



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

Footnotes

U. S. Postage
Permit No. 43089
Non-profit Org
Washington, D. C.

Travel Arrangements Set For World Congress in Uppsala

Five travel programs to the Ninth World Congress in Uppsala, Sweden from August 14-18 have been tentatively arranged by the ASA Executive Office.

The travel programs are being managed by Group Travel Unlimited, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 304, Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: (202) 659-9555.

One program is designed for those members who want to attend the Congress and return in the shortest possible time. Other programs incorporate tours to other cities in Europe.

TRAVEL PROGRAMS

Program A—August 12-19—attend World Congress only

Program B—August 9-23—attend World Congress and visit Copenhagen, Oslo, Leardal, and Bergen

Program C—August 9-23—attend World Congress and visit Warsaw, Leningrad and Helsinki

Program D—August 8-25—attend World Congress and visit Amsterdam, London, and Dublin

Program E—Summer in Europe

For more information on the tours write directly to Group Travel Unlimited.

For information on the program at the World Congress write to the ISA Secretariat, P.O. Box 719, Station A, Montreal, P.Q., Canada H3C 2V2.

ADAMHA Places Emphasis On Post-Doctoral Fellowships

A postdoctoral emphasis is being given to the National Research Service Awards for Individual Fellows available from the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA).

The redirection of support from predoctoral to postdoctoral awards is based on findings and recommendations from national manpower studies, according to an ADAMHA announcement. However, predoctoral applications are still being accepted.

The NRS Awards are currently being given to fill the need for more researchers qualified to work in the following four areas as they relate to alcoholism, drug abuse and/or mental health: (1) development of behavior; (2) disorders and maladaptive behavior; (3) social issues and problems;

and (4) services research.

Each of the three National Institutes that comprise ADAMHA accent specific concerns within the four problem areas. See *Lists Page 3*

Teaching Resources Group Becomes Operational

A fully operational Teaching Resources Group is now available to provide services to undergraduate and graduate sociology departments concerned with curriculum, faculty and departmental development related to teaching.

The Teaching Resources Group, an outgrowth of the ASA Projects on Teaching supported by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (HEW) and the Lilly Endowment, Inc., has been operating on a limited scale since the beginning of the year.

The Teaching Resources Group is a national network of sociologists who are knowledgeable in one or more areas of teaching and curriculum development. Each member also has some experience in teacher development and consulting.

During the last ten months, members of TRG made more than 24 visits to departments and state and regional meetings. The visits focused on such concerns as (1) instructional objectives and course planning, (2) introductory sociology courses and other

Nominations Committee:

Announces Pres., V-Pres. Candidates

Presidential and vice presidential candidates for the 1978 ASA election have been announced by the Committee on Nominations.

Although the Committee selected nominees for all elective positions during its September meeting, the names of the candidates cannot be announced until the nominees agree to be listed on the ballot.

Candidates for ASA Council, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Nominations,

and the Committee on Publications will be carried in the December issue of *FOOTNOTES*.

Candidates for President-Elect are:

S.M. Miller, Boston University
Charles V. Willie, Harvard University

Candidates for Vice-President-Elect are:

Helen McGill Hughes,
Cambridge, Massachusetts

James E. Blackwell, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Voting members of the ASA may add candidates to the ballot through the open nominations procedure specified in the ASA By-Laws. Open nomination petitions for the positions of President-Elect and Vice-President-Elect are due in the ASA Executive Office on December 15. Petitions for the positions to be announced in the December issue are due on January 15.

Commission Supports Confidentiality of Data

The principle of functional separation governs the recommendations made by the Privacy Protection Study Commission to create a legitimate, enforceable expectation of confidentiality concerning the use of individually identifiable records or data in research and statistical studies.

A full treatment of the recommendations and their rationale are in Chapter 15 of *Personal Privacy in an Information Society*, the Commission's final report published in July by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

The principle of functional separation requires the use of information about an individual

for a research or statistical purpose to be separated from its use in arriving at an administrative or other decision about that individual.

In establishing the principle, the Commission tried "to strike a balance between the individual's interest in personal privacy and society's need for knowledge" while recognizing that "the threat to personal privacy comes mainly from information and records collected and maintained in individually identifiable form" in research and statistical activities.

Consequently, the major recommendation of the Commission states "that the Congress

provide by statute that no record or information contained therein collected or maintained for a research or statistical purpose under Federal authority or with Federal funds may be used in individually identifiable form to make any decision or take any action directly affecting the individual to whom the record pertains, except within the context of the research plan or protocol, or with the specific authorization of such individual."

Research and statistical purpose is defined as "the developing and reporting of aggregate or anonymous information not intended to be used, in whole or in part, for making a decision about an individual that is not an integral part of the particular research project."

CONDITIONS OF DISCLOSURE

Although strongly favoring statutory immunity to protect individual research subjects, the Commission saw a need to permit access to research records without authorization of the individual (defined as any citizen or person). See *Privacy, Back Page*

Wants Suggestions For 1979 Program

The 1979 Program Committee is seeking suggestions from the membership on topics for the Annual Meeting in Boston.

Suggestions should be sent to the ASA Executive Office no later than January 15, so that they may be considered during the December or February meetings.

Suggestions received after January 15 will be referred to the 1980 Program Committee.

Project Links Social Sciences to Energy

An interdisciplinary research team that includes six sociologists is conducting a mapping project on energy and the social sciences in an attempt to determine what impact and input the social sciences can have on energy problems and policies.

The mapping project is being conducted at the Institution for Social and Policy Studies, Yale University, with partial support from the Energy Research and Development Administration. Begun in September 1975, the project is expected to continue for three more years.

Sociologists on the team are Leroy C. Gould, co-principal investigator; J. Stanley Black, William R. Burch, Donald R.

See *Explore Page 3*

alized systems of instruction (PSI), (7) teaching courses on minority groups, and (8) discussion and seminar as learning formats and approaches.

Expanded Services

Hans Mauksch, projects director, said, "An expanded listing of services has been developed by the Resource Group and is now available upon request."

Mauksch continued, "We plan to double the size of the current Group (24 members) during this academic year in order to cover our expanded list of services and to achieve a wider geographic distribution of members."

Departments and other units, such as divisions, state and regional associations, may request a one or two day visit from a TRG member by writing to Charles A. Goldsmid, ASA Sociology Teaching Project, Carnegie Library, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074. A listing of current specializations of TRG members and additional information about the Group may also be obtained from Goldsmid.

Goldsmid, TRG coordinator,
See *Teaching Page 4*

Seeks Candidates For Editorships

Candidates for the editorship of two ASA journals are being solicited from the membership by the Committee on Publications.

The journals are the *Sociology of Education* and the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. The three-year terms of office will begin January 1, 1979.

Names of candidates and their pertinent backgrounds need to be in the ASA Executive Office by January 1, 1978 in order to be considered. Self-nominations are acceptable.

Questions Use of Photographs, Need for Date of Terminal Degree

Efforts to cope with overt and covert practices of discrimination toward persons with varying ascribed characteristics have been the subject of wide-ranging commentary. Without attempting to tackle these issues in any depth here, I would like to draw the attention of the ASA membership to two practices of the ASA Executive Office which fall within this general category of concern. I would urge that the elected representatives of our membership take action to end these practices by the Executive Office as soon as possible.

The first practice to which I would draw attention is the publication of photographs of nominees for ASA office. One wonders what data are included in these photographs that is germane to election to office. From a naive perspective, it is difficult to discern the relationship between a person's photographed appearance and that person's ability to execute the duties of an elective office in the ASA. This reason alone is a strong argument for ceasing the publication of photographs. From a less naive perspective, one might suppose that the intent here is to draw attention to ascribed characteristics evident in a photograph that are either not evident or ambiguous among the cues included in the individual's name or biographical information. One can readily discern that the varying quality of these photographs only adds ambiguous information.

I believe these arguments are adequate grounds for ceasing the publication of photographs of ASA nominees. I would anticipate a counter-argument that *FOOTNOTES* is our "newsletter," and thus may be laid out with an informal graphic style

which includes photographs. Should this argument be raised, I would draw attention to the apparent financial crisis which has resulted in a steady decline in the breadth of publications made available to ASA members as a regular part of the ASA dues. Under such circumstances I view the inclusion in an ASA publication of photographs of any person to be a luxury which is offensive to those of us who seek the maximum amount of useful information from ASA publications. Before leaving this subject, I must provide an illustrative example of this point: while the membership may no longer receive the *Employment Bulletin* as a routine service and while issues of *The American Sociologist* have become so thin that a magnifying glass is necessary to read the title on the issues' spines, we find that the March 1977 issue of *FOOTNOTES* contains in addition to 37 photographs of nominees, approximately 33 square inches of blank gray squares used for unknown reasons to "identify" the 18 nominees whose photographs did not appear. While some may view such computations as nit-picking, to me they symbolize a gap between the economies practiced in the Executive Office and the fees for publication services with which the membership is increasingly burdened.

The second practice of the ASA Executive Office concerns data that are included in the annual *Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology*, namely the year that graduate faculty members received their terminal degrees. I am truly bewildered as to the relevance of such data for a student's selection of a department for graduate study.



While unable to identify the utility of these data, I am able to note at least two ways in which such information may adversely affect those who innocently have provided it. First, there is a very high correlation between chronological age and professional age. There is enough ambiguity about the relationship between age and performance to lead scholars to begin active attacks on age discrimination which is facilitated by public identification of individuals' ages. Without belaboring the point, it appears grossly inappropriate for the ASA to infer the importance of professional age by affording its computation through the listings included in this directory.

A second potential stigma that can be generated from the inclusion of year of degree is relative progress in achieving academic promotions. Since academic rank is also included in these listings, one can easily identify the differential rates at which persons are moving or not moving up the academic ladder. Such data may be appropriate in biographical listings where the range of one's accomplishments may be reviewed. It does not appear appropriate to include the bases for such categorizations in a directory of this nature where other data about professional achievements are absent. In summary, I find the inclusion of professional age data in this directory to be both irrelevant and offensive.

