



# Footnotes

## 1981 ASA Meeting to Explore Frontiers of Social Inventions

by William Foote Whyte

The theme for the 1981 meeting in Toronto is to be "Discovering the Frontier of the Possible: Social Inventions for Solving Human Problems". Working with me on the Program Committee are Ilene Bernstein (Indiana University), Howard Freeman (UCLA), Vice-President-Elect Renee Fox (University of Pennsylvania), Mel Kohn (NIMH), Jacques Dofny (University of Montreal), and Peta Sheriff (McMaster University). Serving the Committee *ex officio* are Secretary James Short (Washington State) and Secretary-Elect Herbert Costner (University of Washington).

Such an unorthodox theme calls for more than the usual explanation. Since the founding of our discipline, many sociologists have sought to function not only as scientists but also as social critics. We enjoy pointing out how the results of a given social policy fail to

match the rhetoric of proponents of that policy or how the behavior, attitudes, and values of rank and file members of an organization have failed to match the rhetoric of the leaders of that organization.

While I am not suggesting that sociologists abandon the role of social critic—a role I expect to continue to play myself—I think the time has come to shift our emphasis away from the established structures and institutional arrangements that dominate our society in order to focus more attention on cases where creative people are trying out innovative organizational systems and social policies. Let me illustrate from two fields where I have been involved in research.

### Organizational Models

In the field of organizational behavior, some of us at Cornell have been studying worker cooperatives and employee or

employee-community owned firms. A workers' cooperative is hardly a recent invention. However, since Beatrice and Sidney Webb laid down their negative judgment early in this century, it has been generally assumed that a workers' cooperative is an organizational form that has little practical significance. Such judgment

seems reasonable in view of the historical record which shows that worker owned production organizations have generally been short lived and, even when successful for a long period, have not shown any capacity to expand and create new organizations of the same type.

Thus, when we found in the Basque country of Spain that five men had started a worker cooperative plant in 1956 and that this beginning had laid the foundations for a cooperative system that by the end of 1976 included over 15,000 worker-members in about 65 industrial organizations, linked with and supported by a credit union now having more than 250,000 members, a research and development organization, and its own educational system providing instruction in crafts and up to engineering and business administration, we assumed that the Basque pioneers of this system had created certain social inven-

tions that had enabled them to overcome the difficulties that had been thought to be inherent in the worker cooperative form of organization.

Indeed, as I begin work with Ana Gutierrez Johnson on a book on the Mondragon system, I find I can pick out at least ten social inventions that appeared to be of substantial importance in shaping the growth of the Mondragon system. Analysis of these inventions helps us to explain the disappointing experience of other worker cooperatives and also puts us in a better position to provide information and technical assistance to those who are trying to establish worker cooperatives.

Another illustration I find in efforts to develop new systems of agricultural research and development in the Third World, with the particular objective of benefiting small farmers and peasants. We can now de-

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### Suggestions Wanted

The 1981 Program Committee is seeking suggestions from the membership on topics and activities for the ASA Annual Meeting in Toronto.

Suggestions should be received in the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, no later than December 30, 1979, so that they may be considered during the March meeting of the Committee.

## Minority Program Receives Funds for Applied Fellowships

A grant of \$1.1 million will enable the ASA Minority Fellowship Program to offer about 40 three-year predoctoral fellowships in applied sociology beginning with this academic year.

The new grant was awarded to the ASA by the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, National Institute of Mental Health.

According to Paul Williams, MFP Director, the idea for the applied program originated with Hans Mauksch, former ASA Executive Officer, in 1976. The proposal written by Mauksch and Williams was approved by NIMH

in 1977, but not funded until September 1979.

On the basis of the approval, applications for the applied program were invited for the 1978-79 academic year. When funding was not forthcoming, four of the applied applicants were given research fellowships by the Minority Fellowship Program.

These four Fellows plus two additional applicants are the recipients of the six applied fellowships awarded for the 1979-80 academic year. (See Table 1.) Applications are now invited for 15 additional fellowships planned for the 1980-81 academic year.

### Program Objectives

The applied sociology program has the following objectives:

1. To identify, select and support minority candidates for graduate training in the application of sociology to mental health programs.
2. To facilitate the education of these trainees by coordinating with the universities involved a curriculum which combines basic sociology and the application of sociology to the reduction of social problems associated with minority group status.
3. To assist institutions in the

development of appropriate training and facilities for practicum and application experience for trainees.

4. To assist trainees in the identification of career opportunities which will enable them to apply the special skills acquired in this program in appropriate mental health care settings.

The Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program selects the recipients of the awards.

### Eligibility

The Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program, which selects award recipients, has em-

phasized that the fellowships are designed to prepare students for careers as both researchers and applied sociologists.

The Committee expects recipients to pursue a program of research which emphasizes the application of sociological knowledge to the "identification, analysis, and reduction of group mental health problems".

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### Soc. Sci. & Govt.

## Study Reports Trouble Ahead for University Research

by Lawrence J. Rhoades

Signs of serious trouble ahead for the conduct of research at universities revealed in a recent study by two social scientists have emerged as public issues that require the attention of science policymakers as well as members of the scientific community.

The troublesome signs are detailed in a two-volume report of an 18-month study conducted by Bruce L.R. Smith, Columbia University, and Joseph J. Karlesky, Franklin & Marshall College, that began in June 1975 with funding from the National Science Foundation.

The volumes, *The State of Academic Science: The Universities*

*in the Nation's Research Effort (1977) and The State of Academic Science: Background Papers (1978)* were published by Change Magazine Press, NBW Tower, New Rochelle, NY 10801 with support from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. Cost is \$5.95 per volume.

In their study, Smith and Karlesky, both of whom are professors of government, found "no sign of a general breakdown in the quality of American science, but at the same time there were indications of serious trouble in the future".

They said, "Contrary to some fears, nothing resembling a collapse of the research climate has occurred at the major research-

intensive universities".

Nevertheless, Smith and Karlesky discovered several, self-reinforcing adverse trends that may threaten the "great momentum" of academic science because they all point in the direction of "a less speculative science, taking fewer chances, sticking with established lines of investigation".

Although the study concentrated on the physical sciences and research in universities, the "signs of trouble" indicate the findings apply as well to the social sciences and the humanities and to public-funded research in all academic institutions.

### Signs of Trouble

At least eight trends which indi-

cate trouble ahead for research in universities are discussed in the reports:

1. **The weakening financial condition of many universities.** This trend is attributed to inflation, to the general economic slowdown in this country, to the declining rate of growth in student enrollments, and to the growing complexities of university management brought on by such things as federally mandated social regulations, the actions of state coordinating bodies, the emergence of unions, the demands for student rights and pressures for better teaching.

More closely related to research

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### Avoid Late Charge

You can save yourself some money by paying your 1980 dues before December 15, 1979, thereby avoiding the \$5 late charge approved by ASA Council last year for members who pay their dues after that date.

Council instituted the late charge because it felt that the extra costs involved in handling late payments should no longer be absorbed by members who pay their dues on time.

Membership renewal notices were mailed in late September. The ASA fiscal year is identical to the calendar year.

If you have not received your membership renewal forms, please contact the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Phone: (202) 833-3410.

## Problems of Professional Nomads Need Attention

J. Allen Whitt  
Brown University

Charles Derber  
Brandeis University

There is a crucial problem affecting a significant number of ASA members which we and the organization have a responsibility to address. All of us rightly have been concerned with the special problems of minorities and women in the discipline and as groups that deserve representation within the ASA. Some progress has been made in this direction. Yet, there is another large group, faced with special problems and having pressing needs, which has essentially no representation in the professional association. Although this group contains a disproportionate number of women and minorities, it is by no means limited to such people. The members of this group are not only discriminated against at the level of individual university departments and often treated as second-class citizens within the profession, but they also do not have a voice in an association to which they pay dues. We believe that the ASA has a responsibility to officially acknowledge their existence and their difficult situation and to make recommendations to alleviate underrepresentation and oppression.

