Millsaps College, Jackson, MS 39210.

October 31-November 2. Mid-South Sociological Association. Memphis, TN.

November 2-3. Pennsylvania Sociological Society. University of Pennsylvania. Contact: William R.F. Phillips, 496 N. 19th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19130.

November 9-10. Georgia Sociological Association. Atlanta. Contact: Ann H. Grant, Morehouse College, Atlanta, GA.

November 4-8. American Public Health Association. New York City. Theme: "Child and Family Health in America". Contact: APHA, 1015 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

November 8-9. National Conference on Organized Crime. University of Southern California. Phone: (213) 741-2410.

November 14-17. Sixth NASW Professional Symposium. San Antonio Convention Center (TX). Contact: National Association of Social Workers, 1425 H Street, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005. Phone: (202) 628-6800.

November 15-17. Fourth Annual Conference on the Current State of Marxist Theory. Louisville, KY. Contact: Morton G. Wenger, Department of Sociology, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208.

December 6-7. 35th Annual Princeton Conference on Applied Statistics. Princeton University. Contact: Walter R. Young, Lederle Labs, Building 112, Room 637, Pearl River, NY 10965.

Historical/Comparative

An ASA-funded "problems of the discipline" group is gathering and will disseminate information on the teaching of historical and comparative sociology in the U.S. and Canada. Sociologists who teach such materials at the undergraduate and/or graduate levels are urged to send a copy of their syllabi to: Walter Goldfrank, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

Juvenile Delinquency

A research team at the University of Wuppertal is interested in receiving research reports, articles, bibliographies, unpublished papers, and other publications related to its project "Community-based programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and maladjustment". The aim of the project is to analyze the possibilities of primary prevention of juvenile delinquency through social welfare agencies and the police on a community level and to study the effects of diversion from the Juvenile Justice System. Send to: International Document and Study Centre for Conflicts of the Youth, University of Wuppertal, D-5600 Wuppertal 1, Baustraße 20, Bebaude, Federal Republic of Germany.

PUBLICATIONS

Journal of Popular Culture invites papers for its "In-Depth" section focused on the production process in popular culture. Papers based on field research with individuals and groups involved in cultural production and theoretical or review discussions of this general area are especially desired. Send papers to: Clint Sanders, Department of Sociology, University of Connecticut-Hartford, West Hartford, CT 06117.

Journal of Family Issues, a new international quarterly, welcomes manuscripts which contribute to the understanding of theory, research, and application pertaining to the family. Two thematic issues and two general issues are planned for each year. Contact: Graham B. Spanier, Division of Individual and Family Studies, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802. The journal will be published by Sage Publications, Inc., beginning March 1980.

Western Sociological Review is soliciting manuscripts in diverse content areas that seek to achieve a theoretical and empirical balance for its 1980 issue. Manuscripts should be prepared in triplicate using ASR format and sent to: WSR, Department of Sociology, Utah State University, UMC 07, Logan, UT 84322.

Sociological Symposium invites papers for two special issues in 1980. The Spring issue will be devoted to the Sociology of Sport. Submission deadline is January 1, 1980. The Summer issue will focus on Animal-Related Behavior. Deadline is March 1, 1980. Papers should be sent to: James K. Skipper, Jr., Editor, *Sociological Symposium*, Department of Sociology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

Zetetic Scholar seeks papers dealing with the sociology of deviant knowledge and deviant science. The journal is concerned with all aspects of the intersection of science and claims of the paranormal. It is especially interested in the social factors involved in the acceptance and rejection of unorthodox scientific claims. Send manuscripts or inquiries to: Marcello Truzzi, Editor, *Zetetic Scholar*, Department of Sociology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

Alternative Lifestyles will publish a special issue on "Black Alternative Lifestyles" and invites research in the areas of Black families, Black sexuality, and Black alternative lifestyles to submit articles for consideration by January 1, 1980. For additional information please contact: Noel A. Cazenave, Editor, Special Issue, Department of Sociology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122.