Paul M. Roman
Tulane University

Emphasizes Goals Of Social Psychology

The *FOOTNOTES* (May 1977) article on the name change of *Sociometry* speaks of a change in policy toward broader coverage of social psychology. While it is true that I am trying hard to emphasize the breadth of the journal in both theoretical and methodological terms, it is also true that some previous editors have attempted much the same thing. In fact, a key sentence quoted in the article from the Editorial Policy has appeared in more or less the same form since the journal was taken over by the ASA. Perhaps I will (or will not) be more successful than past editors—the name change to *Social Psychology* may help—but it is important to recognize that my emphasis is in line with the goals of the journal for many years.

Howard Schuman, Editor
Sociometry

Wants to Reduce Application Materials

There has come to be an increasing tendency for those departments listing vacancies in the *ASA Employment Bulletin* to require applicants to submit more and more materials in responding to these openings. While transcripts, letters of reference, and examples of the applicant's written work are all legitimate requests prior to the actual hiring of a candidate, these seem unnecessarily burdensome prior to the first screening.

Consider the economic aspect for a moment. For the currently employed job seeker, typing, mimeographing and postage costs can be absorbed by the departmental budget. This, of course, means that an institution is

having to cover expenses of a faculty member whose services to the institution will shortly cease. For the currently unemployed job seeker the cost becomes intolerable. This is especially true if that individual is trying to live on unemployment benefits.

I fail to see the justification in demanding that a job seeker pay what can easily run to \$10 per application, and impose upon his academic mentors for the writing of letters of reference only to be rejected by the potential employer in the first screening. It seems a very costly way of supporting one's local paper drive.

F.C. Rochte
Birmingham, Alabama

Need Applied Emphasis In Graduate Programs

I was delighted to read, in the Official Report of the Committee on Training and Professional Standards published in the February issue of *FOOTNOTES*, that one member of the committee reported that a colleague "had suggested that this committee take up the issue of the continuing expansion and maintenance of existing graduate programs in sociology in the face of the prospective job market".

By this time, I sincerely hope, we all know what that market is. To all extents and practical purposes, it hardly exists.

Of course, the Standards committee immediately decided that "this question is not an issue...under the mandate of the By-Laws". And, it seems, with this decision, relegates the fate of several thousand sociologists to a nether-world of official irrelevance.

Sociology is one of the few pursuits in which an academic base has failed to demonstrate either a genuine con-

See Applied Page 5

THE JOSSEY-BASS SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES



Norman K. Denzin
**CHILDHOOD
SOCIALIZATION**
Studies in the Development of
Language, Social Behavior, and Identity

In his new book, Norman Denzin presents a social psychological account of how the world of the child is shaped by social interaction, particularly interaction with parents and other caretakers. He examines the special language of children, their socialization experiences, and the emergence of their self-conceptions — all as they occur in natural surroundings: daycare centers, homes, playgrounds, schools, and many others. Denzin is concerned not with sequential developmental changes during childhood but with how children themselves enter into the processes that lead to self-awareness, socialized abilities, and attributes — such as pride, perceptiveness, dignity, and poise. Through his *symbolic interactionist* approach, Denzin shows how language — the key link between children and others — is acquired in everyday interpersonal relationships and how the sense of self develops as linguistic skills grow. He stresses the importance of play and games as processes in which children teach themselves about social behavior and shows that for children play takes on the seriousness of adults' work.

Denzin maintains that current definitions of childhood — often derogatory or contradictory and based on adult interests — have become detrimentally entrenched in educational and political policies regarding children. He recommends a new definition that takes children seriously as individuals seeking meaning for their own actions. His book will be valuable to all social scientists concerned with the symbolic, interactional, and linguistic foundation of the socialization process.

\$12.95

Roger G. Barker & Associates
**HABITATS, ENVIRONMENTS,
AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR**
Studies in Ecological Psychology
and Eco-Behavioral Science

This new book is a comprehensive survey of ecological psychology and eco-behavioral science — two fields directly concerned with the effects of the environment on human behavior. Information, spanning twenty-five years, is presented by those who first worked in the field — the staff members of the Midwest Psychological Field Station of the University of Kansas, who conducted research from 1947 to 1972 and who obtained data from two rural towns, one in England and one in Oklahoma. Roger Barker and his associates began their studies at the Field Station with a concern for how living conditions affect children's behavior and development. Ecological psychology was devised to deal with these behavioral and psychological conditions as they occur "naturally," without the stimulation and questioning of investigating psychologists. The authors present procedures, conceptual problems, and pertinent findings in the field.

As the work of the Field Station progressed, it became apparent that children could not be effectively considered apart from those around them and that psychology alone was not adequate to explain behavior occurring in everyday habitats. Eco-behavioral science evolved to explain the behavior of people in terms of *behavior settings*, such as homes, stores, churches, schools, hospitals, towns, and cities. The authors describe the discoveries that led to the development of this important new science, detail its unique methods and concepts, and show that both ecological psychology and eco-behavioral science are necessary to fully understand behavior and its environment.

\$15.00

Careers Women Minorities

Research Career Development Awards are available from the National Institutes of Health for scientists with research potential who require additional training in preparation for careers of independent research. Awards are made for a single support period of 5 years with salaries based on full-time staff appointments, \$30,000 maximum. Institutions may apply for awards on behalf of individuals who have at least 3 years of relevant postdoctoral experience. Deadlines: 2/1/78 and 6/1/78.

College to Career: Finding Yourself in the Job Market is designed to help students set career goals, understand the mechanics of the job search, and how to evaluate factors when accepting a job offer. The book is authored by John Shingleton and Robert Bao and published by McGraw-Hill (\$5.95).

Research Award Competition: Women Educators announces its first Annual Research on Women in Education Award. Anyone with published or unpublished research in the area of women in education is invited to submit two copies of their work for consideration to: Dr. Patricia B. Campbell, Coordinator, Women Educators, Campbell-Kibler Associates, P.O. Box 218, Red Bank, NJ 07701.

A Career Development Workshop for administrators and faculty will be held November 3-5 in Memphis. Contact: Association of American Colleges, 1818 R Street, NW, Washington, DC 20009.

Federal Grants Seminars will be held in Atlanta, November 14-15; Washington, DC, December 5-6; Dallas, December 12-13. For information about the seminars on "Understanding and Obtaining Federal Grants" write: Heidi E. Kaplan, Information Services, Manager, Department 14NR, New York Management Center, 360 Lexington Avenue, NY 10017.

The Minority's Right to Postsecondary Education will be the topic of a national conference to be held in Atlanta, November 9-12. Contact: Ryan G. Jones, National Scholarship Service & Fund for Negro Students, 1776 Broadway, New York, NY 10019.

Solutions: A Journal of Ethnic and Minority Studies is seeking manuscripts. This interdisciplinary journal

is devoted to the study of ethnicity, ethnic groups, intergroup relations, and the cultural life of ethnic minorities. Manuscripts submitted should demonstrate the integration of theory and praxis. Send to: Dr. George E. Carter, NAIIES, Institute for Minority Studies, 101 Main Hall, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse, WI 54601.

Title IX Equity Workshop will be held in Los Angeles, November 6-8. Contact: Arlene Metha & Susanne Shafer, College of Education, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281; (602) 965-3264.

Problems of Black Women in the Labor Market are examined in the *Black Collegian*, Vol. 7 (May-June 1977).

An Educational Vocational Development Program for Adult Women is discussed in the *Vocational Guidance Quarterly*, Vol. 25 (March 1977). The program is designed to introduce educational-vocational alternatives unknown or unfamiliar to women.

Women at Work, a recent publication by the International Labor Organization, notes that while women make an important contribution to a country's national economy, their capabilities are often poorly utilized and their productive potential largely discounted. Far fewer women than men receive vocational and management training and those who do tend to gravitate towards courses of relatively low levels of skill. ILO emphasizes a need for a concerted effort, through more effective educational and vocational guidance, to eliminate all discrimination and to combat negative attitudes towards the training and employment of women.

The Visiting Women Scientists Program, conducted by the Center for Educational Research & Evaluation, is designed to increase the participation of women in careers in science and technology. As part of the program, women scientists will visit high schools and discuss variable career opportunities and life styles available to young women seeking careers in science and technology. For more information write: Dr. Iris R. Weiss, Project Director, Visiting Women Scientists Program, Research Triangle Institute, Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

Explores Social Science/Energy Link

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DeLuca, Kai T. Erikson, and William R. Freudenberg.

Other disciplines represented on the team are engineering, psychology, anthropology, forest meteorology, law, management, and public health.

A mapping project is designed to allow small groups of scholars from various disciplines to study the possible contributions academic research can make to specific social problem areas. The project pays particular attention to problem selection and the development of research priorities.

IMPETUS

The mapping project was organized because social scientists were not giving sufficient research attention to the social effects of decisions about energy sources, energy conversion and energy usage or to the social processes by which these deci-

sions are reached.

In addition, it was felt that there was little understanding of the nature of these energy-related social science problems and of the contributions social science could make to their solutions.

Some of the objectives of the mapping project are (1) to establish a National Clearinghouse for Energy and the Social Sciences; (2) to analyze research topics which might be suggested for further study; (3) to prepare critiques of social science research relevant to energy; (4) to explore the present and potential roles of academic social science research in decision-making by governmental agencies such as ERDA; (5) to encourage specific research investigations in energy and the social sciences by disseminating information about the mapping project activities; and (6) to interact with ERDA personnel in the planning of research in the social sciences and energy.

Lists Problem Areas for Postdoctorals

Continued from page 1

quently, each institute's specific concern within each problem area are outlined below.

DEVELOPMENT OF BEHAVIOR

Alcohol—developmental processes, social and genetic factors that affect alcohol use and abuse.

Drug Abuse—human personality formation, psychological development, the socialization process and their interrelationships with addictive life styles.