What is this group to which we refer? Those members of the profession who either (1) do not hold

full-time academic jobs (although they prefer them), or (2) those who do not have tenure. In many cases there is overlap between these two categories, the single defining characteristic being the lack of a secure job to provide the basis of a viable career and a stable life.

These insecurely-employed, often under-employed, and, unfortunately, increasingly unemployed people constitute the modern American tribe of "academic gypsies", as the *Wall Street Journal* recently called them. They are forced to move from place to place, from dead-end job to dead-end job, experiencing great disruption of their lives, marriages, and social relationships and suffering psychological stress which sometimes produces extreme depression and symptoms not unlike battle fatigue.

There are many among us who fall into this category. It appears that we are approaching a situation within the discipline resembling a true two-class system: those who have tenure, full-time jobs and professional representation on the one hand, and those who do not have these things on the other. With the contraction of university budgets, it is becoming increasingly difficult to move from the lower to the upper class. The problem is made especially acute by a sharp divergence of interest between the classes: perhaps the strongest supporters of the status quo are those of us who have just been granted tenure. Thus, this

inequitable system reproduces itself very efficiently, and nothing is done to give a voice to those who most need it.

This is a topic that should be addressed by the American Sociological Association. As sociologists, we have been trained to be sensitive to social problems. We have a big one in our own ranks. Yet next to nothing has been done about it. Similar problems exist in other disciplines, but if we, as sociologists, know anything at all about dealing with social problems, we should be leading the way toward definition, research and policy recommendations.

It is quite clear that the profession is undergoing far-reaching and permanent changes due to demographic, historical, financial and institutional forces beyond our individual control. We must collectively deal with these new conditions and rationally adapt our professional conceptions and practices to meet present and future realities. This calls for flexibility and innovation. We need to explore new ways of being professionals. The old ways will prove increasingly costly if we try and persist in them.

We make the following request. If you detect merit in what has been said here, write to members

of the ASA Council and request that steps such as the following be taken:

(1) That the ASA appoint a committee to investigate the special problems of these modern, insecure, unrepresented nomads.

(2) That recommendations be made as to what steps might be taken within the structure of the ASA to increase the continued representation of the unique interests of this group.

(3) That the ASA publish an official statement of recommendations as to what the profession as a whole can do to define, research, and deal with these problems.

(4) That the ASA make recommendations to universities and academic departments as to what they might do to help (e.g., job-sharing and part-time work which has full and legitimate professional and departmental recognition and which carries long-term contracts or tenure).

The recognition of job-sharing and part-time work, for example, as legitimate professional contributions is especially important in this time of unemployment, underemployment, and dual-career families.

We want to hear your comments and suggestions.

ASA  
75th Anniversary  
in 1980

**BOOKS.** Rare, out-of-print, second-hand. We purchase and sell original editions of works in early and recent history of the social sciences. Catalogs free. FOLKWAYS, 5305 McKinley Street, Bethesda, MD 20014.

**WAGE WAR ON POOR WRITING!** Critique grading method. Developed by sociologist; classroom proven. Money-back guarantee. \$6.95 includes special grading tool/kit. Critical Products, Dept. AS, Box 1036, Ellensburg, WA 98926.

### NCJRS Invites Contributions

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is seeking contributions to its document data base.

NCJRS is an international clearinghouse of law enforcement and criminal justice information sponsored by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

You can participate in building this data base by sending in your publications, reports, and audio-visual materials related to criminal justice.

Request further information from or send documents to: Acquisition Department No. 2, NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

## THE JOSSEY-BASS SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES



Paul Davidson Reynolds

### ETHICAL DILEMMAS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

An Analysis of Moral Issues  
Confronting Investigators in  
Research Using  
Human Participants

Social scientists today increasingly find themselves working in a fishbowl — almost every aspect of their work is subject to scrutiny

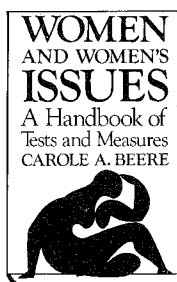
by institutional review committees, government agencies, and even the courts. Consider these recent developments:

- Individual investigators are now being held accountable for deception of research participants, failure to secure informed consent, physical discomfort or psychic stress experienced by volunteers, invasions of privacy, and other effects of their studies. *What are the limits of a researcher's responsibility for the rights and welfare of participants?*
- A court recently held that psychologists have a "duty to warn" a potential victim when a patient or research subject threatens violence. *How can the social scientist reconcile professional responsibilities, such as maintaining confidentiality, with the duties of citizenship?*

This new book is designed to help social scientists resolve these and other ethical problems inherent in their work *before* their procedures are called into question. Paul Davidson Reynolds offers detailed guidance in (1) isolating the crucial issues involved in a specific ethical dilemma; (2) considering various alternative courses of action and the probable consequences of each; and (3) developing a solution that both meets generally accepted ethical standards and is fully consistent with the individual scientist's own value system. Everyone now planning or even contemplating research using human participants should read this book.

October 1979, \$19.95

Free copies are not available. Order from Dept. ASA



Carole A. Beere

### WOMEN AND WOMEN'S ISSUES

A Handbook of Tests and Measures

The recent explosion of interest in the study of women and women's issues has produced literally hundreds of new tests and measures — instruments for investigating sex roles, sex stereotypes, women's roles (as spouse, parent, employee), attitudes toward women, and topics especially pertinent to women (including equal rights, abortion, and sexuality). Until now, however, there has been no extensive, systematic guide to the availability, uses, and validity of these measures. By fully describing and evaluating the most useful instruments, this new handbook fills that need — enabling sociological and psychological researchers to easily identify promising measures and topics for their own studies and to better understand the strengths and limitations of the relevant instruments.

In preparing this encyclopedic handbook (576 pages in oversize format), Carole Beere painstakingly searched the professional literature and located over 800 instruments employed in the study of women. Of these, she selected only readily administered measures (those not requiring a laboratory setting) and only those for which there is information on test development, reliability, validity, or extent of use. This screening process produced the 235 tests described in the handbook.

Each instrument description follows a standard format that provides the following information: (a) title and author of the instrument, (b) year first published, (c) what the instrument measures, (d) with whom it can be used, (e) sample items from the test, (f) directions for administration and scoring, (g) background on test development, (h) data on reliability and validity, (i) source from which the complete instrument is available, (j) notes and comments by Beere on the use of the test, and (k) bibliographic data on studies that have used the instrument.

October 1979, \$25.00

# First Applied Sociology Fellows Named

(Continued from page 1)

• **Salaries of Scientists, Engineers, and Technicians: A Summary of Salary Surveys (October 1977)** presents information on salaries in educational institutions, government, and industry by field of specialization, highest degree, years since first degree, type of employer, work activity, sex, and other variables. Copies of this document and earlier salary surveys are available from the Scientific Manpower Commission, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

• Data on the primary work activities and field of employment of sociologists in the U.S. appeared in this column in the May and August, 1979, issues of FOOTNOTES. Additional data on the growth in women doctorates, number of minority doctorates by race/ethnicity, employment status and academic rank of doctoral sociologists by cohort and sex may be secured from: Doris Wilkinson, ASA, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

• **Federal Jobs**, a newsletter listing non-federal and overseas positions, and federal job vacancies, may be secured from: Federal Systems, Inc., Box 2280, Reston, VA 22090.

• **Business World**, a career magazine for college seniors, contains a directory of public corporations and information on a free resume service. This magazine may be of interest to sociologists. Information about the publication may be secured from: *Business World*, Box 1234D, Rahway, NJ 07065.

• "Academic Job Crisis Nourishes New Careers and New Programs" is the title of an article on the employment status of those in the humanities which has implications for sociologists. The article, the first of a two-part series, appears in the August 1979 issue of the *Humanities Report*. Copies of this report may be secured from the American Association for the Advancement of the Humanities, 918 16th Street, N.W., Suite 601, Washington, DC 20006.