CONFERENCES

Fifth World Congress for Rural Sociology, Mexico City, August 7-12, invites papers, workshops, roundtables on its theme: "Agrarian Problems, Peasants and Development". Deadline is October 31. Send one-page abstracts to: Jose Pastore, Chair, Program Committee, University of Sao Paulo, C.P. 11498, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Film Division, Modern Language Association, December, San Francisco, invites papers presenting some cross-disciplinary views on the American cinema's depiction of societies, groups, classes, and other social units. Send to: Stanford Lyman, Department of Sociology, New School for Social Research, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003.

Third Annual Conference on the Small City and Regional Community, March 27-28, UW-Stevens Point. Purpose is to combine research and practice in dealing with multi-dimensional aspects of life in small cities. Proceedings will be published. Contact: Robert P. Wolensky or Edward J. Miller, 4th Floor, Collins Building, UW-Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI 54481. Deadline is December 1.

Tenth Annual Alpha Kappa Delta Research Symposium, February 14-16, Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, seeks abstracts or papers describing any aspect of sociological research. Deadline is December 15. Lewis Coser will be keynote speaker. Send to: Mona Solomon, AKD, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Virginia Commonwealth University, 820 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23284.

Midwest Sociological Society, Annual Meeting, April 2-5, Marc Plaza Hotel, Milwaukee, seeks submissions around its theme "Sociology and Social Action". Deadline is December 1. Send to: Ethel Shanas, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680.

Conference on Impact of Racism on White Americans, April, Washington, D.C., invites papers on the motivations, reinforcements, and consequences of institutional racism for not only racial minorities but the majority as well. Sponsored by The Institute for the Study of Contemporary Social Problems with a grant from NIMH. Send abstracts to: Benjamin Bowser or David Pohl, Department of Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853. Phone: (607) 256-4266.

Eastern Sociological Society, March 23-25, Park Plaza Hotel, Boston, invites papers on any topic of sociological interest. Deadline is November 9. Three copies of paper plus 250 word abstract to: David Karp, Department of Sociology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, or to Elliot Krause, Department of Sociology, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115. Roundtable requests to: Lynda Glennon, Department of Sociology, Douglass College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

NATO Conference on Women and the World of Work, Summer 1980, Lisbon, Portugal, invites papers that examine the impact of women's increased participation in the work force upon economic, political, social and psychological factors in NATO and other countries. One-to-two-page abstracts should be sent by November 1 to: Anne Høiberg, Head, Health Care Systems Branch, Naval Health Research Center, P.O. Box 85122, San Diego, CA 92138.

Fifth International Conference on Venereal Disease, Family Planning and Human Sexuality, June 24-July 1, 1980, Honolulu, solicits papers and ideas for roundtables, workshops and other presentations. Deadline is November 30, 1979. Send three copies of 300 word abstracts for Family Planning and Human Sexuality sections to Frank C. Johnson, Research Associates, Box 50, R.R. 1, Torbay, Newfoundland, Canada AOA 3Z0; and for Venereal Disease section to Frederick S. Mayer, Pharmacist's Planning Service, P.O. Box 1336, Sausalito, CA 94965. Guidelines and formats for roundtables, workshops and other presentations can be obtained from Research Associates at the Newfoundland address given above.

POSTDOCTORAL

University of Missouri-Columbia and University of Missouri-Kansas City invite applications for fellowships in "Mental Health and Aging: Socioclinical Geriatrics". Up to five fellows will be accepted for study to increase their research capabilities in mental health and aging. The fellows will also be involved in geriatric clinical settings to stimulate collaborative research between clinicians and social scientists. Contact: Stan Ingram, Postdoctoral Program, M330A, UMC-School of Medicine, Columbia, MO 55212.

University of California-Berkeley, Department of Sociology, invites applicants for 12-month fellowships in personality and social structure that provides opportunities and stipends (starting at \$10,000 per year) for interdisciplinary study, research internships, and independent investigations in many areas of social psychology and mental health research. Applicants should send vitae, a sketch of the course of study, and research they hope to pursue, two samples of their written work, and three letters of reference from people competent to judge their abilities in research. The fellowship plan should include a significant component of formal education or "training experience" at the postdoctoral level. Fellowships are subject to the pay-back provisions of National Research Service Awards. Fellowship year may begin between July 1 and September 15, 1980. Application deadline is December 15. Send to: NIMH Program in Personality and Social Structure, Department of Sociology, 410 Barrows Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Congressional Science Fellowships in Child Development, sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Society for Research in Child Development, are being offered to postdoctoral scientists and professionals from the social, behavioral, and health related sciences to spend one year on a Congressional staff. Mid-career applicants are especially encouraged to apply. Fellows should be exceptionally competent in their field and strongly committed to applying scientific knowledge to the solution of social problems. The stipend is \$18,000 for one year, starting September 1, 1980, with \$1,500 available for relocation. Contact: Society for Research in Child Development, 815 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005.