Mental Health—development and maintenance of mental health throughout the entire lifespan of the individual with special focus on childhood, adolescence and old age as affected by cultural norms of behavior, social structure, social interaction, socio-cultural factors of change and stress, human adaptation, socialization, family dynamics. Processes involving adaptive or "normal" behavior are as of much concern as those involving maladaptive or "abnormal" behavior.

MENTAL DISORDERS/ MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR

Alcohol—the problems of alcoholism and excessive alcohol usage, as well as the means to prevent or limit the severity of these problems; the differential diagnosis of alcoholism from other illnesses, especially the dividing line between chronic heavy drinking and alcoholism itself, the natural history of alcoholism, patterns and trends in occurrence of alcoholism, diseases in which alcohol may be a contributing factor, and the efficacy of new and standard treatments for various alcoholic populations.

Drug Abuse—training in interdisciplinary research; training in experimental and field analysis of social behavior; substance abuse; analyzing life style factors in clinical and naturalistic settings; experimental and methodological expertise in new measures of incidence, prevalence, and usage patterns of abuse substances; assessment of the safety and efficacy of innovative behavioral

treatment modalities in both clinical and naturalistic settings among various populations.

Mental Health—child mental health, schizophrenia, depression and suicide, psychosomatic disorders; identifying life events associated with risk populations; combining basic biological, psychological, or socio-cultural research with clinical research training in mental disorders and maladaptive behavior; measurement in the community of dimensions and distribution of mental disorders in terms of incidence, prevalence, and mortality, and an understanding of the factors associated with differential distribution.

SOCIAL ISSUES/PROBLEMS

Alcohol—cultural patterns in use and abuse of alcohol and special service needs and problems among minorities, youth, and women; the role of social gatekeepers, especially the courts and the police, in helping persons with alcoholism and alcohol-related problems.

Drug Abuse—variations in drug abuse problems among special population groups at risk; interdisciplinary training for social, psychological, and medical scientists.

Mental Health—understanding crime and delinquency, individual violence, and law/mental health interactions, and evaluating community-based treatment programs for offenders; understanding the relationship between the conditions of urban life, the functioning of communities and families, and the well-being and mental health of the individual with special emphasis on the work situation, economic change, informal helping networks and alternative social forms; understanding minority group concerns including their interest in mental health services, research on planning for the improvement of such services to minority groups, and understanding institutional racism and evaluating intervention programs to alleviate it; understanding the social and other conditions which encourage sexual attacks; the impact of rape on the victim and the family of the victim; evaluating the effectiveness of laws to prevent and control rape; evaluating the effectiveness of programs to assist the victim and the family of the victim, and programs to treat offenders.

SERVICES RESEARCH

Alcohol—problems connected with developing and improving delivery systems for alcoholism treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention services; the effectiveness of various services in meeting the needs of particular populations and communities; the effects of social and economic factors on utilization of services; the methods for researching needs assessment and planning approaches, organization, staffing, management, and financing of alcoholism services as factors affecting the standards and quality of care, utilization, and cost effectiveness.

Drug Abuse—design and execute evaluations of current programs of treatment or prevention.

Mental Health—to strengthen and expand the capabilities of researchers for work on theoretical and methodological problems related to the delivery of mental health services.

Postdoctoral candidates must have their degree completed by the starting date of their fellowship. Predoctoral candidates must have completed two or more years of graduate work and have a doctoral prospectus by the beginning date of their fellowship.

NRS Awards have a Payback Agreement which requires recipients, within two years after completion of support, "to engage for a period equal to the period of support in biomedical or behavioral research or teaching or any combination thereof."

Application deadlines for NRS Awards are February 1, June 1, and October 1. For more details consult the grant and fellowship office on your campus or write to the Grants Management Officer of the respective institute.

Social Forces Adopts Processing Fee

Regretfully following the lead of the ASA journals (and for the same reason) *Social Forces* is asking colleagues who submit manuscripts to SF to pay about half the cost of processing a paper, \$10.00. After January 1, 1978, a check in that amount must accompany each paper submitted to *Social Forces*. But the fee is waived for student submissions; and it will be returned whenever a paper is clearly inappropriate for SF, hence not to be refereed.

The editor notes that, although this reduces the subsidy for submitters, the investment in authors who are published will continue, ranging from about \$500 to more than \$3,000 per paper. And for readers, the modest price of the journal still reflects altruistic impulses despite the slight increase in subscription rates to take effect with the next volume.

Sorokin Collection

Sociologists and other scholars interested in studying the life and works of Pitirim A. Sorokin should be aware of the Sorokin Collection at the University of Saskatchewan.

Gurcham S. Basran, Head, Department of Sociology, said his university's collection includes "letters, notebooks, photographs, books, manuscripts (original and revised), works in all other translations and book reviews."

For more information on and access to the Sorokin Collection, please write to Basran at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada S7N 0W0.

ASA FOOTNOTES

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

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

Editor: Russell R. Dynes
Assoc. Editor: Lawrence J. Rhoades
ASA Secretary: James F. Short, Jr.
Advertising Mgr.: Sue Goman

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 833-3410.

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Pre-Service Workshop Scheduled For Sacramento by ASA Projects

A workshop designed to prepare graduate students to teach sociology will be held February 23-26 in Sacramento under the sponsorship of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology.

This workshop is part of a continuing series of ASA Project workshops made possible by funding from the Lilly Endowment, Inc. and the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (HEW).

Dean Dorn, California State University, Sacramento, workshop co-coordinator, said the workshop will offer sessions on current models of teacher preparation programs in sociology as well as sessions on learning objectives, the first course, the uses of role playing, mass instruction techniques, test construction, textbook selection, and methods of evaluating instruction.

Carla Howery, University of Minnesota, workshop co-coordinator, indicated that some sessions will follow a didactic format but most will emphasize a workshop atmosphere in order to promote maximum sharing of information. She also said participants will be asked to systematically assess what their departments are doing or could do to

help graduate students to become effective teachers.

ELIGIBILITY

Attendance at the workshop will be limited to about 15 teams from departments that (1) grant either the MA or PhD in sociology, (2) send a departmental team of one faculty member and one graduate student; (3) are interested in either developing a program to assist graduate students in learning to teach or augmenting an existing program, (4) send a team willing to do some reading and other preparation in advance of the workshop, and (5) make every possible effort to send at least one member of the departmental team to a one day follow-up session scheduled for the 1978 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

Participants must pay their own travel costs to and from the workshop. However, all conference fees and room and board costs will be paid by the ASA Projects.

Application deadline for the workshop is January 15. For additional information and application forms write Dean Dorn, Department of Sociology, California State University, Sacramento, CA 95819.

Teaching Group Membership Outlined

Continued from Page 1

said, "The teacher development grant to the ASA by the Lilly Endowment enables the Projects to defray half the costs of a visit during the next year. The requesting departments will be responsible for the remaining costs." TRG will operate on a self-sustaining basis when the funding ends.

TRG Members

Goldsmid noted that although sociologists involved in the TRG have differing backgrounds, orientations to and specializations in teaching of sociology, they all meet certain qualifications. These qualifications include (1) attendance at training workshops, (2) participation in one or more workshops on teaching (3) familiarity with a broad range of resources on sociology teaching and curriculum and (4) familiarity with the conditions which affect instruction.

Sociologists in TRG come from 21 institutions in 16 states and are almost evenly split between small and large universities, four-year colleges and two-year colleges.

Current members of TRG are: Paul Baker, Illinois State University; Allan Bramson, Wayne County Community College; Albert Chabot, Macomb Community College; William D'Antonio, University of Connecticut; Vaneeta D'Andrea, Baltimore; Ethelyn Davis, Texas Woman's University; Timothy Diamond, University of Missouri; Dean Dorn, California State University; Bill Ewens, Michigan State University; Reed Geertsen, Utah State University;

Charles Goldsmid, Oberlin College; Betty Green, Hamline University; Carla Howery, University of Minnesota; Kenneth Kessin, Highland Park, NJ; Sharon McPherron, St. Louis Community College; Michael Malec, Boston College; Hans Mauksch, University of Missouri; William Mayrl, University of Wisconsin; Wilhelmina Perry, Glassboro State College; John Schnabel, West Virginia University; Theodore Wagenaar, Miami University; Ronald Watcke, Wayne County Community College; and Everett Wilson, University of North Carolina.

Lawrence Rhoades, ASA Executive Associate, serves as Executive Office representative to the Teacher Resources Group.

NSF ANNOUNCES NEW FELLOWSHIPS

The National Science Foundation announced October 31 that it will award 690 fellowships for the 1978-79 academic year.

Application deadline for 550 three-year graduate fellowships for training in the sciences is December 1.

Application deadline for 140 postdoctoral fellowships for research and study of scientific problems related to national needs is December 5.

Awards for the graduate and postdoctoral fellowships will be announced in March.

Because of the time frame involved, you are urged to call the Fellowship Office at the National Research Council for application materials at (202) 389-6261.

Section Orders Second Printing Of Syllabi Set

The syllabi set for introductory sociology has gone into a second printing following the sell out of the original run.

Albert Chabot, Chair, Section on Undergraduate Education, reported that the first printing of 325 sets has been sold out and another 80 orders have already been received for the second printing.

The syllabi set which contains more than 150 pages of outlines, reading lists, sample exercises, assignments, handouts, and tests has been made available to members of the discipline through a cooperative effort between the Section on Undergraduate Education and the ASA Projects.

The 15 courses in the collection employ discussion, lectures, and personalized instruction. The formats include student options, simulation games, role playing, computer-assisted instruction, texts (vs monographs), study guides, behavioral objectives and other teaching-learning approaches. Among the conceptual frameworks employed are structural-functionalism, social evolution, humanistic sociology, and symbolic interaction.

The syllabi set is available to Section on Undergraduate Education members for \$4.50 and to non-members for \$6.00. Send check payable to "ASA Section on Undergraduate Education" to ASA Section on Undergraduate Education, P.O. Box 72, Oberlin, OH 44074. Only prepaid orders will be accepted. Sociologists outside the U.S. should add 50 cents to the above prices for surface mail delivery, and \$5.00 for air mail delivery.