• "Ten Critical Issues in the Higher Education of Minorities" summarizes the problem of access and the various processes confronting minorities in higher education. For additional information on this topic and copies of the summary report write: Dr. Philip Carey, Director of Minority Affairs, University of Minnesota, Walter Library, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

• **An Executive Level Talent Search**, sponsored by the D.C. Commission for Women in the Government of the District of Columbia, is continuing. A copy of the listing of current positions may be secured from: Talent Search, City Administration, Room 507, District Building, Washington, DC 20004.

• **The American Association of University Women Educational Foundation awards dissertation and postdoctoral fellowships.** There are no restrictions as to academic field, place of study, or age. For postdoctoral fellowships, preference is given to those who hold junior academic appointments and plan to use the fellowship year for research leave, or to women whose professional careers have been interrupted or who plan a career change. Deadline for applications: December 15, 1979. For application forms and additional information write: AAUW Educational Foundation Program, 2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20037.

• **The Business and Professional Women's Foundation** announces the BPW Foundation Research Grant programs and the Lena Lake Forrest Fellowships, which support research pertaining to working women with special emphasis on economic issues. Special consideration will be given to topics concerning occupational segregation, organizational structure, role models, and networking. Application materials may be secured from the BPW Foundation, 2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Deadline: January 1, 1980.

Types of research specializations which are eligible for support include Criminology and Criminal Justice, Law and Society, Clinical Sociology, Medical Sociology, Urban Sociology, and Social Problems.

The program is open to students who are just beginning their graduate studies; however, preference will be given to applicants who have completed at least two years of graduate work because of

the three-year limitation on the awards.

Applicants will be expected to enroll or be enrolled in graduate programs with applied orientations. However, applicants not in such programs will be considered if their dissertations or individual work reflect an applied orientation. As the program develops, it is anticipated that a variety of internships and practicum experiences will be made available to all Fellows.

The applied awards provide

stipends of \$3900 per year and modest allowances for books and supplies. The institutions where the Fellows study will be asked to cover tuition and fees.

The award recipients are expected to become involved in some form of applied work when they complete their studies but there is no payback requirement attached to them.

For applications, write to: ASA Minority Fellowship Program, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

TABLE 1: APPLIED SOCIOLOGY FELLOWS, 1979-1980

NAME/COHORT	ETHNICITY	DEGREE/INSTITUTION	CURRENT ENROLLMENT
Tomas Atencio	Chicano	AB—California Western MSW—Southern California	New Mexico
*George Baldwin	Native Am.	BA—NE Oklahoma State	Oklahoma State
Carolyn Cabell	Black	AB—Virginia Union MA—City College NY	City Univ./New York
*Francisco Chavez	Chicano	BA—UC-Santa Cruz	UC-Irvine
*Jon Cruz	Asian	BA—Evergreen State MA—UC-Berkeley	UC-Berkeley
*Lorraine Mayfield	Black	BA—City College NY MA—Hunter	City Univ./New York

\*previously received research fellowships

# Fulbrights Awarded to 19 Sociologists

Nineteen sociologists have received Fulbright awards for university teaching and advanced research in 18 countries during 1979-80.

The Council for International Exchanges of Scholars has waived deadline requirements for 1980-81 awards in some cases and will accept additional applications for a number of positions—mostly teaching in the fields of business and economics, science and engineering, agriculture, mass communications, and linguistics, and mostly in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America.

To inquire about the available positions for 1980-81 or to register for the 1981-82 program, contact: The Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Department N, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

### 1979-80 Recipients

Sociologists who received Fulbrights for 1979-80, their assignments, host institutions, countries and period abroad follow:

*Sidney H. Aronson*, CUNY-Brooklyn College, lecture in sociology and social history of the family, history of sociological thought; Hebrew University, Israel, and several institutions in India, 11/78-2/79.

*Willard T. Austin*, North Carolina State University, analysis of formal and informal dispute processing with special focus on rural town courts; Central Luzon State University, Philippines, 1/80-5/80.

*Larry D. Barnett*, Widener University Law School, research on population policy; Bureau of Social Science Research, University of Leiden, The Netherlands, 9/79-6/80.

*John C. Belcher*, University of Georgia, analysis of results of a

collaborative replication of a 1967 study of level of living in the rural Dominican Republic; National University of Pedro Henriquez Urena, Dominican Republic, 7/79-12/79.

*Phillip E. Crunk*, University of Alabama, lecture in sociology and social welfare; Tunghai University, Taiwan, 8/79-6/80.

*Thomas G. Exter*, Corning Community College, lecture in demography and development; University of Guadalajara, Mexico, 9/79-6/80.

*Archibald O. Haller*, UW-Madison, lecture in social mobility; Federal University, Brazil, 7/79-8/79.

*Donald P. Irish*, Hamline University, offer seminars on research methods, marriage and the family, death, race relations; Institute of Social Studies, University of the Republic, Uruguay, 8/79-10/79.

*Davor Jedicica*, University of Georgia, symposium on population redistribution and socioeconomic growth; Inter-University Center Graduate Studies, Yugoslavia, 4/79-5/79.

*Joseph A. Kahl*, Cornell University, lecture in sociology; Colegio de Mexico, Mexico City, 7/79-1/80.

*Ronald E. Krahenbuhl*, California State University-Northridge, research on international manpower migration; University of Augsburg, Germany, 9/79-2/80.

*Wyatt MacGaffey*, Haverford College, lecture in and research on comparison of social and religious studies; National University, Zaire, 9/79-6/80.

*Harry M. Makler*, University of Toronto, research on the impact of national development policies on class structure in Brazilian Northeast; Universidade Federal da Bahia, Brazil, 3/80-7/80.

*Garth M. Massey*, University of Wyoming, lecture in sociological

theory and political sociology; University Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 7/79-4/80.

*Seymour M. Miller*, Boston University, lecture on social policy and community development, social stratification and economic sociology; Punjab University, India, 1/79-3/79.

*Joseph M. Slycos*, Cornell University, lecture on population problems; University of Warsaw, Poland, 4/79-5/79.

*Kay M. Troost*, North Carolina State University, teach American society, family and social psychology; Hiroshima University, Japan, 4/80-1/81.

*Charlotte S. Yang*, University of Pittsburgh, lecture on research methods in sociology; National Taiwan University and Soochow University, Taiwan, 8/79-6/80.

*Joseph W. Eaton*, University of Pittsburgh, lecture in social planning and administration, research and program evaluation methodology; universities in Nigeria, Liberia, and South Africa, 5/79-7/79.

## Criminology Section

Due to a printing error on the 1980 dues billing, the Criminology Section dues were listed at \$5.00 rather than \$7.00.

If you plan to join this section and have not yet paid your 1980 dues, please include the additional \$2.00 with your payment.

If you have already paid your dues, the Executive Office would very much appreciate your sending in the additional \$2.00 at this time.

## SCORPIO

October 23rd to November 21st

Ah, you are in the sign of WILLIAM GRAHAM SUMNER (don't complain; it could have been Ludwig Gumpowicz). The sign Scorpio typifies the generative organs of the GRAND MAN and consequently represents the sexual or procreative system of humanity.

**PERSONALITY:** In the intellectual pane, this sign signifies the generation of ideas. You have large mounds of Venus and Luna, signifying a vivid imagination. Scorpios learn quickly, but have a tendency to daydream. You have a strong sex drive, intense prejudices and a powerful enjoyment of the senses. In matters of romance, you are affectionate, passionate, sympathetic.

**YOU AS A SOCIOLOGIST:** You are a student of the folkways and mores of your society. You are in luck as societies are filled with interesting folkways and mores. You are also a sex researcher: your heart is in sex research (both survey and participant observation). Your destiny is to become a pioneer in this sadly neglected area.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:

- study folkways and mores at a local singles bar
- study sexual behavior among forgotten men and women
- write an article for *Alternative Lifestyles* on cohabitation among structure functionalists (do it quickly; they may be a dying culture).
- rewrite *The Absurd Effort to Make the World Over* and send it to Jimmy Carter, Fidel Castro, Tom Hayden, Lester Ward or William Buckley
- rewrite *What the Social Classes Owe Each Other* from a Marxist perspective.