The German Marshall Fund of the United States provides individual study and travel awards for postdoctoral scholars doing original research on problems common to advanced industrialized societies in an internationally comparative framework. Scholars working in all of the social/policy sciences with empirical or applied concerns are eligible. Awards will be made to cover lost income and some travel costs, up to a maximum which is adjusted annually. Deadline is November 30. Contact: The German Marshall Fund of the United States, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Phone: (202) 797-6430.

OTHER

Judicial Fellows Program. Young professionals are invited to apply for two fellowships being offered by the Judicial Fellows Program for 1980-81. Fellows will spend one year observing and contributing to projects aimed at improving judicial administration. Candidates should have at least one postgraduate degree, at least two years

of professional experience, and preferably, familiarity with the judiciary. Stipends will be based on comparable government salaries. Fellowships begin in September 1980. Deadline is November 5. For information, contact: Mark W. Cannon, Executive Director of the Judicial Fellows Commission, Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, DC 20543.

The Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China announces opportunities for research scholars and graduate students in all fields for grants in support of research projects in China and fellowships for advanced language training and coursework at Chinese universities for academic year 1980-81. Deadline is November 2. Write to: CSCPRC, Educational Exchange Program, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418. Phone: (202) 389-6136.

Harvard Law School offers fellowships to college and university teachers in the social sciences and humanities to enable them to study fundamental techniques, concepts, and aims of law, so that, in their teaching and research, they will be better able to use legal materials and legal insights which are relevant to their own disciplines. Contact: Chairperson, Committee on Liberal Arts Fellowships in Law, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Exchange Theory Newsletter is a semi-annual interdisciplinary forum on social exchange theory beginning in October 1979, with the primary goal of encouraging efficient theory-building. *ETN* will interview major figures in exchange theory (Homans and Blau in the first issues), abstract exchange-related articles from sociology and psychology journals, review exchange-related books, and provide an open forum for questions, observations, solicitation of others interested in a specific exchange research topic, etc. Contact: Keith E. Campbell, Department of Sociology, Fort Hays State University, Hays, KS 67601.

The Red Feather Institute for Advanced Studies in Sociology has assembled a packet of four items for graduate students. It includes: (1) "Transforming Sociology: The Graduate Student", reprinted from *The American Sociologist*; (2) "Research in the Land of Oz", reprinted from *Sociological Inquiry*; (3) "Improving Graduate Study", and (4) a graduate student Bill of Rights adapted from the Graduate Student Caucus of the Midwest Sociological Society (1979). These are free to graduate students. Others send \$2.00 to cover costs. Request from: RFIASS, Rt. 1, Livermore, CO 80556.

Comparative Civilizations Review is a new publication of the International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations (US). It will seek to publish reasonably well-written analytic studies and interpretive essays primarily concerned with (1) the comparison of whole civilizations, (2) the development of theories or methods especially useful in comparative civilizational studies, or (3) significant issues in the humanities or the social sciences studied from a comparative civilizational perspective. Editors are Vytas Kavolis, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA 17013, and Edmund Leites, Department of Philosophy, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, NY 11367.

FRED COTTRELL
(1903-1979)

Fred Cottrell's death closes a chapter on a unique contributor to the sociological enterprise. Fred Cottrell (known as Doc to his colleagues) referred to himself as a maverick; there is little doubt that this was true. He wrote about energy and society in 1955, well before it became a concern to many Americans and sociologists. As an interdisciplinary scientist he always strived to study and write about what he believed to be important. He accomplished what few of us have been able to do; he remained distant from professional politics and the narrowly prescribed intellectual forms of establishment sociology. He published works he believed in, he wrote them as he wished them to be written, and was his own worst critic. Audiences quickly became his students. He lived a modest life as a devoted husband, father, community member, and intellectual; his academic contributions, even the earliest, were ahead of their time.