Cumulative Survey Data Set Available

A cumulative data set that merges all six General Social Surveys conducted by the National Opinion Research Center into one data file is now available for general distribution and use.

Tom W. Smith, assistant study director, said, "This new arrangement greatly simplifies the use of the surveys for both trend analysis and pooling."

In addition, Smith pointed out that the cumulative data set contains items previously available only as supplemental data sets, such as the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* rankings of an occupation's relationship to data, people, and things.

Smith also said the cumulative file contains certain items never before available, such as questions from a 1977 methodological scaling experiment on race relations, sex roles, and abortions.

The six national surveys contain data on 9,120 respondents and more than 400 items including a full range of demographics, group memberships, victimization, and attitudinal questions.

The cumulative data set and

Change Magazine Publications Available from Project Office

Two publications outlining attempts by sociologists to improve the undergraduate teaching of sociology are now available at a nominal cost from the office of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology.

The publications are the Fourth Report on Teaching, a supplementary booklet, both published by *Change Magazine* last summer.

The Fourth Report contains a sociology section that reports the teaching improvements made by 13 sociologists around the country, plus a professional profile of Ruth Jacobs, Boston University, and an article on the sociology of teaching by Lawrence J. Rhoades, ASA Executive Associate, and Hans O. Mauksch, Projects Director.

The supplementary booklet contains one-page synopses of the efforts of 41 additional sociologists who are attempting to improve undergraduate instruction.

The publications may be obtained by sending \$1 for each publication desired to Hans O. Mauksch, Projects Director, ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, Section of Behavioral Sciences, TD3 West, Medical Center, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65201.

NEH Offers Summer Seminars For College Teachers in 1978

Approximately 100 eight-week Summer Seminars for College Teachers will be offered by the National Endowment for the Humanities during the summer of 1978. These seminars will cover the various disciplines of the humanities and humanistic social sciences and will be located at major universities and research centers in all regions of the country. Twelve college teachers will be selected to attend each seminar, and each participant will receive a stipend of \$2,000 for a two-month tenure period plus a travel allowance of up to \$400.

The purpose of the program is to provide opportunities for faculty members of undergraduate and two-year colleges to work with distinguished scholars in their fields at institutions with library collections suitable for advanced study. Through research, reflection, and discussion with the seminar director and their colleagues in the seminar, participating college teachers will sharpen their understandings of the subjects

they teach and improve their ability to convey these understandings to their students.

Specific information concerning seminar topics, directors, and locations will be available upon request in early December. Prospective applicants should write to: The Division of Fellowships, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20506, or call Mitchell Schneider at (202) 724-0377. The application deadline will be March 13, 1978.

Research by Students Funded by NSF

Two National Science Foundation programs, Undergraduate Research Projects (URP) and Student Originated Studies (SOS) provide opportunities for college students to become involved in funded research. Under the URP program, college students work directly with faculty members in scientific research. They receive up to \$900 for participation in the 10-12 week summer projects.

The research projects in the SOS program are more nearly independent student efforts. While a faculty advisor is associated with each SOS group, NSF requires that the real initiative and responsibility rests with the students. The individual projects are interdisciplinary in nature, requiring a team approach. Each project is conducted under the leadership of a student who serves as its director. Students devote full-time to the projects which also last 10-12 weeks usually during the summer.

Sociologists involved in these student programs are:

Student-Originated Studies

Theresa A. Culver, The William Patterson College of New Jersey; Teenage Alcohol Use and Abuse: Four Community-Determined Models; Dr. Forrest M. Pritchett, advisor.

Daniel Lintz, Northern Kentucky University; Transportation Problems of the Elderly; Dr. Frank Traina, advisor.

Carol Thompson, Oklahoma State University; Indicators of Increasing Adolescent Stress: A Longitudinal and Cross-Sectional Study; Dr. Lawrence M. Hyinson, Jr., advisor.

Undergraduate Research Projects
Dr. Michael Armer of Indiana University will work with eight students.
Dr. Lewis A. Mennerick, University of Kansas, will work with 10 students.

Research Conference Set

The Third New England Undergraduate Research Conference in Sociology, April 8, Providence College, RI. Undergraduate students should submit two copies of their papers to Josephine A. Ruggiero, Conference Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Providence College, Providence, RI 02918 by February 6. Two cash awards of \$50 each will be made.

Applied Emphasis

Continued on page 2

cern with or meaningful attempt to service basic human, or even societal, needs. Professors have produced professors, generation after generation and this inbred market has now disipated.

Business, Law, Medicine, Economics, Political Science, Psychology, etc. All of these produce practicing professionals who have something to offer to others.

Yet, sociologists still sneer at "applied sociology". And Association committees still refuse to face the issues.

Alexander D. Blumenstiel
 Newton Centre, Massachusetts

Opposes Changing Name of Section

As a member of the Criminology Section I recently received a letter from that Section with a ballot form. Also included in the envelope was a circular. On one side it contained "Arguments Regarding the Proposed Change in the Name of the Criminology Section". The "Arguments" for the change were presented by Austin Turk, and against the change by Richard Quinney.

Something went wrong with the ballot form itself and with the "Arguments for" a change, particularly. In regard to the ballot form we may ask, Why does it not provide a "Write-in" blank space? One may be in favor of a change but not in favor of the name "Crime, Deviance and Criminal Justice". The reasons for this remark are presented hereafter. Let me also make another formal remark: the circular is a separate document, and therefore it should have mentioned the proposed name. If one comes to the conclusion that it is advisable to present his opinion in writing—after he has already mailed the ballot—he could rely only on his memory.

In regard to the substantial questions, let me say that neither of the "arguments for" appeals to me. What does it mean, in the first argument, "many sociologists" (consider "criminology" as a term meaning "a narrow preoccupation...")? To make a judgment concerning that "argument" we have to know something more specific about that group of "many sociologists"—at least about their number and composition. If "many" is used instead of "some", which seems here most likely, we may state in an equally "valid" way, just the opposite. A substantial number of criminologists represent the opinion that "criminology" encompasses a large branch of science with many subdivisions, as it has been well substantiated in a vast international literature. It is also unquestionable that some of criminological research results are "helping established authorities to eliminate deviations from legal norms". "Criminology" means, first of all, the "scientific study of the phenomenon of crime and its causation". It is an indication of the maturity of that discipline that its research results have been utilized by legislation, law enforcement programs, in treatment institutions and in prevention programs in different agencies. And, of course, the discipline *per se* has not a "hostile perspective" and does not "mean a narrow preoccupation"; that is rather the wrong "perspective" of some sociologists. By the way, the phrase "eliminate deviations from legal norms" contains the possibility of equivocal understanding (not desirable in reference to "legal norms").

The second argument indicates that "the Section needs more members". The assumption of the proponents of

the change is that it "can attract most of these (undecided-P.H.) people." It is sheer speculation to believe that the reason why some sociologists do not join the Section is only a matter of the Section's present name. Who knows their motives? We may speculate, as well, that changing the name of the Section will reduce the number of its members. I myself will quit a section of the Association which calls itself "Section of Crime, Deviance and Criminal Justice"; but, of course, that name might be attractive to some persons with a rich imagination.

Among the reasons for walking out from a section called by the proposed name let me mention one which is undoubtedly an objective argument commonly known in semantics. This argument may be added to what Quinney probably had in mind mentioning the "attempt to include in title what is already included in name." A short review of textbooks entitled "Deviance" (or indicating in another way that their content refers to "deviance") shows that considerations concerning crime occupy a very substantial part (often even more than half) of such publications. The inescapable logical conclusion is therefore that "crime" is a "deviance". This statement is not in contradiction with the fact that the discipline concerning crime was already highly developed and specialized before "deviance" (as a branch of knowledge—for which I would propose the name "deviantology") emerged and "incorporated" crime into its area of interests. "Whatever our politics and intellectual perspectives" (as Quinney says) are, if "crime" is a "deviance" we have a specific semantic relation between a more general category and one of its subcategories. It is a relation like that for instance, between "alphabet" and the "letter 'a'". We make a semantic error naming, for instance, a section of an entomological association the "Section of Insects and Flies". And in our everyday language it is not advisable (just for semantic reasons themselves) to use such expressions as "persons and boys" or "human beings and girls". The same error is made in case of "crime and deviance". If logical rules were legislated, such expressions would be considered "deviations from legal norms"—which are "deviances".

Pawel Horoszowski
 Northern Illinois University

Supports Broadening Concept of Racism

The observation made by H. Goodrich (FOOTNOTES, April 1977, Open Forum) regarding the state of semantic deterioration found in contemporary sociology is a valid one. However, it appears that much of the opposition expressed by Goodrich to this "confusion of tongues" is more ideological than a simple cry for clarity in the use of language (note: I am not calling you a racist). What Goodrich appears to dislike particularly about the current use of the term "racism" is reflected in his seeming rejection of the Perry's and Blauner's position that the term denotes "the domination and control of non-whites".

Goodrich should applaud the widening scope of the concepts covered by the term "racism". Rather than serving to obfuscate, the extension of the use of the term may represent an effort to deal with increasing empirical evidence concerning the nature of racism in society. For example, the extension of the concept of racism from that of a rather simplistic psychologism to include institutional and structural features represents an advance rather than a deterioration of the term. It also

represents an advance in our knowledge of the concept.

The widening of the scope of the term also represents an advance for the language of sociology in another way. The current semantic deterioration in sociological language usually results from an opposite trend. This is a trend toward the use of multiple terms for the same phenomenon. For example, often what one sociologist calls a tomato is called a lemon by another sociologist, or even a non-plant specimen by yet another sociologist. That pattern of increasing terminology rather than the consolidation of terms and concepts has been the pattern which has added the greatest amount of confusion to modern sociological writings. And after all, racism by any other name is still racism.