*Editor's Note:* This "horoscope" will be a periodic feature for those who wish to be directed by the stars within the sociological "heaven". The original idea and format were developed by Jack e Boles of Georgia State University.

# Signs of Trouble for University Research Detected

(Continued from page 1)

are greater financial accountability for federal funds, the discontinuities in research support, the increasing costs associated with procuring grants, and the massive reduction in institutional grants from the Federal government that provided general support for the scientific capabilities of universities through the purchase, maintenance and improvement of scientific instrumentation and support services.

## 2. The disrupted flow of new talent into science that is questioning the traditional relationship between research and graduate education.

Maintaining the flow of new talent into science involves several issues: (1) access to and quality of graduate training, (2) employment and research opportunities upon graduation, and (3) the relationship between research and graduate education. These issues are related to enrollment at the undergraduate and graduate levels, tenure ratios, the financial condition of universities, and the research productivity of senior faculty.

Smith and Karlesky said, "An important point for the future is the degree to which appointments will be based on enrollments alone without regard for balance among subfields or other intellectual criteria."

They added, "The decline in research opportunities for young investigators will be one of the most serious threats to the momentum of university research over the next decade."

Although not willing to make definite predictions, Smith and Karlesky believe "there is enough evidence to suggest that the nation will need to reassess its traditional assumptions about the relationship between research and graduate education."

## 3. The concentration of research funding in a declining number of institutions capable of doing front-line research.

The development of a stratification system among universities based on the concentration of research funds is a matter of concern because: (1) it has had a negative impact primarily on second-ranked departments and investigators; (2) it may reduce the traditional national breadth and diversity in the system; and (3) it may undermine the competitive elements in the research enterprise.

In addition, the weakening of the other parts of the research network might "ripple through the entire system" by (1) providing fewer opportunities for crea-

tive scientists to synthesize the empirical work of others; (2) reducing scientific activity at the periphery that feeds the mainstream of a discipline's development; (3) producing fewer well-trained and highly motivated students that could be attracted to the main centers of scientific activity; and (4) retarding the internal development of disciplines which require the developments of links between subfields or across disciplines as well as "cutting-edge" research.

## 4. The trend toward targeted research, especially large-scale, interdisciplinary projects that may require a new peer review system.

Smith and Karlesky believe the emphasis on targeted research may be part of the larger tendency to "play it safe": "Many researchers expressed the view that research proposals by established investigators, within established lines of inquiry and promising short-run and politically defensible returns, were receiving increased emphasis at the expense of more innovative proposals."

Universities are not expected to "perform a significantly greater share" of the targeted research in the future because of "the large number and variety of institutions capable of conducting applied or policy-oriented research."

After praising the merits of the peer review system in basic research, Smith and Karlesky cited the need to develop new procedures "that embody objective, professional standards and criteria" for "the large-scale, interdisciplinary projects involving broader judgments than disciplinary competence". Otherwise, these projects may be awarded on the basis of political influence rather than on scientific merit.

## 5. The strains developing in the authority relationships within universities that could result in fundamental changes in their mode of governance.

The strains on authority relationships within universities are being produced by external and internal pressures. The external pressures are coming from the increasing congressional and public involvement in research policy and the technological applications of science. In addition, states are moving toward planning and rationalization of their higher education systems.

Internally, organizational changes are challenging the right of departments to make basic academic decisions. These changes include the development of a sizeable middle-level bureaucracy, interdisciplinary programs and institutes, and the administrative requirements of large-scale, interdisciplinary projects.

Smith and Karlesky expect external pressures to get stronger and the conflict between faculty and central administration to get deeper.

## 6. The adversarial relationship developing between universities and government—federal and state.

Smith and Karlesky believe "the scale and magnitude of government influence, including intervention into the most detailed aspects of internal policy, have reached the point where the traditional autonomy of the universities has been seriously threatened."

Although poor communication, inexperienced officials and misperceptions have contributed to the worsening situation, Smith and Karlesky believe that "deeper and less tractable issues" such as the following are involved: (1) the increasingly elaborate, time consuming and bureaucratized grant acquisition process; (2) the growing number of rules and regulations concerning financial accountability; (3) the widening disagreements over the determination of indirect costs at a time when indirect costs are rising faster than direct ones; (4) the emphasis on targeting in funding practices, including the widespread use of request-for-proposals; and (5) the increasing centralization of research support that has reduced

the number of potential sponsors for some fields of inquiry and subjected the research enterprise primarily to the policies of a single department—HEW.

Smith and Karlesky concluded, "The general issue of how far the reach of federal regulatory power extends over university activities remains unsolved and will constitute a central concern in government/university relations for the foreseeable future."

## 7. The failure of universities to recognize the increasing importance of state governments in the future of academic science.

Smith and Karlesky believe that universities need to pay more attention to their state governments because "the political support in many states for the research-intensive universities tends to be more fragile than that for many other educational interests", leaving universities as "attractive targets for cuts when cyclical or other budgetary pressures arise".

They said, "The state role seems likely to grow in importance—to a limited extent as a direct supporter of research but significantly as a resource in overall institutional support."

Their role in the support of research may even expand if the Federal government continues to use state agencies as conduits for R&D funds in transportation, economic development, criminal justice, and air and water pollution control.

Universities may improve their situations if they "harness their scientific and intellectual resources to the social and economic problems of states and cities"; if they produce analyses and recommendations that are useful to officials who make financial decisions; and if they assist state legislators to understand that "the job description of a university faculty member includes more than the role as teacher" and that research should be considered more than a residual category.

## 8. The potential conflict between federal and state government policies concerning the support of research, especially indirect costs.

Smith and Karlesky said, "The issues raised by the federal/state partnership in supporting university research have scarcely begun to be recognized and, when recognized, only rarely faced."

One of the key sources of conflict between federal and state governments is over the payment of indirect costs of research.

Smith and Karlesky said, "Many states have strong incentives to let the federal government pay all costs, direct and indirect, of research, whereas federal agencies are often inclined to push off onto state governments many research costs related to general maintenance of building and supporting services used in both teaching and research."

Current policies concerning the allocation of indirect costs paid by the Federal government varies considerably among the states. Some states allow the university to keep some or all of the indirect cost recovery thereby augmenting university budgets. Others subtract the indirect cost recovery from the regular state appropriation.

Smith and Karlesky concluded, "The challenge to the universities is to find a way to focus attention on the overall relationship between teaching and research in the higher education system and on the importance of preserving certain kinds of research in certain institutions. Clear choices need to be presented at both the national and state levels and related to outcomes that affect the quality of people's lives. Failing this, budget realities will force a continued series of improvised, short-run adjustments that are unlikely to serve either the interests of the universities or those of state and federal governments."

Most sociologists are, in one way or another, cultural critics. I used to express mine by driving a foreign car until repair bills undermined my commitment. Criticism's necessary but we also should identify those elements of culture with which we approve.

I like Thanksgiving—not only for the long weekend, the food and the TV football. If the Pilgrims had not created it, I would have. It's not too much to ask to be thankful a few days a year. I can think of many people who need to be thanked who have helped us in our collective enterprise.

I would start with those Executive Secretaries of Departments of Sociology who manage to keep things running under the usual indigent conditions of anarchy. I would thank the computer programmer who translates inarticulate instructions into tables of significance. Thank your students for their teaching; your colleagues for their help; your spouse and children for those missed meals and vacations when you finished something; your parents for their tolerance of your peridy of occupational choice. Even thank those who remain skeptical of the value of sociological inquiry, they keep you humble.

Thank your colleagues for assuming responsibilities in administration and in association affairs. They provide the opportunity for future criticism. Thank those editors and reviewers who have never felt your prose was as good as you thought it was. That takes time and they were usually right. I am sure you can think of others to thank.