Doc, who was raised in a desert community, became conscious in his youth of ecological struggles for existence shared by white settlers and the Indians alike and of the impact of technology on frontier society. Basic themes of technology, social ecology, and human decision making were recurrent in Doc's works throughout his life. Research on industrialization, energy, and transportation yielded books such as *The Railroad* (1940), *Energy and Society* (1955), and *Technology, Man and Progress* in 1972.

His early education took place on the frontier; he learned carpentry, farming, hunting, mining, and railroading. His mother wanted him to be a preacher but he chose sociology instead. His formal education took place at Westminster College and at Stanford University. Following the University Studies, Doc and his wife Annice settled at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, where they remained throughout his academic career. He declined chairships of prestigious departments preferring the life of a comparatively independent scholar in this Midwestern community. Upon first coming to Miami Doc had wanted to establish a program in international relations, but soon discovered the difficulties inherent in academic domains and professional protectionism; none the less he remained committed to studies capable of synthesizing academic disciplines. In the process of writing *Energy and Society* he said he had to learn biology, history, shipbuilding, and metallurgy, among other fields, to achieve the scope necessary for that work. It was problematic, he felt, that few scholars had the vision to integrate their specialties with other and broader realms of knowledge.

Doc chaired the sociology department at Miami, he was a leader and father to the group. He was benevolent, concerned, a sympathetic listener, and a willing helper in time of need. He encouraged countless students to sociological efforts and to professional recognition and did so despite the fact that the department was primarily undergraduate in its focus. His students were many, and they recognized their intellectual debts to, and their affection for, Doc. He was an exceptional human being in addition to having an extraordinary capacity for social insights which only an analytic mind such as his could produce.

In his later years his focus shifted to gerontology; he became the Director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems and the Scripps Foundation Gerontology Center at Miami. He helped his Center achieve

status as a world renowned center in gerontological studies. In his later years he produced works such as: "Governmental Functions and the Politics of Age", "Aging and the Political System", and *Aging and Social Policy*.

It is possible to marvel at the number of Doc's publications given his independent stance toward mainstream sociology. He considered the pressure to fit organizational images of sociology too high a price to pay for intellectual freedom. Despite such independence, or perhaps because of it, his works won world wide acclaim. His essay, "Men Cry Peace", won an international prize in 1954 and his article, "Death by Dieselization", has been reprinted in numerous sociological sources. Doc was chair of the National Technical Advisory Committee on Aging Research and was chair of a section in the White House Conference on Aging in 1961 and 1971. He was Vice President of the North Central Sociological Association from 1944 to 1946, and Secretary of NCSA from 1947 to 1948.

Nearing the end of his career he ventured back to public presentations of analysis in the fields of technology and energy. In 1972 *Technology, Man and Progress* was published and in 1977 he presented a paper at the ASA meeting in Chicago on the subject of energy. Doc's 1950 concerns with energy as an independent variable in the formation of societies have, 25 years later, finally become a relevant and critical concern to Americans and sociologists.

His final views on energy and society were published in a paper entitled "Energy and Society", which appears in *Society and Humanity*; in this work he is not as optimistic about our future as we may wish. The probability of locating alternative energy sources he considered somewhat dim and the probability of having to face dwindling resources and declining social systems he felt imminent. Sociologists, Doc felt, should face these facts and would have to garner the imagination needed to comprehend not only sociology, but the interaction among social, biological, and physical forces in the environment. The task, he felt, might be greater than the human resources available. Rather than a world community he foresaw the proliferation of local systems with situated values which due to self-centered concerns, would undermine global human interests. The outcome might rest, he felt, on conflict among men, institutions, and technologies. He concluded that sociologists needed to be aware of how little they know about what the future will bring. If Doc's last words were to encourage serious analysis of forthcoming social crises, he will have made his final significant contribution.