Darnell F. Hawkins
 University of North Carolina,
 Chapel Hill

Defends Broader Definition of Racism

H. Goodrich's statement entitled, "The Uses and Abuses of the Terms 'Racism' and 'Racist' in the April issue of FOOTNOTES represents an unfortunate step backward in the scientific understanding of the serious phenomenon of racism which has done much to poison American life and Society, and to pose perhaps the most significant obstacle to progressive social change. Claiming to bring semantic clarification, Goodrich instead tries to narrow the concept of racism to the point where it would have little meaning, and to lay the onus of blame, not upon racism, but upon those who would criticize it.

Despite Goodrich's assertion that he would not promote his own definition of racism, he writes approvingly of limiting the concept to skin color and physical features. Surely, while some racist theories and ideas were concerned with skin color and physical features, many others were hardly limited in this respect. It is well known that the stereotypical thinking contained in many examples of racist ideas and attitudes involve mostly perjorative behavioral images attributed to various national, religious and ethnic as well as racial groups. Furthermore, because the concept of race itself is more a social category rather than a concept of physical science, it is not surprising that racism and racist theories have gone beyond mere physical characteristics.

Contrasted with Goodrich's narrow definition, a more meaningful and comprehensive definition can be found in the United Nations International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination which was adopted in 1965, entered into force in 1969, and ratified by over one hundred nations, excluding the United States (which may be why so few people in the U.S. know about it). Article 1 states that "the terms 'racial discrimination' shall mean any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, or any other field of public life." The preamble to this document states "that any doctrine of superiority based on racial differentiation is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination, in theory or in practice, anywhere." It is also interesting to note that Article 4 of this Convention "condemns all propaganda and organizations which are based on

ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin," and makes the dissemination of ideas based upon racial superiority or hatred an offense punishable by law.

Under this definition, Goodrich would not be so quick to dismiss out of hand, the U.N. General Assembly's determination that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination. Certainly, he would agree that the Nazi designation of Jews and other peoples as "non-Aryans" to be destroyed, was heinous racism despite the absence of a physical basis.

Rather than semantic clarification, what is needed in understanding racism is historical analysis. Mass racism is a relatively recent historical phenomenon which developed only after the rise of capitalism. In his book *Capitalism and Slavery*, Eric Williams put the problem of racism in its proper perspective: "Slavery has been too narrowly identified with the man of colour. A racist twist has thereby been given to what is basically an economic phenomenon. Slavery was not born of racism; rather, racism was the consequence of slavery."

Throughout history, racism has been and continues to be, an instrument used by an exploiting class not only for the purpose of stigmatizing a group as inferior in order to justify and facilitate its exploitation, but to depress the economic value given to labor and the living standard of working people. Thus, it is used in this country to divide working people, to pit white against Black in countless ways which historically have most severely hurt Blacks but have also adversely affected whites. Racism constitutes the major impediment to the full development of the democratic American Revolution. The demagogic use of issues such as busing, crime and welfare, functions to deflect the struggle to achieve many important economic rights already won in European capitalist countries.

The contemporary resurgence of academic racism has played no small part in providing pseudo-scientific justification for racist policies. First, there has been the pseudo-scientific I.Q. campaign which fits Goodrich's criteria of concern for the physical. So-called racial differences are claimed to be connected to I.Q. differences (some alleged ability to learn which is hereditary).

But along with physically based racist theories, another form of racism has re-emerged which avoids claims of physical differences. According to this form of racism, espoused by some professors at some prestigious universities, once people have lived in poverty for several generations, they sort of acquire lower-class personality and behavior, i.e., ignor-

Griessman Receives Fulbright Lectureship

Dr. B. Eugene Griessman, Professor and Head, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Auburn University, has been selected for a one-year Fulbright-Hays Lectureship at the University of Islamabad, Islamabad, Pakistan, starting September 1977. He will be participating in the American Studies Program and pursuing research on the Renaissance of Islam.

Bishop Awarded Grant

George F. Bishop, University of Cincinnati, is the Principal Investigator on the project "Trends in the Structure of American Political Behavior: A Secondary Analysis of Methodological Artifacts." Along with two of his political science colleagues, Bishop received the \$32,000 grant from the National Science Foundation.

ance, present rather than future orientedness, criminality, and even mental disease. Once again, the poor are considered to be without merit as well as without money. In place of the immutability of biological heredity, there is a belief in fixed socio-cultural determinism. To support job, housing and school segregation, this racism disclaims being against Blacks *per se* but readily acknowledges being against the lowerclass. They just happen to be Black.

Goodrich's tactic of holding the concept of institutional and systematic racism up to ridicule, seems to point in this direction. For if one ignores systematic and institutional discrimination, both past and present, to account for differentials in housing, education, employment, types of jobs, promotion, wages and health care between Blacks and whites, and has more sophistication than to rely upon biological and physical theories, then this socio-cultural determinism is the residual explanation. Or perhaps as a philosophical idealist, Goodrich may agree with the new policy of the Nixon appointed Supreme Court, that discrimination is not to be legally (sociologically) recognized unless the intent to discriminate is proved.

Given Goodrich's definitional approach, it is not surprising he perceives the words "racist" and "racism" as becoming terms of abuse and weapons of political warfare. While no one would disagree with the need to use these terms with precision, their pragmatics if not also their semantics, intrinsically involve some criticism at the least and strong attack at the most, which derives from awareness of the destructiveness of racism in American Society.

A far greater political danger than the imprecise use and misuse of these terms, is the gentility and fear of offending anyone that lead to conspiracies of silence among relatives, friends and colleagues, which inhibits using these terms when they are well deserved and fighting against their referents.

Kenneth Reichstein
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Educational Testing Service Research in Minority Education

Social scientist sought to develop program of research in minority education including programmatic research and development. Applicants need expertise in some, if not all of the following areas: The conceptual formulation of research programs; the development of proposals and the search for financial support; the assembly and training of research teams; the design, conduct, analysis, and formal reporting of studies; the dissemination of results and application of the research findings in educational, psychological, and social practice; and the synthesis of those findings to guide further programmatic research and development.

PhD in behavioral sciences, and interest, training, publications, and direct experience in minority problems and culture. A strong background in quantitative methods is highly desirable.

Submit vita to Dr. Samuel Messick, Vice President for Research, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ 08540, no later than November 30, 1977. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply.

Rank and salary will be determined by training and experience.



November 4-5, 1977. *Pennsylvania Sociological Society Annual Meeting*, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA. Dr. Carolyn R. Dexter, Pennsylvania State University, Middletown, PA 17057.

November 18-22, 1977. *30th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society*, San Francisco Hilton Hotel. Theme: Issues in Intervention. Information and registration forms from Gerontological Society Central Office, One Dupont Circle, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20036. Registration fee: members \$45; non-members \$55; students \$18.

December 19-21, 1977. *1st International Symposium on Vandalism*, Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel. Further details concerning registration, program and travel arrangements can be obtained from Professor Yona Cohn, Department of Criminology, Bar Ilan University.

January 11-13, 1978. *Caribbean Studies Association*, third annual conference on Development in the Caribbean, to be held in Santiago, the Dominican Republic with the cooperation of Universidad Catolica Madre y Maestra. Program Chair: Arvin W. Murch, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Wheaton College, Norton, MA 02766.

March 8-11, 1978. *Association for Gerontology in Higher Education*, 4th Annual Meeting, Baker Hotel, Dallas, TX. Dr. Harvey L. Sterns, Institute for Life Span Development and Gerontology, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325; (216) 375-7243.

March 29-April 1, 1978. *Southern Sociological Society Annual Meeting*, The Monteleone, New Orleans, LA. Program Chair: Mayer N. Zald, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

March 30-April 2, 1978. *Eastern Sociological Association Annual Meeting*, Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, PA. Margaret E. Donnelly, Herbert H. Lehman College, CUNY, Bronx, NY 10468.

March 30-31, 1978. *Annual Conference on Small City and Regional Community*, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point. An interdisciplinary conference focusing on the local community, small city and region. Contact: Robert P. Wolensky, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

April, 1978. *Pacific Sociological Association Annual Meeting*, Sheraton Hotel, Spokane, WA. Program Chair: Carol Warren, Department of Sociology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

April 12-15, 1978. *Southwestern Sociological Association Annual Meeting*, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Houston, TX. Program Chair: Betty Maynard, Department of Sociology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275.

April 12-15, 1978. *Midwest Sociological Society, Annual Meeting*, Hilton Hotel, Omaha, NE. Program Chair: Scott Greer, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

April 13-16, 1978. *Seventh Annual Meeting of the International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations (U.S.)*, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

May 18-20, 1978. *North Central Sociological Society, Annual Meeting*, Netherlands Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati, OH. Program Chair: Ruth Useam, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.



University of Minnesota, Department of Sociology. A postdoctoral traineeship in quantitative systematic observation of criminal justice processes. Considerable background in mathematics, statistics, computers and social psychology preferred. Contact: Richard E. Sykes, Director, Traineeship in Systematic Observation of Criminal Justice Processes, Department of Sociology, 1114 Social Science Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Indiana University, Department of Sociology. Postdoctoral fellowships in a training program on identity, self, role and mental health. Contact: Sheldon Stryker, Director, Social Psychology Training Program, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401. The program is funded by NIMH.

Harvard Medical School. Two-year postdoctoral fellowships in the research training program in the social and behavioral sciences of the Harvard Medical School. Contact: Elliot G. Mishler, Program Director, Research Training Program in Social and Behavioral Sciences, 74 Fenwood Road, Boston, MA 02115. The program is supported by an NIMH National Research Service Institutional Award.

Johns Hopkins University, Department of Social Relations. Postdoctoral training program in structurally induced social problems and mental health. Contact: Chair, Department of Social Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218. Deadline for July 1, 1978 opening is March 1. The program is funded by NIMH National Research Service Institutional Awards.

Rockefeller Foundation. Two-year postdoctoral social science fellowships in agricultural and rural development overseas. Doctorate must be received or expected within 1976-78. Contact: Ms. Ellen Molloy, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036. Applications will be accepted through January 1978.