It might be nice to write a letter to an "old" professor to relate how much that earlier contact or idea meant. Don't wait too long. Letters can be delayed but aging cannot. If you don't believe that, think how many Pilgrims are left to thank.—RRD

**Sociological Practice** elected the following individuals as officers: Henry Steadman, N.Y. State Department of Mental Hygiene and SUNY-Albany, Chairperson-Elect; P. David Vachon, Institute of Policy and Management Research, Brooklyn, Secretary-Treasurer; Yolanda Willis, Westinghouse R&D Center, Pittsburgh, and Suzanne Power, Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Section Council.

**April 2-5. Southwestern Sociological Association** in conjunction with the *Southwestern Social Science Association*. Hyatt Regency, Houston. Theme: "Environmental Distortion: Implications for Society". Major address by Paul R. Ehrlich. Contact: Janet Chafetz, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004. Phone: (713) 749-4974.

**May 1-3. North Central Sociological Association**. Stouffer's Dayton Plaza, Dayton, OH. Contact: Joseph W. Scott, Program Chair, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556. Phone: (219) 283-1668.

#### Dorothy S. Thomas Award

The Award has been established by the Population Association of America in honor of Dorothy S. Thomas and carries a \$1,000 prize. The competition is open only to pre- or postdoctoral graduate students, enrolled in accredited graduate programs and pursuing quantitative, empirical studies in migration or economic-demographic-social interrelations. Two or more students may share the award for a collaborative study but a paper jointly authored by a student and a member of the graduate faculty is not eligible. Entry must be accompanied by letters of endorsement from at least two faculty members of the student's academic department. Deadline is January 15, 1980. Four copies of the paper and nominating letters should be sent to: Ann Miller, Chair, Thomas Award Committee, Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, 3718 Locust Walk/CR, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Award will be announced at annual meeting of the PAA in April 1980.

#### N.C.S.A. Award

Nominations are requested from members of the North Central Sociological Association for its first annual Distinguished Professional Achievement Award given for a single distinguished scholarly publication. Eligibility is limited to persons whose normal locus is the NCSA region, or those who are members of the NCSA. Send to: David O'Brien, Department of Sociology, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325.

#### James Mooney Award

Competition for the 1980 James Mooney Award, sponsored by the Southern Anthropological Society in cooperation with the University of Tennessee Press, is underway. Award includes \$1,000 and publication of the manuscript by the Tennessee Press. Deadline is December 31, 1979. Author need not be an anthropologist. Contact: Miles Richardson, Chair, The James Mooney Award Committee, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

#### Waterman Award

The National Science Foundation Alan T. Waterman Award Committee seeks nominations for the annual award that is intended to recognize an outstanding young researcher in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, social or other sciences. In addition to a medal, the recipient received up to \$50,000 per year for up to three years of research or advanced study at the institution of the recipient's choice. Deadline for the 1980 award is December 31. Nominations should be sent to: Alan T. Waterman Award Committee, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20550.

### Publications

*Changing Issues in the Family*, a new monograph series from Praeger Special Studies. Please send manuscripts, proposals and requests for additional information to: Suzanne K. Steinmetz, Series Editor, Individual and Family Studies, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19711. Phone: (302) 738-2304.

### Conferences

**Sociology Section of the Western Social Science Association**, Albuquerque, April 24-26, invites proposals for papers, panel sessions, and roundtables. Individuals wishing to serve as discussants, moderators or section chairs are invited to provide a resume and statement of interest. Send to: Terry Lundgren and Majel Dominguez, Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, NM 88130. Phone: (505) 562-2853.

**Fifth International Conference on Venereal Disease, Family Planning and Human Sexuality**, Hawaii, June 24-July 1. Theme: "Planning for the Future". Deadline for abstracts is November 30. Send to: Research Associates, Box 50, RR 1, Torbay, Newfoundland, Canada A0A 3Z0.

**North Central Sociological Association**, May 1-3, Stouffer's Dayton Plaza, Dayton, Ohio, invites papers for its annual meeting. Theme: "Sociology in the 1980s: Pure, Clinical or Applied?" Send to: Joseph W. Scott, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

**Association for Arid Lands Studies**, Annual Meeting, April 24-26, Albuquerque, seeks papers and proposals for special sessions dealing with all aspects of arid lands. Deadline is November 30. Send 100-150 word abstracts to: Jim McCullough, Department of Marketing, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

**Society for Applied Anthropology**, Annual Meeting, March 19-23, Denver Hilton Hotel, invites program proposals by November 20. Send to: Dorothea Theodoratus, California State University, Sacramento, CA 95819. Phone: (916) 961-7325.

**Ethnography in Education Research Forum**, March 7-9, University of Pennsylvania, is a conference for graduate students sponsored by the Center for Urban Ethnography. The conference will focus on methodological and theoretical constructs used in current research; social and cultural implications and ramifications of ethnographic study; and fieldwork study in school and nonschool settings. Deadline for paper proposals is December 15. Send to: Tenby Owens, Center for Urban Ethnography, A55, School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

**Second Annual Nova Behavioral Conference on Aging**, January 23-26, Galt Ocean Mile Hotel, Fort Lauderdale, solicits abstracts for poster sessions on research topics on the aged. Limit 400 words, submit in triplicate by November 30 to: John M. Flynn, Behavioral Sciences Center, Nova University, 3301 College Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33314.

**Southwestern Association for Slavic Studies**, April 2-5, Houston, invites papers. Send to: Gary Thompson, Department of Geography, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73069, by December 1.

**Eastern Academy of Management**, Annual Meeting, May 8-10, Buffalo, seeks papers and proposals for workshops and symposia. Send four copies

of paper or proposals by December 3 to: Henry P. Simms, Jr., 609 BAB, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

**Rocky Mountain and Southwestern Associations for Slavic Studies**, April 23-26, Albuquerque, invites papers and proposals for panels. Send by December 1 to: Margaret Patoski, Department of History, Texas Wesleyan College, Fort Worth, TX 76105.

**Rockefeller Foundation** offers two-year fellowships in agricultural and rural development overseas to begin in middle or late 1980. The PhD must have been received or be expected within the period 1978-June 1980. Applicants must demonstrate interdisciplinary adaptability and international rural development interest through writings, coursework, and/or prior experience. Fellows will be integrated into ongoing programs in international agricultural institutions, university or other research centers in developing countries. Salaries and status equivalent to a U.S. Instructor or Assistant Professor. Deadline is December 31, 1979. For further information send letter and vita to: Ms. Ellen Molloy, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

**The Joint Committee on Eastern Europe of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council** is offering grants for postdoctoral research related to Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, East Germany since 1945, and modern Greece. In requesting application forms, applicants must provide the following information: age, highest academic degree held and date received, citizenship or permanent residence, academic or other position, field of specialization, proposed subject of research, period of time for which support is requested, and specific award program under which an application is contemplated. Send to: Office of Fellowships and Grants, American Council of Learned Societies, 800 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

### PREDOCTORAL

**University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill**, Department of Maternal and Child Health, seeks applications for Masters and Doctoral programs beginning Fall 1980. Courses of study and practice may be planned for careers in maternity care and family planning, child care and development, handicapped children and family services. Contact: Department of Maternal and Child Health, Rosenau Hall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. Phone: (919) 966-2017.

**University of California-San Francisco** invites applications for its PhD program in human development and aging from graduate students in the behavioral sciences who have a Master's degree or the equivalent. The purpose of the program is to provide future academic teachers and researchers with thorough interdisciplinary training in the techniques, theories, and special problems of adult psychosocial development and aging. Deadline is February 1 for the Fall 1980 term. Contact: PhD Program Coordinator, Human Development and Aging Program, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143.

**Regulation of Scientific Inquiry: Societal Concerns with Research**, edited by Keith M. Wulff, Concordia College, reports the proceedings from a AAAS Symposia held in 1978. The book addresses issues of ethics, accountability, and conflict as they relate to the rights of inquiry, the rights of citizens, and the role of government in a research-oriented society. Contact: AAAS, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

**Vietnamese Americans** by Darrel Montero looks at the broad patterns of the refugees' socioeconomic adjustment to life in a new land, reporting for the first time on their status from a national perspective. Complimentary copies are available from Darrel Montero, Director, Urban Ethnic Research Program, Institute for Urban Studies, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

**Law and Policy Quarterly** is a new interdisciplinary journal concerned with the implications of law and legal processes for the nature and content of social policy. The journal will primarily publish articles based on original research, but is also interested in discussions and analyses of current significant policy issues, new applications of methodologies for the study of law and policy, review essays on significant new books, research reports and legislation, and shorter discussions of particular cases or legislation that address significant current policy issues as well as research notes. For more information contact: Larry J. Cohen and John A. Gardiner, Editor, LPQ, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680. The journal is published by Sage Publications, Inc.