He leaves his wife, Annice; their three children and their families; and a near-family of colleagues: Bob Atchley, Director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems and the Scripps Foundation Gerontology Center; Millie Seltzer, Assistant Director of the Gerontology Center and others of the Scripps associates; and Ruth Hill Useem, President of the North Central Sociological Association (who was his first student assistant at Miami); plus the countless others of us whose personal and professional lives will always be influenced by him. To this man of unique foresight and courage, a very fond last farewell.

Ann Davis
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio

LOUIS SCHNEIDER
(1915-1979)

Professor Louis Schneider, Professor of Sociology at the University of Texas, died suddenly but peacefully on March 17, 1979, in Austin following an embolism. He was born in Vienna, Austria, on March 22, 1915 and came to the United States as a child, being naturalized as a citizen in 1927.

Lou Schneider's entire career was that of a teacher and scholar, to both of which he was deeply committed. He received his BA in 1935 from the College of the City of New York, and his MA in 1938 from Columbia University. Robert K. Merton continued to be his ideal as a scholar for the rest of his life. From 1937 to 1943 he served as an instructor in sociology at Brooklyn College. The war years were spent in Washington, D.C. as an economist with the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration. Following completion of his PhD at Columbia University, in 1947, he embarked on his academic career, accepting positions in sociology at Colgate University (1947-1949), Purdue University (1949-1959), Dartmouth College (1959-1960), Illinois (1960-1967, where he served for four years as head of the department), and, in 1967, the University of Texas. He was a member of the first group of Fellows at the renowned Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, in California (1954-1955), and he also served as President of the Ohio Valley Sociological Society (1959-1960). He served too on a number of national professional committees and editorial boards (including those of the *American Sociological Review*, *Sociological Analysis*, and the *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*).

Colleagues all over the world knew Lou Schneider as a distinguished contributor to two fields in particular: the sociology of religion and the background of sociological theory. In the former field he won wide recognition for his *Sociological Approach to Religion* (1970)—an analysis of the structural-functional approach to the study of religion. Earlier works in the same field include his *Popular Religion* (written with S.M. Dornbusch) (1958). In sociological theory he contributed an impressive series of scholarly works including *Power, Order and the Economy* (1954), *The Scottish Moralists on Human Nature and Society* (1967), *The Sociological Way of Looking at the World* (1975), and many scholarly papers on Adam Smith, Max Weber, Carl Menger, irony and paradox, dialectics, and race relations, to note but a few.

Widely read in many fields and in four languages, Lou Schneider's published scholarship reflected great learning and a far-reaching intellect. He was author or co-author of ten books and over forty articles. One of his famous articles (written with Sverre Lysgaard) brought to clear focus the meaning, differential incidence, and sociological importance of "the deferred gratification pattern," to which the article gave the concept its familiar name (ASR, 18, April 1953). A few weeks before his death he had completed the manuscript of a book on the social thought of Mandeville, and he was in the midst of several papers dealing with the work of the Scottish Moralists. Still other papers were in mind for the future. In all of these studies there is reflected the vision of social science for which Lou Schneider is known—a consistently structural point of view, a respect for methodological diversity, and an appreciation for the intellectual continuities to which social science is heir.

Among the themes which intrigued Lou Schneider in his sociological studies were those of irony and dialectics. A section of one of his books bore the significant title, "Irony: Interaction and Unintended Consequences".

It interested him that the great roads which the Romans built to enable their armies to get out into the Empire were the very roads which the barbarians later used to get into Rome itself. That actions taken in the interest of certain system functions often have countervailing effects was an idea frequently elaborated in his works. His last completed article (in *Sociological Inquiry*, 1979, 49:2-3) is called "Dialectical Orientation and the Sociology of Religion". It deals with antinomianism, among other things, and reveals his characteristic scholarly depth and caution. Louis Schneider is perhaps best known for his concept of instrumentalism in religion—the irony that religion, which is often characterized as our "ultimate concern" (Tillich), is often used, actually, as a means for other ends.

Lou Schneider had the respect and love of colleagues and friends in every place that was lucky enough to be touched by his presence. He maintained respectful but deeply affectionate relationships with certain colleagues of his own age, but as if he still felt keenly the need we all have for support, he liked to encourage younger colleagues and students also. He had great affection for the University of Texas and especially for his colleagues in the Sociology Department, where one could pick almost at random his loved and respected friends. Whether at Texas or elsewhere, every one of us who knew him well will often recall with a pang and yet with gratitude his amiable vanity about his physical strength. Even more, we remember his impressive and inspiring spiritual strength, and his smile and extended firm hand.