The Institute of American Cultures, UCLA. Graduate and postgraduate fellowship for the 1978-79 academic year for work in ethnic studies. Offered in conjunction with the Afro-American, Asian American, Chicano, and American Indian Studies Centers. Contact: Institute of American Cultures, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024. Deadline is December 15.

National Science Foundation. December 1, 1977 is the deadline for three-year graduate fellowships beginning in 1978-79 from the National Science Foundation. Request application materials by calling the National Research Council Fellowship Office at (202) 389-6261.

University of California, Berkeley, Department of Sociology, invites applications for Postdoctoral Fellowships in Personality and Social Structure. Opportunities are available for interdisciplinary study, research internships, and independent investigations in many areas of social psychology and mental health research. Write: NIMH Program in Personality and Social Structure, Department of Sociology, 410 Barrows Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Department of Housing and Urban Development. Maximum grant \$10,000; application deadline January 15. Applications available at university offices of sponsored programs. Contact: Dissertation Research Program, Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research, U.S.



Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410; (202) 755-6230.

Administration on Aging. Maximum grant \$5,000; application deadline for 1978 undetermined. Contact: Division of Research and Analysis, Administration on Aging, OHAD, DHEW North Building, Room 4640, 330 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20201; (202) 245-0004.

National Humanities Center. The application deadline for fellowships at the National Humanities Center (see August FOOTNOTES) has been extended from December 1, 1977 to February 1, 1978.

The National Institute of Education continues to solicit proposals for studies on organizational aspects of elementary and secondary schools and school districts. Deadlines are December 15, 1977, April 13, 1978, and August 15, 1978. Contact: Research Staff, Group on School Capacity for Problem Solving, National Institute of Education, 1200 19th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20208; (202) 245-6090.

The American Institute of Pakistan Studies offers both predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships for research in Pakistan for the academic year 1978-79. The application deadline is January 1, 1978. For details, contact: Director of the American Institute of Pakistan Studies, 138 Tolentine Hall, Villanova University, Villanova, PA 19085; (215) 527-2100, ext. 244.

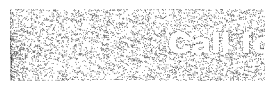
The National Institute on Aging is encouraging newly trained investigators to become active in aging research early in their careers through a Special Research Award Program. The program will fund projects for up to three years with up to \$90,000 in direct costs. Closing dates for application are: March 1, July 1, and November 1, 1978. Possible areas for research include retirement, widowhood, isolation and loneliness, economic problems, the effects of family life style patterns on the aged, the roots of prejudice toward the aged, evaluation of governmental policies. Contact: Associate Director, Extramural and Collaborative Research Program, National Institute on Aging, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20014; (301) 496-5534.

Harvard Law School offers fellowships to college and university teachers in the social sciences and humanities to enable them to study law. Application deadline: January 15, 1978. Contact: Committee on Liberal Arts Fellowships in Law, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138.

University of North Carolina, Department of Epidemiology, in the School of Public Health offers a one-year postdoctoral fellowship in social epidemiology for persons holding the doctorate in the social sciences. The application deadline is January 1, 1978. Contact: Berton H. Kaplan, Director of the Social Epidemiology Training Program, ATTN: Suzanne L. Cecil, Department of Epidemiology, Rosenau Hall 201 H, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.



TITICUT FOLLIES is a "towering, haunting, overpowering social document. A searing expose...of a society that condemns mental outcasts to treatment en masse and an endless pattern of indignities." Available in 16mm for classroom use *only* from Zipporah Films, Inc., Dept. SA, 54 Lewis Wharf, Boston, MA 02110.



PUBLICATIONS

Journal of Church and State—manuscripts (maximum 30 double-spaced pages) on the constitutional, philosophical, sociological, and theological aspects of church-state relations and religious freedom for publication during 1979 and 1980. Contact: The Editor, *Journal of Church and State*, Box 380, Baylor University, Waco, TX 76703.

Journal of Consumer Research—a special issue on consumer decision-making to be published in late 1978 or early 1979. Wants to bring together recent work on decision-making of consumers, both theoretical and empirical, and to provide an overview of current knowledge about consumer decision-making in a number of different disciplines. Submit 100-300 word abstract and topical outline to The Editor, *Journal of Consumer Research*, University of Illinois, P.O. Box 6905, Chicago, IL 60680.

California Sociologist—a forum for sociologists and social workers wants original research and theoretical articles (maximum 20 pages) for its January and July 1978 issues. Send manuscripts in ASR format in triplicate to Delos H. Kelly, Editor, *California Sociologist*, Department of Sociology, California State University, Los Angeles, CA 90032. Return of manuscript requires stamped self-addressed envelope.

Association for Consumer Research Monograph Series—seeking proposals for preparation of manuscripts for its monograph series which is designed to contribute to the understanding of consumer behavior and to the application of existing knowledge to research, public policy making, educational programs or other applied consumer areas. Proposals (six copies) must state the purpose of the publication, describe intended audience, justify need, outline contents, identify author(s), timetable, and budget. Contact: Mary Jane Schlinger, Marketing Department, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680.

IEEE Transactions on Communications/Communications Society Magazine—seeks papers dealing with the social, economic, political, or legal aspects of the impact of existing, planned, or proposed communication technologies and systems. Contact: Ralph J. Schwarz, School of Engineering and Applied Science, 510 Mudd Building, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

The Latin American Center, UCLA—plans publication of an anthology of papers dealing with education and social change in Latin America. Contact: David W. O'Shea, School of Education, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024. Published papers will be considered if reprint permission is obtainable.

CONFERENCES

Eighth Annual AKD Research Symposium, February 16-18, Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, VA. Submit abstracts of papers by December 15 to Cheri Nutty, AKD, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 820 W. Franklin Street, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23284. Undergraduate and graduate student participation is encouraged. The Emory Bogardus Award and prize of \$100 will be presented to the most significant paper.

The Organizational Behavior Group, August 1-3, University of British Columbia, seeks papers dealing with middle range theories of organizations and organizational behavior—nature and meaning, role, conceptual



approaches, methodological approaches and issues, empirical examples of theory construction or testing, issues and problems. Completed papers due April 1. Contact: Larry More or Craig Pinder, Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1W5; (604) 228-6687.

University of Arizona's School of Social and Human Resources, March 29-30, Tucson. Symposium on "Adolescents and Families: Toward a Practical Understanding." Seeks an exchange of ideas among disciplines on the nature of adolescent-family interrelationships and their consequences for both human and family development. Contact: Stephen R. Jorgensen, Child Development and Family Relations, Home Economics Building 210D, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; (602) 884-4821.



LEISURE SCIENCES—a quarterly interdisciplinary journal that seeks to set new standards of scholarship in the leisure, recreation, environmental and administrative science fields. Contact: Carlton Van Doren, Department of Recreation and Parks, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843.

ALTERNATIVES: Marriage, Family and Changing Life Styles—a quarterly journal devoted entirely to scholarly research, theory, and clinical practice concerning alternatives to traditional monogamous marriage and family. Contact: Robert Libby, Department of Sociology, SUNY, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12222.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS—a journal concerned with corrections, correctional education, and the correctional aspects of criminal justice. Contact: H.D. Harrison, II, Correctional Research and Evaluation Center, Shelby Oaks Plaza Building, Suite 126, Memphis, TN 38134.

GRADUATE FACULTY JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY—a journal published at the New School for Social Research that intends "to offer over several issues a sociology broader than much of American sociological inquiry in an international and comparative spirit..." Contact: Editorial Board, the *Graduate Faculty Journal of Sociology*, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003.

JOURNAL OF CONSUMER POLICY—an international journal which analyzes consumer dependence upon existing social and economic conditions. Contact: Editorial Office, *Journal of Consumer Policy*, Hohenheim University (09200), Postfach 106, D-7000, Stuttgart 70, West Germany.

SOCIAL PECULIARITIES: A Journal Dedicated to the Examination of Abnormal Forms—concerned with those aspects of group life presently neglected by the quantoprenetic character of contemporary sociology. Contact: David Gregorio, Editor, *Social Peculiarities*, Department of Sociology, SUNY/Buffalo, Amherst, NY 14226.

THE ZETETIC—published by the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. Contact: Marcello Truzzi, Editor, *The Zetic*, Department of Sociology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197.



SANFORD LABOVITZ
(1935-1977)

Sanford Labovitz, born April 5, 1935 died August 9, 1977. In between these forty-two years Sandy graduated from UCLA in 1960, and from the University of Texas, MA, PhD, 1963. From 1963 until his death he taught at San Diego State University, Washington State University, University of Southern California, and the University of Calgary. Sandy was continually engaged in research in many areas: organizations, occupations, suicide, measurement problems, regionalism, inter-group conflict, urbanization, norms, power and various statistical problems. He was an assiduous scholar and became one of the most productive sociologists in North America.

More important than his work, however, was his family, Vikki and four children. If there is one act that is typically Sandy, it is adoption of four minority children and his total devotion to and love of them. If love, compassion, consistency and kindness make a good father, he was the best.

As a man of intelligence and conviction he did not try to please everyone, believing in his reason and standards rather than the good opinion of others. This led him into controversy in print, in meetings, and with students. The intellectual controversies he enjoyed—the interpersonal and bureaucratic controversies were painful. As a man of conviction, conscience and compassion he felt he had no choice but to stand up and be counted. Whatever the problem, he almost always maintained his sense of humor, a characteristic that was an integral part of Sandy.

Sociology has lost a creative, productive person. For those of you who were his friend, be glad that two years of pain are over: it is our only solace.

Robert Hagedorn
University of Victoria
Eugene Labovitz
University of San Diego

LOUIS E. DOTSON
(1923-1977)

Dr. Louis Everett Dotson, Professor of Sociology at the University of Tennessee, passed away on July 31, 1977 at the age of 54. His death was sudden, resulting from a heart attack. Professor Dotson was married to Janie Cardwell of Lenoir City, Tennessee. Three sons were born of their union. All are survivors.