**Proceedings of two conferences** called to identify broadly needed research in statistical approaches to the social sciences are available from the American Statistical Association, 806 15th Street, N.W., #640, Washington, D.C. 20005. Single copies are free. One conference dealt with economic and demographic methods for projecting population; the other with the development of user oriented software. The conferences were particularly concerned with how research needs relate to the development and use of materials of the Bureau of the Census. The conferences were part of an NSF funded project on improving the social science data base.

**Bibliography of Social Science Research and Writings on American Indians** includes journal articles from history, sociology, geography, political science, economics and American and ethnic studies from the late 19th century through 1976. Free copies are available from the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, 311 Walter Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

**Scottish Journal of Sociology** publishes three issues per year in January, May and October. Contact: Editor, Department of Sociology, University of Stirling, Stirling, Scotland.

**The Center for the Empirical Study of Theory** opened last year in the Department of Sociology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202. The Center encourages studies and assessments of the current state of, and apparent trends in, theory (defined broadly), theorizing, and theoretical activity in sociology and in closely related areas. Membership is international—nonacademic and academic, student and faculty. Leon H. Warshay is director.

**Journal of Family Issues**, a quarterly international journal, begins publication in March. The journal is devoted to contemporary social issues, social policy, and social problems related to marriage and family life and to theoretical and professional issues of current interest to those who work with and study families. Two special thematic issues and two general issues will be published each year. Manuscripts and inquiries should be sent to: Graham B. Spanier, Division of Individual and Family Studies, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

**The Society for the Scientific Study of Religion** Monograph Series has published its second volume, *Into Denominationalism: The Anglican Metamorphosis* by William H. Swatos, Jr., King College (\$4.50). The monograph proposes and applies a new approach to church-sect theory to developments in the Anglican Church in both the U.S. and England during the 17th and 18th centuries. The first monograph, *Toward a Theory of Secularization* by Richard K. Fenn (\$5.00), focuses upon issues of broad and enduring interest to social scientists studying religion. Series editor is William M. Newman, University of Connecticut. Both volumes are available from SSSR Business Office, Box U-68A, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

**Red Feather Institute** has three new articles on social psychology available for distribution: (1) "The Destruction of Social Reality: Berger and Luckmann", by John F. Welsh; (2) "Emancipatory Meta-Social Psychology: Marx, Freud, Skinner, Piaget, Chomsky, Habermas and Reich", by Yale Magrass; and (3) "The Structure of Self in Mass Society: Against Zurcher", by T.R. Young. These are free to members of the profession. Send requests to: Red Feather Institute, Rt. 1, Livermore, CO 80536.

### Service Learning

The National Council on the Aging would like to contact faculty who are utilizing a service-learning model in their courses. NCOA is planning a publication outlining the importance and benefits of service-learning in aging to sociology as part of its Intergenerational Service-Learning Project which enables students to provide services to older persons as part of their educational experience. Contact: Donald E. Gelfand, National Council on the Aging, 1828 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

### Prescriptive Sociology

An effort is being made to develop a literature on Prescriptive Sociology which is defined as ideas for solving existing social problems. Statements of a Prescriptive Sociology may include some explanation of possible advantages and disadvantages of the idea and some explanation of how the idea might be tested. Statements may also describe a problem as a preliminary to asking what can be done to solve that problem, and then to mention and consider various ideas. This literature can be incorporated into all sociology classes to make a more fully rounded and complete and useful presentation. A journal is planned. Persons wishing to contribute to the development of Prescriptive Sociology should contact: Norman Greenberg, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824.

**WILLIAM EARLE COLE  
(1904-1979)**

On March 14th of this year, William E. Cole, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, died after nearly a half century of service to the University of Tennessee and the profession of sociology. He was born in Shady Valley, Johnson County, Tennessee, in 1904, and grew up on a farm in that community. He attended Maryville College and later transferred to the University of Tennessee where he graduated with a BSA degree in 1926. He continued his education at Cornell, receiving both his MA and PhD degrees there. He returned to the University of Tennessee in 1930 as an Assistant Professor of Education. By 1933 Cole was made an Associate Professor in the newly created Sociology Department. Three years later he became head of the department, a position he held for 30 years.

Throughout his long academic career, Cole often said that he tried to do three things: teaching, public service, and writing. Of the three, teaching was his passion and life. Through teaching, he inspired and influenced the lives of countless students. He was not only a dedicated classroom teacher but a friend to students outside the classroom as well. His excellence as a teacher was recognized by many. In 1958 he was named Phi Kappa Phi faculty lecturer for the next year; in 1970, Alumni Outstanding Teacher at the University of Tennessee. A natural extension of his teaching was his work for the profession. He helped organize the Southern Sociological Society and became one of its early Presidents. He was a fellow of the American Sociological Association.

Cole developed a life-long relationship with the Tennessee Valley Authority from its beginning in the 1930s. He was active in numerous ways: consultant, labor referee, advocate. During World War II the University of Tennessee loaned him to TVA for 3 years to assist the agency with postwar planning. He made significant contributions to Phillip Selznick's *TVA and The Grass Roots*, and wrote his own history of that organization in one of his few manuscripts to go unpublished.

Cole's work in public service spanned both the community and the state. Within the Knoxville area, he helped to create the Metropolitan Planning Commission and then chaired it for the first 15 years of its existence. He helped create the United Way of Knoxville, serving as its chair, campaign organizer, and member of the Board. He assisted in the formation of the Tennessee Department of Public Welfare and helped to establish a merit system for the state of Tennessee. He served as a member and later as chairman of the Tennessee Commission on Aging, and was a past president of the Tennessee Conference of Social Work.

In the 1960s Cole helped organize the largest combined federal program ever known to Knoxville, allowing the University of Tennessee to triple in size and assisting the municipality to expand its civic facilities and housing supply.

His other civic activities included working with the Civil Defense, Head Start, the Council of Community Services, The Urban League, and the Department of Human Services. When he worked with organizations, Dr. Cole was usually its chair or other leader for a number of years, in addition to serving as a member.

Cole's writing covered a broad spectrum. He wrote introductory sociology texts for high school and college. His high school text, *School Sociology*, sold

about a million copies. In 1958 he published *Urban Society*, a text in the area of his specialty. Just before his death he completed *Tales from a Country Ledger*, a recollection of his boyhood, and co-authored a textbook on aging. During his years at the University, he wrote over 20 books as well as numerous articles, monographs, and chapters.

Until the short illness which ended his life, Cole continued an active career: lecturing, consulting, writing, counselling.

He was a kind, considerate person, warm and outgoing by nature, whose soft-spoken words were lighted by his keen sense of humor. All who knew him counted on him for wise counsel. Countless numbers of devoted students and friends, colleagues in the University and profession, citizens of the community and state have suffered a great loss by his death.

Memorial gifts may be made to the William E. Cole Memorial Scholarship Fund, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37916.

*Samuel E. Wallace,  
Diana K. Harris,  
James A. Black,  
Donald R. Ploch  
University of Tennessee*

**ALLAN W. EISTER  
(1915-1979)**

Allan Eister, at the time of his death, was Chair of the Department of Sociology at Wellesley College. He had served on that faculty since 1953, became Professor in 1962, and Chair in 1971. From his doctoral dissertation at the University of Wisconsin under Howard Becker, much of his professional life centered on the sociology of religion.