Anyone who wishes may contribute any sum, large or small, to a fund that will be used to buy books on sociological theory or the sociology of religion. There will be a suitable bookplate in Lou's memory. The address is Library Memorial Fund, General Libraries, the University of Texas at Austin (78712).

Harry M. Johnson
Frank D. Bean
Walter Firey
Joseph Lopreato
Sheldon Olson

GRACE DUNCAN HOOPER

The recent death of Grace Duncan Hooper should once again remind us of one frequently overlooked aspect of our collective enterprise. Our Association, perhaps more than most, owes more than can be recorded to that dedicated band who, over the years, have helped to promote and guarantee the public stature of the discipline. Many members of this band have worked on the hidden side of the agenda. Grace Hooper was such a one.

Grace began her work with the Association back in 1949 on the day the files first arrived in the newly established Executive Office. Our first headquarters were in a basement kitchen of a house at Columbia University, and there were not even any complete lists of members—let alone of subscribers or advertisers. Grace was a part-time worker. She pitched in to help on any job that needed doing, including building and expanding those files. She was imaginative, fast, stable, and always enthusiastic. In her own private world she wrote plays and poems—only a few of them ever published. Her grasp of the human condition was remarkable; she drew her insights from her everyday interactions with people.

It soon became apparent that Grace had a special way with publishers. Gradually her many ad hoc jobs gave way to her taking charge of developing revenue from advertising and book exhibits. That Grace was respected by "her" publishers was obvious to anyone who ever watched her wandering through the book exhibit area at any

annual meeting. It was Grace's turf. No dollar estimate of the revenue traceable to Grace's efforts could index the good will she created for sociology in the publishing world—not only for the national, but also indirectly for the regional, Associations.

She will be missed by all who knew her and her not inconsiderable capacities will also be missed by those whose paths never crossed hers.

Matilda White Riley
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences
Stanford, California

RUTH VIOLA REED
(1897-1978)

Dr. Ruth Reed was born in Georgia, taught and engaged in research in several states, but spent the greater part of her life in Washington, D.C.

She received her AB degree from Brenau College, 1916; was awarded a Phelps Stokes Foundation Fellowship, 1919-20; MA from the University of Georgia, 1920; PhD in Sociology, Columbia University, 1925. For that period she was a rather unusual student at Columbia, bringing from the deep South her liberal thoughts and ideas on race problems, the family, and the role of women. She found the atmosphere there stimulating and sympathetic and was especially influenced by her work with Dr. William F. Ogburn, also a liberal from Georgia. She received a Belgian Education Foundation Fellowship, 1929-31, and pursued postdoctoral studies at the Sorbonne, 1928-29, the University of Brussels, 1929-30, and the Catholic University of Louvain, 1930-31.

Quoted from a bulletin of the Catholic University of America: "Dr. Reed began her career in social work at Sloane Hospital in New York in 1920; did research for the U.S. Children's Bureau in 1921; served as a field agent for the Committee on Interracial Cooperation in 1923; as an editorial assistant for the American Social Hygiene Association in 1924, and in a research capacity for the Welfare Council of New York from 1931 to 1933."

Dr. Reed had a distinguished teaching career. Her positions included Instructor at Wells College, 1924-26; Assistant Professor, Mt. Holyoke, 1926-28; Assistant Professor, Indiana University, 1933-35; Associate Professor in the School of Social Work, Catholic University of America, 1935-52, and Full Professor from 1952 until her retirement in 1962. She had special responsibility for social research, working with candidates for the MA and PhD degrees.

She was a Fellow of the American Sociological Association.

Her published works include: *Negro Women of Georgia*, University of Georgia Press, 1921; *Negro Illegitimacy in New York City*, Columbia University Press, 1926; *The Modern Family*, Knopf, 1928; *The Illegitimate Family in New York City*, Columbia University Press, 1934; and *The Single Woman*, Macmillan, 1942.