Dotson received his AB and AM degrees from the University of Tennessee, and his PhD from Vanderbilt University. He served briefly as Assistant American Program Director of the Save the Children Federation with Professor William B. Jones, Jr., the Director. He joined the University of Tennessee in 1957 as Assistant Professor and gradually rose to the rank of full Professor. In addition to his teaching and research Dotson was active in departmental and University affairs, serving on many committees. He was active in community affairs and had been President of the Lenoir City Rotary Club.

Professor Dotson's academic specialties were in the areas of attitude measurement, the measurement of group properties, and survey design and analysis. Courses in these areas were taught at the graduate level. He was also greatly interested in the introductory course in sociology and frequently taught a section to beginning students.

Some of Professor Dotson's research was supported by research grants and much of it was done in

cooperation with his students. No less than a dozen articles and chapters in books were collaborations with his former students. During his academic career Dr. Dotson had served as chairman of two dozen graduate student committees, most of them at the doctoral level. He had the reputation of being an excellent graduate committee chairman. He developed a close relationship with his students. They grew fond of him. A dozen or more came from Illinois, Florida, North Carolina, and Washington, D.C. to attend his funeral. One of them, Dr. Leon Robertson of the Institute for Highway Safety, conducted the funeral service. Dr. Dotson's students can be found in responsible positions across the nation.

Dotson was a member of the American Sociological Association. He was most active in the Southern Sociological Society. This body elected him Vice President in 1975. At the time of his death he was active in the development of the Mid-South Sociological Association and was serving as one of the editors of its publication, *The Mid-South Sociological Review*.

Louis Dotson was a warm, responsive person with a fine sense of humor. He was a good teacher, colleague, and friend. Those whose lives he touched will miss him, as will the sociological profession.

William E. Cole
University of Tennessee

JAROSLAV G. MORAVEC
(1909-1977)

On April 5, 1977, Jaroslav G. Moravec died of a heart attack in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He is survived by his wife, Alexandra, son Jaroslav, Jr., two daughters, Sasha and Dagmar, one grandchild, brother, and sister. All of us who knew Jar Moravec—an outstanding teacher, thoughtful scholar, devoted husband, and loving father—share a common sense of loss and extend our condolences to his family.

Dr. Moravec was born in Chotebor, Czechoslovakia. He received a doctorate in jurisprudence from Prague's Charles IV University Law School in 1934. Before the Second World War, he acted as legal counsel for several commercial institutions in Prague, edited the economic section of a newspaper, and was actively involved in politics. He served as a Lieutenant in the Czechoslovak Army for two years. During the war and until 1942 Dr. Moravec was a lawyer for the Small Business Administration; when the political situation worsened following the assassination of Hejdrich he accepted a position in private business where he remained until the end of the war. From 1946-48 he was a member of the legislative staff for the Department of Labor and Social Welfare in Prague; at the same time he began the systematic study of sociology by enrolling in the PhD program at Charles IV University.

After the Communist coup d'etat in 1948, Jaroslav Moravec was imprisoned for his liberal political beliefs. With his release in 1949 he escaped from Czechoslovakia with his wife and two small children and came to the United States as political refugees in December 1952.

It was at this point in his life that Jaroslav Moravec actively pursued his career as a sociologist. Unable to practice law in this country, he worked by day as a bibliographer for the Harvard Law School from 1954-60 and studied at night for his degree in sociology/anthropology at Boston University. He was awarded the PhD in 1962 with a dissertation on African legal systems. Before joining the faculty at Wilkes College in 1963 as Associate

Professor, Dr. Moravec had taught at Boston University, Newton College of Sacred Heart, and Bucknell University. He remained at Wilkes College until his retirement in 1975, and during these years had developed the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and had served as its chairman.

Jaro was a quiet, unassuming man who did not "overwhelm" someone meeting him for the first time. However, those people who had sustained relations with him could not help but be impressed with his wisdom, strength of character, personal convictions, and professional integrity. Jaro clung to the European tradition of strict scholarship and, unlike many teachers in recent years, never lowered academic standards in response to student pressures.

The published works of Jaroslav Moravec bear witness to his versatility as a writer and his breadth of interests. Between 1936-42 he wrote three volumes of poetry in Czech, which contain thoughts and feelings about life and people. In a 1976 letter in *Contemporary Sociology*, he brought to the attention of sociologists that Durkheim's study of suicide was not as original as most people believed. Thomas Masaryk, a Czechoslovak published in Vienna in 1881 a theoretical and empirical study that linked the causes of suicide to religious life, "moral chaos," and social disintegration; Jaro correctly pointed out that Masaryk's work was footnoted by Durkheim 16 years later.

The family, friends, colleagues, and students of Jaro Moravec mourn his passing but remember well his words and deeds.

Raymond M. Weinstein
University of South Carolina,
Aiken

RONALD C. ENGLE
(1936-1977)

After an extended illness Ron Engle died quietly at his home in Henderson, Texas on August 29, 1977. He was born, reared and attended public schools in Henderson. After attending Baylor University, he transferred to Texas Christian University where he earned three degrees in sociology and Christian ministry. He received BA and MA degrees in sociology in 1958 and 1959 and then enrolled in T.C.U.'s Brite Divinity School from which he graduated in 1963. That fall he began doctoral study at Florida State University and was awarded a PhD in sociology in 1966. Along the way he decided to seek an appointment in sociology, rather than in the ministry.

Nearing retirement from a long, distinguished career, Dr. Austin Porterfield, Ron's teacher, mentor and close friend, requested that Ron be his replacement. The department gladly invited Ron back to T.C.U. He and his wife, Virginia, arrived in Fort Worth in 1966 with their first child, Jean. Soon thereafter, a second daughter, Fran, was born. In 1968 Ron accepted a special opportunity to help build the sociology program at the University of Texas at Arlington where he was soon promoted to associate professor and granted tenure. Illness cut short his work and forced his retirement from academia in 1975.

Above all, Ron was a teacher. He enjoyed association and interaction with students and possessed to an unusual degree respect and appreciation for student perspectives on society and sociology. He nurtured student intellectual development by continuing affirmation. Students responded positively to his support and the openness with which he approached people and sociology.

Unlike many fellow sociologists, Ron maintained distance between

himself and sociology. He loved sociology and, concurrently, always manifested a certain skepticism toward the discipline. He continually insisted by precept and practice that sociology should serve, and not master, both society and sociologists.

Ron was highly talented, open, outspoken, gentle and generous. He was a friend to and loved by many. We mourn his passing.

Jerry B. Michel
Memphis State University

JUNE SKLAR
(1943-1977)

June Sklar's untimely death occurred on August 19, 1977, after a year of illness. Born on June 24, 1943, she had barely turned 34 at the time of her death. She is survived by her husband, Fred Sklar, also a sociologist, and a son, Jeffrey, age 5.

At the time of her death, June was an Associate Research Demographer at International Population and Urban Research, University of California, Berkeley. She had worked all of her career at IPUR, starting as a graduate student, and she had served as a lecturer both in the Department of Sociology and the Department of Demography on the same campus. Since she took both her AB (1964) and her PhD (1970) at Berkeley, this meant that her entire educational and occupational experience occurred at this university.

June was a social demographer in the sense that she focused on demographic subjects such as age at marriage, and legitimate and illegitimate fertility, and brought to these subjects an unusual degree of sociological interpretation. She was also skillful at comparative analysis. Her dissertation, *East European Nuptiality*, was both historical and comparative. A part of it was published in *Population Studies* (1974) under the title, "The Role of Marriage Behavior in the Demographic Transition: The Case of Eastern Europe Around 1900." In collaboration with Beth Berkov, also a member of the staff at IPUR and a researcher with the California State Department of Health, June published a number of articles on family formation in the United States, using California data primarily but also making interstate comparisons. It is a matter of grave regret that her life was snuffed out just when the brilliance of her career was becoming manifest.

June was one who both loved research and, so to speak, fought it all the time. She fought it because her standards were very high. She had the true scientist's realization that half the battle in discovery is delineating the issues clearly, and she was never satisfied until the essential problems to be solved had at last become clear. From that point on, the marshalling of evidence was easy for her, for she had an excellent talent for bringing data and theory together.

Her high standards were not merely in the research itself but in the presentation of results as well. She strove always to communicate with the reader, to make things go crystal clear that he could not fail to reach the same conclusion she had reached.

For those of us who were associated with her, June's loss is especially painful. She was an attractive, colorful, and talented co-worker, delightfully emotional and humorous at the same time, with a way of putting things that caught the disconcerting contrast between reality and aspiration, hope and fulfillment. Her loss seems all the greater because the cause (a brain tumor) was arbitrary, capricious, and undeserved—like the turn of a roulette wheel. Her memory and her work will live on, in our hearts as well as in print.

Contributions in June's name may

be made to the Brain Tumor Research Center, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143, c/o Dr. Charles Wilson.

Kingsley Davis
University of Southern California

Postdoctoral Grants Available for East European Studies

The Joint Committee on Eastern Europe of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council offers grants for post-doctoral research in East European Studies. These are offered for research in the humanities or social sciences relating to the cultures and populations (regardless of their geographical locus) of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, East Germany since 1945, and modern Greece. Such research should be problem oriented and of theoretical relevance in the substantive scholarly disciplines and may be comparative in nature. The program particularly invites such comparative research on social institutions and processes. The program also supports research of conceptual and theoretical focus and manifest disciplinary relevance, empirically based on immigrant groups or communities from Eastern Europe. Grants will rarely exceed \$10,000. Stipends in lieu of summer salary or grants for foreign travel will be considered only in exceptional circumstances. (Those U.S. citizens wishing to go to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, East Germany, for two months or longer should apply to the International Research and Exchanges Board, 110 East 59 Street, New York, NY 10022.) Deadline for receipt of application forms is December 30, 1977.

In requesting application forms, the prospective applicant must provide the following information: (1) age, (2) highest academic degree held and date received, (3) citizenship or permanent residence (this program is open only to citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. or Canada), (4) academic or other position, (5) field of specialization, (6) proposed subject of research, (7) period of time for which support is requested, and (8) specific award program under which an application is contemplated.