Eister had a restless mind. He was quite capable of reaching conclusions which undermined the premises of received analytical traditions or challenged the very possibility of a distinct and bounded 'scientific study of a religion'. "There is no religion 'in general' because there is no faith in general," Dr. Eister noted in the introduction to an edited collection of fine theoretical pieces *Changing Perspectives in the Scientific Study of Religion* (1974); "it is only in terms of specific symbols, specific rites or other expressions of faith, that actors act in 'religious' ways or are religious...religion or, more precisely, faith does not and perhaps cannot exist in the generic terms wed by some social scientists to describe religion or religious behavior."

The iconoclastic critical acumen of Allan Eister was demonstrated over two decades ago in his trenchant essay on "Religious Institutions in Complex Societies" (1957) which mounted an early attack on the dominant anthropologically grounded functionalism in which religion was depicted as the symbolic expression of a united and harmonious community. Of the various papers over the past decade which have sought to lay Troeltschian "sect-church theory" to rest, Dr. Eister's essay, "H. Richard Neibuhr and The Paradox of Religious Organization" (1973) is the most comprehensive and erudite. Eister reveals the *a priori* premises and Christian ethical and theological concerns which define the parochialism of the typological and developmental theories of Troeltsch and Neibuhr, and analyzes the consequent methodological deficiencies of these models. The essay on Neibuhr reveals Dr. Eister at his best: a broadly cultured scholar and intellectual historian as well as a sociologist possessing a strong expertise in theology and world religious history.

Dr. Eister's attention was drawn early to a phenomenon which is currently receiving intense scrutiny. In

two important papers (1973 and 1974), Professor Eister probed the sources of the present upsurge of "cults" in contemporary cultural dislocation and disruption of traditional structures of meaning. For Dr. Eister, "cults" denoted diffuse, relatively unbounded orientational communities which are adapted to a milieu of cognitive flux and normative ambiguity related to extreme structural differentiation. Eister realized that such movements differed from familiar "sect" patterns, and that although the latter were also flourishing in the present milieu, authoritarian sect-like groups (e.g., "Moonies" and "Jesus Freaks") are less numerous and less culturally significant than the more diffuse groupings. (This fact is being lost sight of in the post-Jonestown stereotyping of all "cults" as manifesting authoritarian "religious totalitarianism"). Eister's study of the new movements reinforced his conclusion that traditional sect-church theory lacked relevance to present conditions.

It does not detract from the cogency of Eister's analysis to note that he seems to have viewed "cults" somewhat in terms of his much earlier study of the Buchmanite Oxford Group Movement, *Drawing Room Conversation* (1950). In retrospect the Oxford Group appeared to Eister as a prophetic movement foreshadowing the spiritual ferment of the sixties and seventies.

Dr. Eister was one of the founders of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, in which he was extremely active. He served as president for 1976-78. Through his activities he exerted a significant influence on the recent evolution of the American sociology of religion. Particularly important has been Dr. Eister's long friendship with Dr. Bryan Wilson of Oxford and his familiarity and concern with European developments in the sociology of religion. Dr. Eister had studied as a graduate student at Oxford and he continually encouraged American sociologists of religion to attend European conferences. Dr. Eister was also instrumental in arranging for English scholars such as Dr. Wilson (now European editor of the *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*) to visit the United States and become involved in SSSR. Allan Eister was also conspicuous for his recognition and encouragement of the work of younger scholars.

Dr. Eister was a scholar of strong and forceful opinions. Recently he concluded that the theoretical development of the sociology of religion has suffered from being articulated primarily in terms of "hero worship" of contemporary "great men". A number of scholars including the present writer did not concur; and Dr. Eister was always willing to hear opposing views and vigorously defend his judgments. Whether or not they found their way into print, his opinions were influential and provocative. The corpus of Allan Eister's published work, while quite impressive, nevertheless understates his importance in the sociology of religion over the past three decades.

*Thomas Robbins  
Queens College*

**LAWRENCE LA FAVE  
(1929-1979)**

Writing these words is a lonely task in that Professor La Fave was both mentor and "significant other" for myself and for many others. His interdisciplinary training and orientation, coupled with a willingness and ability to tackle and utilize knowledge and skills from an array of disciplines, have left an indelible imprint upon social psychology and the social sciences.

He was born on August 15, 1929, in Duluth, Minnesota, and died of cancer in Windsor, Ontario, on March 10,

1979. He received a BA from the University of Minnesota, an MA from the University of North Dakota, and a PhD from the University of Oklahoma. His PhD mentor and early principal inspiration was Muzaffer Sherif. La Fave held positions in sociology at Oklahoma City University, Indiana University (Gary Center), Roosevelt University, and Indiana State University; and in psychology at the Detroit Institute of Technology and the University of Windsor. At the time of his death, he was professor of psychology at the University of Windsor.

La Fave is noted—perhaps for some "notorious"—for his efforts and style to advance social psychology as a science by challenging metatheoretical assumptions, generating new mathematical-logical rules of inference applicable to the social sciences, and the dichotomization of the set of beliefs from the set of attitudes. Recently, he was engaged in attempts to de-ethnocentrize humor theory. His most recent publications are based upon cross-cultural humor experiments performed under his direction. But humor theory was not a new interest, but developed from his dissertation. Out of this work emerged the bases for one of his central constructs: the Identification Class. La Fave authored or co-authored 69 scholarly papers, and 33 articles or chapters.

He had anticipated pulling together his work and thoughts during a sabbatical in 1979-80. His book was to be entitled *Taking Humor Seriously*. The intent was to disclose that most social scientists presently do not take humor seriously largely because they confound the object language with the metalanguage via the non sequitur that a theory of humor is necessarily a humorous theory. Another unfinished book, with five chapters written, is *Sensitivity Training: The Needless D (Disencounter) Group and the Human Impotential Movement*, which gives particular evidence of La Fave's perceptive insights, critical skills, and sensitivity to incongruity and satire. Yet a third book was being planned tentatively to be entitled *The Creative Puppet*.

But La Fave's work will not terminate with his death. Some of his proteges have accepted responsibility to complete various of his works. The Leddy Library of the University of Windsor will store a microfilm archive of his published and unpublished works, his notes, and related material. We remember him as a brilliant theoretician, demanding teacher, a hard task master, faithful to his commitments and promises, and enthusiastic in the sponsorship of his proteges. The thinker may have died, but his works—which are essentially La Fave's "self"—have immortality.

*William A. Maesen  
Grand Valley State Colleges*

**PAUL W. MASSING  
(1902-1979)**

Even more than held true of two other associates of the Frankfurt Institute of Social Research whom U.S. sociology lost recently—H.H. Gerth and Herbert Marcuse—in the life of Paul W. Massing grand political struggle played a direct role before he settled in the United States. Within sociology, before and while he taught at Rutgers University for two decades, his achievement ran from studying agriculture comparatively to illuminating the roots and dynamics of Hitler.

Born in 1902 in the South German countryside near Trier, the birthplace of Karl Marx, Massing grew up as a Lutheran and the son of a state auditor of tax assessments on land. He earned a doctorate from Frankfurt University

in 1928 with a social study of agriculture in France. Two years later, a large part of the study saw the light of day in Berlin as his first book: *Die Agrarverhältnisse Frankreichs im 19. Jahrhundert und das Agrarprogramm der französischen sozialistischen Parteien* (Agricultural Conditions in Nineteenth-Century France and the Farm Program of the French Socialist Parties). In publications during the 1930s he took up farming in the Soviet Union and the United States as well as Germany.

Massing wrote his doctoral work in association with the fledgling Institute of Social Research at Frankfurt University, source of the "Frankfurt School". He did so under its first director, Carl Grünberg, also the first Marxist social scientist ever appointed to a full professorship in Germany. Massing himself, in his thesis, spoke as both a Marxist and a Communist. He then spent a couple of years in Moscow, where he carried the title of research associate of the Soviet Institute of World Agriculture. (We made friends in Moscow, fifty years ago.)