Dr. Reed was a kind, gentle and modest person, following with great interest the progress of her many students. After her retirement she enjoyed having more time to devote to her attractive home and garden.

Sarah Alice Rice
Washington, D.C.

Deaths

David V. Glass, London School of Economics, died September 23, 1978.

Hillquit Lynch, Chair, Department of Sociology, Henderson State University, Arkadelphia, AR. January 13, 1979.



James E. Blackwell



Pierre van den Berghe



Celia S. Heller



Joan W. Moore

Blackwell, van den Berghe, Heller, Moore Receive Spivack Fellowships

(Continued from page 1)

Americans to American society that was televised in 1963; served as an expert witness in several court cases, conducted workshops in prison to assist officials to better understand and resolve conflicts between inmates of diverse racial and ethnic origins, and assisted in the formation of the Caucus of Black Sociologists.

Blackwell has written numerous articles on intergroup relations. Publications resulting from his research have been used in several court cases, including the Bakke case.

His books include *Black Sociologists: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives* (with Morris Janowitz) and *The Black Community: Diversity and Unity*. He is currently principal investigator for two projects: "Alienation Among Metropolitan Blacks" and "Graduate and Professional Education of Black Americans".

Sustained Contribution

Van den Berghe has been doing research and publishing in intergroup relations for 20 years. The impact of his numerous books, chapters and articles on intergroup relations can be traced in standard textbooks on comparative race and ethnic relations.

His central concern has been with the interrelation of class, race, and ethnicity in colonial, post-colonial, and industrial societies. The main thrust of his research and publications has been aimed at the development of a broad analytical framework for the comparative study of intergroup relations at the societal level.

Recently, he has moved away from the macro-level of analysis because he is becoming convinced that a more reductionist approach that focuses on individuals acting self-interestedly to maximize gains or minimize losses is needed in the study of human behavior.

He hopes to anchor this approach in biological evolutionary theory that incorporates recent advances in population genetics, ethology and ecology. He also intends to analyze race and ethnic relations from a kinship rather than a class perspective.

Among his books are *Race and Racism: A Comparative Perspective*; *Man in Society: A Biosocial View*; *Inequality in the Peruvian Andes: Class and Ethnicity in Cuzco* (with George P. Primov); and *The Ethnic Phenomenon* (in preparation).

Significant Works

Heller was honored for her book, *On the Edge of Destruction*, an analysis of the beleaguered Jews of Poland between World Wars I and II.

The Spivack Committee called the work "a major contribution to political sociology, the study of alienation, and the growing field of Holocaust inquiry. It is an outstanding example of research in the tradition of comparative ethnic studies".

Moore was honored for her book, *Homeboys: Gangs, Drugs, and Prison in the Barrios of Los Angeles*, which the Spivack Committee cited as "a recent product of a series of applied and scholarly contributions she has made in her work in the Chicano Community".

The Committee further stated that Moore, "working in the Chicago tradition of intensive field work, has presented significant insights into Chicano life. Her writings offer serious challenges to the conventional wisdom relating to the meanings of 'deviant' and 'straight' behavior".

Proposals Wanted on Soviet Union, E. Europe

Proposals that concentrate on processes of change in the contemporary Soviet Union and the states of Eastern Europe are invited by the National Council for Soviet and East European Research for 1978-80.

The Council awarded 24 research contracts totaling \$840,672 to fourteen colleges and universities and three other organizations in 1978-79.

New Program

The 1979-80 research program of the Council will be especially concerned with the ability of the regimes to foster, manage, and contain these processes and with the possible systemic and strategic corollaries and consequences of their efforts to do so.

Proposed projects should seek to identify and analyze the domestic and external circumstances that

could lead to changes in the established institutions, procedures, programs and priorities of the USSR and the state of Eastern Europe.

In addition, the projects should subject hypotheses of emergent large scale change or discontinuity to close critical scrutiny through empirical research on topics of broad relevance for the formulation of foresighted and effective U.S. policies.

Submission deadlines are November 1 and May 1. Eligibility for funding as principal investigator is limited to scholars at the postdoctoral level for academic participants, and to an equivalent degree of maturity and professional achievement for those from other fields. Proposals may be for large or small projects that will last no more than two years.