The above information—and/or requests for additional information about this or other ACLS fellowships and grants programs—should be addressed to: Office of Fellowships and Grants, American Council of Learned Societies, 345 East 46 Street, New York, NY 10017; (212) 986-7393.

Graduate Student Wins Mass Media Internship

AAAS Mass Media Intern Program, supported by the Russell Sage Foundation and the National Science Foundation, is designed to increase scientists' understanding of the processes and possibilities involved in communicating technical information by providing them with a 10-week experience as reporters, researchers, or production assistants with newspapers and radio and television stations across the country. The program also seeks to foster greater interest in and understanding of science and technology on the part of the media. This year, Ken Dossar, a PhD candidate in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania is one of 18 advanced graduate students participating in the program.

Privacy Commission Outlines Accountability of Researcher

Continued from page 1

manent resident of the U.S.) in order to control the relationship between the individual and the record-keeping organization and to hold the researcher accountable for voluntary disclosure.

Consequently, the Commission recommended that the researcher may disclose individually identifiable information without consent of the individuals involved under the following conditions:

1. where the researcher reasonably believes that the information will forestall continuing or imminent physical injury to an individual, provided that the information disclosed is limited to that information necessary to secure the protection of the individual who may be injured;

2. where information is furnished in compliance with a judicial order, including a search warrant or lawfully issued subpoena, and the purpose of the judicial order is to assist inquiry into an alleged violation of law by

a research or an institution or agency maintaining research and statistical records, provided that:

- a. any information so disclosed shall not be used as evidence in any administrative, legislative, or judicial proceeding against anyone other than the researcher or research entity,

- b. any information so disclosed shall not be used as evidence (or otherwise made public) in such a manner that the subject of the research may be identified, unless identification of an individual research subject is necessary to prove the violation of law, and

- c. an individual identified in any information to be made public in identifiable form be given notice prior to such publication and be granted standing to contest the necessity of such publication;

3. where information is disclosed in individually identifiable form for the purpose of auditing

or evaluating a Federal research program and such an audit or evaluation is expressly authorized by Federal statute; or

4. where information is disclosed to the National Archives and Records Service pursuant to the Federal Records Act.

The Commission's recommendation further stated "that should information be disclosed under any other conditions, an individual research subject identified in the information disclosed shall have a legal right to action against the person, institution, or agency seeking disclosure and, in the case of a court order, the person who applied for such an order."

CONDITIONS FOR AUDITS

The Commission also took the position that "auditors should have as little access as possible to individually identifiable information obtained for research pur-

poses, and that when audit access is necessary, there should be safeguards to protect individually identifiable data from inadvertent disclosure."

Recontact of research subjects by auditors was seen "as a last resort" by the Commission which believes that such recontacts should "be negotiated, in advance, with the researcher."

The Commission further stated that (1) individually identifiable information obtained by the auditor should not be open to administrative use or compulsory process; (2) that disclosure of individually identifiable data by the auditor should be governed by the restrictions applicable to the researcher; (3) that the auditor should be subject to sanctions for unauthorized use or disclosure of information; and (4) that prospective data subjects should be

adequately informed, in advance of participation, of the possibility of recontact for audit, if any, and of any compliance or law enforcement use of the information which could reasonably be expected to result from an audit.

The Commission suggested that researchers should design their studies "to include adequate monitoring and audit trails so as to minimize the need for recontact," and work on the development of "alternative methods of validation."

(Editor's Note: This is the first article of a three-part series on the recommendations of the Privacy Protection Study Commission concerning the use of individual identifiable data in research and statistical studies. These recommendations are being incorporated into legislation being presented in Congress.)

Organizer Changes Sessions Added For 1978 Program

Six more changes including a new organizer for an existing session plus five additional sessions have been made for the 1978 Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

These changes should be incorporated into the listings that have appeared in the August and October issues of *FOOTNOTES*. Papers should be submitted to the appropriate organizers by January 10.

The new organizer for the session on **Theory: Meta-Theoretical Foundations of Sociology Theory** is Herbert L. Costner, Division of Social Sciences, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20050.

The five new sessions and their organizers are listed below:

Sexual Stratification: Wendy Wolf, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Social Science Building, 1180 Observatory, Madison, WI 53706.

Visual Methods in Sociology: Issues in Research and Conceptualization: Darral Cheatwood, University of Baltimore, 1420 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21201.

Field and Laboratory Experiments in Sociology: Issues and Applications: Gregory J. Moschetti, Department of Sociology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221 and Alan Jay Lincoln, Criminal Justice Program, University of Lowell, Lowell, MA 01854.

The Role of the Homosexual in Society: Thomas Weinberg, Department of Sociology, State University College, Buffalo, NY 14222.

Religion and the Individual in Society: Hart M. Nelson, Department of Sociology, The Catholic University of America, Washington, DC 20017.

Council Adopts Petition Guidelines

Guidelines designed to enable ASA voting members to efficiently exercise their "right to petition" Council or the membership in regards to associational affairs were adopted by Council during its September meeting.

The "right to petition" is guaranteed ASA voting members by By-Law articles dealing with Members' Resolutions (Article II, Section 10) and Business Meeting Resolutions (Article VII, Sections 2 and 3).

The Members' Resolution provision states that Council must consider a resolution that is supported by a petition signed by 3% of the voting members. In addition, the provision states that if Council rejects such a resolution it must be submitted, along with any alternative resolutions authored by Council, to a vote by the membership in a mail ballot.

A recent addition to the By-Laws (May 1975) applied the referendum requirement to Business Meeting Resolutions that are supported by 3% of all voting members and not only those attending the specific meeting. Otherwise, Council action on these resolutions is final.

The enabling guidelines (listed below) deal with who may sign petitions (voting members); who may circulate petitions (voting members); the legibility of signatures (eligibility must be determined); timing of petition submission (December 31); and the mailing of referenda mandated by petition (once a year).

PETITION GUIDELINES

1. The introductions of all petitions shall contain the following statement:

"For signatures to be valid, the signee must be a voting member of ASA as of December 31 of the year of signing. The signee's name must be written as it appears on the membership rolls of ASA."

2. Petitions sent to ASA shall include the following statement

on each sheet:

"These signatures are submitted by _____, a voting member of ASA."

Without the above statement, the petition will not be valid.

3. Signers of the petition must also print their names legibly, provide their addresses as they appear on the ASA membership rolls, and indicate the date of signing.

4. All petitions must be gathered within a calendar year and must be sent to ASA headquarters postmarked no later than December 31.

5. The results of the counting shall be verified by the Secretary before being sent to Council.

6. Referenda mandated by the petition procedure will be mailed to the membership once a year, preferably accompanying the ASA national election ballot.

7. Petitions shall be preserved at the ASA office for 18 months and then destroyed.

8. A statement of these guidelines shall be published annually in *FOOTNOTES*.

Building Named for Sociologist

The University of Minnesota has honored a sociologist in a manner seldom, if ever, employed by major educational institutions to recognize the contributions of a member of this discipline to a university.

In ceremonies last spring, the University renamed one of its buildings—Wiley Hall—in recognition of the 36 years of service provided by the late Malcolm Macdonald Wiley, its first vice president for academic administration.

Wiley became vice president in 1943 and held the post for 20 years. His previous administrative posts at Minnesota included assistant to the president and university dean.

As an administrator, Wiley was instrumental in establishing

Editors Receive Grant to Develop Assn.

A second grant has been awarded to the Ad Hoc Council of Social Science Editors by the National Science Foundation in order to further the development of an Association of Social Science Editors.

The grant was made to the Ad Hoc Council through the ASA by the Access Improvement Program, NSF, to support a meeting of the Steering Committee of the Ad Hoc Council by next October.

James L. McCartney, Committee Chairperson, will serve as project director. McCartney, University of Missouri, Columbia, is editor of *The Sociological Quarterly*.

McCartney said the Steering Committee will meet to (1) develop plans for an association of editors, (2) assess problems of disseminating information in the social sciences, and (3) to lay plans for topical workshops that pertain to some of these urgent problems.

Members of the Steering Committee are Charles Bonjean, editor, *Social Science Quarterly*; Arlene Kaplan Daniels, editor, *Social Problems*; Doris Roberts

Entwisle, editor, *Sociology of Education*; Donald E. Gordon, Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College; Sidney Heitman, editor, *Social Science Journal*; Charles Jones, editor, *American Political Science Review*; Thomas M. Lodahl, editor, *Administrative Science Quarterly*; Walter Murphy, editorial board member, *World Politics*; and W. Philips Shively, editor, *American Journal of Political Science*.

The first NSF grant funded a workshop for journal editors prior to the ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco. A special issue of *The American Sociologist* in August 1976 on journal publications featured several of the papers presented during the workshop. McCartney also organized that workshop.

Associations of editors already exist in biology and earth science.

Eastern Receives Lectureship Award

The Eastern Sociological Society has received a \$22,500 award from the Maurice Falk Fund to support a three-year continuation of the Falk Lectureship Program in the fields of medical sociology, mental health, and the sociology of health.

Directed by the ESS President, the Falk Lectureship enables colleges and universities within the Eastern Society's geographic area to request the Program to send an expert to its campus to lecture and engage in informal discussion with students and colleagues. The Program is limited to institutions which do not grant a PhD in sociology.

Although the Program assumes the major costs of the visits, host institutions are asked for some financial support.

Institutions interested in entertaining a visiting lecturer should contact Matilda White Riley, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME 04011. Nominations of experts for consideration as visiting lecturers will also be welcomed.

the University Press and the University Gallery. As a faculty member he developed the university's first faculty tenure code which contained the university's first statement on academic freedom. He joined the Minnesota faculty in 1927 and entered the administration in 1932.

Wiley taught at Dartmouth and Syracuse after receiving his advanced degrees from Columbia University and his bachelor's degree from Clark University.

Following retirement in 1963, Wiley lived in India for five years as a consultant for the Ford Foundation at the University of Calcutta. He died in 1974.

Wiley also served as chairman of the board of directors of the Social Science Research Council during his career as a sociologist.