The early thirties saw Paul Massing in Berlin, in part as a popular speaker and fighter against Hitler. In 1933 he spent half a year as one of the earliest inmates of a Nazi prison and concentration camp; he wrote a fictionalized account of it, *Fatherland* (1935; pseudonym, Karl Billinger). Then he travelled back and forth for several years between Western Europe, the United States, and the Soviet Union, as part of a harsh, many-faceted struggle with German fascism.

Settling in the United States in 1938, Massing renewed two old ties. He spent much time in the countryside, in his home first in New Jersey and then in Pennsylvania. He also became associated once more with the Institute of Social Research, now exiled from Frankfurt to New York. He played a leading role in carrying out the Institute's unpublished study of anti-Semitism in U.S. labor. For a well-known Institute series, he shed light on the roots of Hitler in *Rehearsal for Destruction: A Study of Political Anti-Semitism in Imperial Germany* (1949; revised German edition, 1959). Previously, in *Hitler Is No Fool* (1939; pseudonym, Karl Billinger), he addressed the dynamics of German fascism by means of a textual analysis of *Mein Kampf*.

In 1948, Massing joined the Rutgers department of sociology. He taught social stratification, political sociology, and social movements. In 1964, the student daily of Rutgers University voted him its Man of the Year. While he gave up all political activity when he settled in the United States, and at no time spoke of his early politics in public, students found his critique of Communism and Marxism exceptionally evenhanded and telling. Students sensed the close link he had made, in his own past, between theory and practice, between his social ideals and fighting for them. And like his friends, students at Rutgers admired his inwardness, humor, detached irony, old world courtliness, and no end of curiosity.

By the time Massing retired from Rutgers as Professor Emeritus in 1967, Parkinson's Disease had struck him. He left the United States for his native village of Grumbach with his wife, the social psychologist Herta Herzog. The illness kept him from completing a study, begun in the village, of how Germans responded to Hitler and the Bonn Republic.

Inward to the end, Paul Massing gave us no more than a glimpse of a mind honed by revolution and counter-revolution, by the plunge of a scholar into the fire and muck of grand political struggle. But as a sociologist he recalled for us a side of life far from academe.

*George Fischer  
CLUNY, Graduate School*



# Program Focuses on Innovative Models, Policies and Methods

(Continued from page 1)

monstrate that traditional organizational models often provide substantial benefits for large farmers but rarely do anything useful for small farmers. In Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and Peru I have been involved in studies of new organizational models that get agricultural professionals off the experiment station, interacting with peasants, and even trying to learn from them. From the standpoint of benefit to poor farmers, the deficiencies of the standard R and D model in agriculture are now so clear that the results of any study of such a traditional system can be predicted. Therefore, why keep studying the traditional model?

## Innovative Policies

I do not want to limit the notion of social inventions to creation of new organizational models. One can point to particular innovative policies which have a marked effect upon peoples' behavior. For example, some years ago Ithaca had a school superintendent who devised a policy that he called simply "the dollar follows the child". This policy enabled him to decentralize the control of the school system, bring the schools in the poorer areas up to the standards of the richer areas (at least in dollars spent per child), and also made it possible to develop quite distinctive educational programs in different schools, on the basis of cooperative planning and implementation involving teachers, principals, and some Cornell students and professors.

The negative income tax experiments originally financed by OEO strike me as a very daring large scale social invention. I gather that conclusions coming out of studies of the program do not promise as much as hoped regarding solving welfare problems. However, we should recognize that a social invention can be interesting and important even if it is not successful. Furthermore, if we look for analogies in industry,

we recognize that there is a gap of many months of work and large sums of money between the initial invention and the full implementation of a production program based upon the invention. In other words, it is unrealistic to think that a social invention must either be a dramatic success when it is first put into action or else must be abandoned.

## New Emphasis

In emphasizing a search for social inventions, I do not think that I am taking an anti-scientific position. To be sure, at any time the supply of innovative organizational models is small so it is not possible to do the large scale and

quantitative comparative studies that have been popular in the field of organizational behavior. However, I believe that the science of sociology now can move ahead more rapidly if we do not remain fixated on accumulating more and more finely tuned quantitative data on more and more traditional organizations but instead give special attention to people who are trying to get things done in new and different ways and seem to be getting away with it. By "getting away with it" I don't mean that the achievements are so clear cut that we can pronounce the new organizational model a success, but at least the new organization has not collapsed shortly after its

launching, and our preliminary diagnosis suggests that what the people are trying to do may lead to a solution of some problems that are chronic within traditional organizations.

We might also want to consider innovations in the traditional ways of utilizing research methods. For a long time, I have been annoyed at the traditional way of organizing methods sessions in two separate boxes: quantitative methods and qualitative methods. This separation also implies the all too common assumption that those who lean in the qualitative direction may provide "interesting insights", but the real scientists are to be found in the quantitative box. While my quantitative incompetence is well known, during the last two decades I have worked closely enough with behavioral scientists who have a high degree of quantitative competence so as to convince myself of the importance of trying to destroy the artificial barrier that tends to separate sociologists into two camps. I hope we can focus some attention on the integration of various research methods. We might also want to give some attention to a style of research in which the subjects of the study become to some extent collaborators in that study.

## Toronto Location

Finally, I do not think we should consider the location of our meeting in Toronto as just a matter of convenience in finding a good city with good hotel facilities. In the United States, we have much in common with Canada, but the differences between us should offer attractive opportunities for comparisons of organizational and institutional arrangements in various fields.

While we must be especially concerned with the interests of a large majority of our members who are in the United States, the Toronto location invites us to learn from each other across national boundaries. We should invite sociologists from other parts of the world to report on social inventions in their own countries.

Not so long ago, it was widely assumed that the United States could export our "know-how" to poorer nations all over the world. That notion is now so discredited that we need not bother to refute it. While we don't want to go to the other extreme in assuming that social inventions developed in other parts of the world can be readily imported to solve the problems of the United States, we can accept the challenge of trying to discover social inventions abroad, which, in some modified form, might help us to solve our own problems at home.

## ASA Guidelines Cited For Exercising Right to Petition

Guidelines designed to enable ASA voting members to efficiently exercise their "right to petition" Council or the membership in regards to associational affairs are presented below.

The guidelines were approved by ASA Council in September 1977.

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 introduction 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.

## 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.

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

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## New Youth Survey Added to Longitudinal Labor Force Study

A new Youth Survey of 13,000 Americans between the ages of 14 and 21 has been added to the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Force Experience this year.

The first wave of data from the new Youth Survey will be ready by the end of this year, and will be provided to other researchers on computer tapes at cost in mid-1980.

Although the NLS has involved youth populations in the 14-to-24 age range since 1966, the new survey is the first to ask questions about role models and perceived influences. It is also the first to include youth serving in the Armed Forces—a cohort of 1,300.

One of the major purposes of the new survey is to gather information which will lead, in the language of the 1978 CETA legislation, "to improvements of opportunities for employment and advancement through the reduction of discrimination and disadvantage arising from poverty, ignorance, or prejudice".

With that purpose in view, a special effort was made to provide means for evaluating both the process and the impact of federal employment and training programs.

The survey also explores in depth the complexity of economic, social, and psychological causes for variations in the labor force experience of youth.

Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor, the survey calls for annual interviews with the same respondents until 1984.

For further information, contact: Michael E. Borus, Director, Center for Human Resource Research, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210. Phone: (614) 422-7337.

## Glock Honored By B'nai B'rith

Charles Y. Glock, UC-Berkeley and former ASA Vice President, was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith during the ASA Annual Meeting in Boston "for his distinguished leadership in making possible the series of noted studies resulting in nine volumes on *Patterns of American Prejudice*."

The Certificate states, "Dr. Glock's unceasing devotion to the cause of justice, his direction of the studies and recruitment of distinguished social scientists at the University of California have greatly enriched knowledge of the causes of intergroup bias and salient recommendations for remedial action."

The Certificate concludes, "For these achievements and his unswerving commitment to freedom, we do him honor."

The Certificate is signed by Nathan Perlmutter, National Director; Maxwell E. Greenberg, National Chairman; Theodore Freedman, National Program Director; and Oscar Cohen, Consultant.