Council Purpose

The Council is an autonomous academic body which seeks to de-

velop and sustain a long-term, substantial and high-quality program of fundamental research dealing with major policy issues and questions of Soviet and East European social, political, economic and historical development.

Research contracts funded by the Council are public documents. It does not provide funds for classified projects nor does it accept or impose stipulations that would preclude open publication of research results.

Three sociologists were among the researchers funded in its 1978-79 program:

Tonu Farming, University of Maryland, co-investigator, "The Helsinki Watch Committees in the Soviet Republics". Funding: \$33,660.

David Segal, University of Maryland, and Janet Schwartz, George Mason University, "Military Service and Civilian Employment in the Soviet Union". Funding: \$48,000.

For proposal guidelines write: The National Council for Soviet and East European Research, 1 Oxford Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.



Environmental Sociology announced the following 1979 election results: Riley E. Dunlap, Washington State University, Chair-elect; Elizabeth Peelle, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Secretary; Thomas Dietz, UC-Davis, and Craig R. Humphrey, Pennsylvania State University, Council members.

Undergraduate Education invites papers and ideas for 1980 Section Day program. Theme is "Sociology and the Undergraduate Experience". The program will examine the purposes of sociology in undergraduate education as well as the processes and issues in teaching undergraduates. Submission deadline is December 31, 1979. Send to: Charlotte A. Vaughan, Department of Sociology, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, IA 53214.

Nominations For Editors

Nominations for editor for four ASA journals are invited by the Committee on Publications.

The journals are the *American Sociological Review*, *Contemporary Sociology*, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, and *Sociology of Education*.

Deadline is November 15. Send to: Russell R. Dynes, Executive Officer, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Seeks Lecturers, Institutions

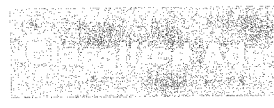
The Maurice Falk Medical Lecture Series is seeking medical sociologists who would like to participate in the Series as lecturers as well as institutions that would like to have a Falk lecturer for a two-day period.

Only institutions that do not have a medical sociology program are eligible for a Falk lecturer visit. Both lecturers and institutions should be located in the Northeastern United States.

The Falk Lecture Series is co-sponsored by the Falk Medical Fund and the Eastern Sociological Society.

Expenses of a visit are shared by the Falk Fund and the host institution. The Falk Fund pays transportation and a \$500 honorarium. The host institution is responsible for room and board and an additional \$100 honorarium.

Lecturers and institutions should contact the Falk Lecturers Chair: Dr. Leonard Pearlman, NIH, Building 31, Room 4C 17, Bethesda, MD 20014.



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COLLABORATOR WANTED. Writer looking for social psychologist (or sociologist or psychologist) with PhD to collaborate with in writing book. Topic: friendship. Contact: Bruce Novograd, 11 Meadow Road, Riverside, CT 06878. Phone: (203) 637-0268.

NEW WISEMAN FILM. Frederick Wiseman documentary film "Manoeuvre", the thirteenth and newest in his series of award-winning films on American institutions, is now available in 16mm for classroom use. Also available are "Titticut Follies", "High School", "Law and Order", "Essene", "Basic Training", "Juvenile Court", "Primate", "Welfare", "Meat", "Canal Zone", and "Sinai Field Mission". Write: Dept. 2AS, Zipporah Films, Inc., 54 Lewis Wharf, Boston, MA 02110. Free catalogue available upon request.

ASA FOOTNOTES

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NSF Offers Fellowships

About 565 fellowships will be awarded by the National Science Foundation next Spring for advanced study to help meet the continuing national need for qualified scientific personnel.

Included in the total are 420 NSF Graduate Fellowships; 50 NSF Minority Graduate Fellowships; 50 NSF Postdoctoral Fellowships; and 45 NATO Postdoctoral Fellowships.

Application deadline for the two graduate fellowship programs is November 29. The deadline for the postdoctoral programs is November 2.

Applications for the three NSF programs may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20418.

Applications for the NATO fellowships may be obtained from NATO Fellowships Program, Division of Scientific Personnel Improvement, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550. Phone: (202) 282-7154.