



**seventy-five years of the  
Pacific Sociological Association**



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Pacific Sociological Association  
1929 - 2004**

by Dean S. Dorn

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*THIS HISTORY  
is dedicated to  
those who have  
volunteered their  
labor and time to  
support the PSA  
throughout the last  
three-quarters of  
a century.*

*Some are named  
herein, while most,  
alas, are not.*

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**Emory S.  
Bogardus**

1882 – 1973

*Founder of the Pacific Sociological Society (Association) in 1929, and the sociology honor society Alpha Kappa Delta in 1920. Bogardus taught at the University of Southern California and was also president of the American Sociological Association in 1931.*



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**O**n a beautiful Fall day in October 1993, I received the archives of the Pacific Sociological Association from former Secretary-Treasurer Fred Preston. I drove down to Fresno from Sacramento in a rented van, and Fred drove up to Fresno from Las Vegas. In the parking lot of a retail store, the archives – old and dusty cardboard boxes containing the past of the PSA – were transferred.

Through the years of being secretary-treasurer and recently executive director, I would infrequently go to my garage where the archives were stored and hunt for something that someone requested. During these hunts, I made a promise that I would someday look more carefully through the papers, ledgers, letters and other assorted items and write a history of the association.

As the seventy-fifth annual meeting approached, I decided to piece the past together to celebrate this occasion. Three-quarters of a century seemed to be a fitting time to get serious about doing a history. I was soon motivated by the discovery that I had a personal connection, although remote, to the individual most responsible for the founding of the association, Emory S. Bogardus. It turns out that Bogardus and I were born in the same small town, Belvidere, Illinois, and both of us graduated from the local high school, 57 years apart. His nephew Henry Bogardus was a friend of my father. Of course as a child I knew nothing of sociology or of the Bogardus family tree. Belvidere was and to some extent still is a small community surrounded by cornfields, where the provincialism of the ages permeates almost everything. Records indicate that only Bogardus and I, among thousands of graduates, have gone on from Belvidere High School to acquire doctorates in sociology, an improbable occurrence.

*Dean S. Dorn  
Executive Director  
Sacramento CA  
December 31, 2004*

With that connection as a special motivation, I plunged in and soon had the dusty boxes in nearly every room of my house. What follows is my effort to provide a record for those who want to look back now and for those who will, hopefully, look back in the future. I chose to write the association's history as a descriptive chronology, a sort of encyclopedia of what occurred year by year, rather than creating chapters on broad topics such as the governance of the association, the role of women, and the evolution and growth of the association. I do, however, end with a section that attempts to analyze the trends that have occurred over the last seventy-five years. I also chose to refer to myself in this account by name rather than personal pronoun; in that way I appear as all the others before me who have given their time and effort to support the association.

I want to thank the previous secretary-treasurers for preserving the past of the PSA, even though I found in some years so much missing that only silence greeted my hunt through the archives. Thanks also go to the many past presidents who took time to send reminiscences of their experiences with the association. Finally, Joshua Lurie-Terrell is owed a special thanks for graciously agreeing to design and typeset this history.



THIS HISTORY of the Pacific Sociological Association is written to celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary. The association was founded on October 5, 1929 as the Pacific Southwest Sociological Society under the leadership of Emory S. Bogardus, University of Southern California, who served as its first president in 1929 and second in 1930. The first annual meeting was held on January 25th, 1930 at the Hotel Alexandria in Los Angeles. At this time, under the direction of William F. Ogburn at the University of Chicago, work was under way on what was to become a significant research study, *Recent Social Trends*, which used statistics to describe changes in American society from 1890 to 1930. In addition, the Social Science Research Council was also very active in promoting social science research. However, sociology was young and in the shadow of history and economics, so it was a bold stroke on the West Coast to start a regional association (Short 2004).

The PSA is the oldest true-blue regional sociological association. Although it started as a southern California organization, those who attended its first annual meeting in January of 1930 decided to extend membership to sociologists throughout the Pacific region and to change its name to the Pacific Sociological Society in the following year. All of the other regional associations were started later. The Eastern Sociological Association was founded in 1930, a District of Columbia branch of the American Sociological Society in 1931, the Southern in 1935, the Midwest in 1936, the Southwestern in 1937 and the North Central in 1938, which grew out of the Ohio Valley Association that in turn was formed from the Ohio State Association organized in 1925 (Simpson 1988, p.8). Although the North Central claims that it started as a regional association in 1925, it did not have a president from outside of Ohio until 1939-40. By the same logic, one could argue that the PSA began in 1915, since it developed from the Southern California Sociological Association, which Emory S. Bogardus started at USC.

This history is based on archives handed down over the years to incoming secretaries and presidents, published accounts of the association's activities during its early years, which appeared in *Sociology and Social Research*, *Research Studies of the State College of Washington*, *Pacific Sociological Review*, and *The Pacific Sociologist*, the PSA newsletter, which started in 1993. The archives contain lists of members, financial records, including membership records and dues, income and expense accounts, letters of correspondence from the president and secretary, mostly about the annual meeting, records of election to office, decisions and minutes of the council and business meetings, negotiations over contracts for publishing proceedings and journals, and occasional discussion of controversial issues.

## **Introduction**

*continued*

However, the archives are not complete. In some periods, particularly in the early years of the association, the records are non-existent or spotty at best. Because of the omissions, this history will also be incomplete. It will not contain the depth of coverage or analysis, for example, of Ida Harper Simpson's *Fifty Years of the Southern Sociological Society*. Some detail will be presented, but most of what follows are selective highlights based on limited records. The account does not, for example, discuss any of the regional or divisional meetings, which the society held during its early years, nor does it present a complete history of the activities of the various committees of the association, because most of them prior to 1994 are not available. Reference is made to committee reports and activities when they involved a recommendation to Council or the Executive Board for action. Nor does this history discuss in any detail the association in relation to the larger context of sociology as a discipline and profession, its disciplinary commitments and changes, its institutionalization within colleges and universities, and its civic obligations to wider publics (Halliday and Janowitz 1992). The purpose and focus here is much narrower – to create a record of the annual meeting, membership and registration information, and the decisions and discussions that occurred in the Executive Board and Council and at the annual business meeting.

This account is organized into two sections, descriptive history and analytical history. The section on descriptive history means just that. Given the existing records, an account of the membership, the officers, the annual meetings, the financial records, and important issues, discussion, and decisions affecting the association are presented. The descriptive section is organized into the following chronological divisions: the early years, 1929-49, the middle years, 1950-79, and the last twenty-five years, 1980-2004. In the analytical section, trends and changes that have occurred over the years based on the archives, interpretation of the archives, and comments from past PSA presidents are discussed. Since the first section is incomplete and the second is based on an interpretation of the documents, this history should be seen as a work in progress. Others, particularly those who have been involved in the association for a long time, will hopefully contribute to making the descriptive history more complete and the analytical history richer.

## Part I Descriptive History

EMORY S. BOGARDUS, who joined the faculty at the University of Southern California in 1911, was instrumental in the establishment of what is now called the Pacific Sociological Association. In the Fall of 1929, Bogardus called together professors of sociology in southern California “to form a regional sociological association.” The name adopted at this organizational meeting, Pacific Southwest Sociological Association, was changed in 1931 to the Pacific Sociological Society, and the constitution was changed “to provide for an enlarged membership that would extend from southern California to British Columbia” (Bogardus 1965).

### Section A The Early Years 1929-1949

During his lifetime, Bogardus was an institution-builder, a man behind a lot of “firsts” for sociology in the Western region of the United States. In 1915 he organized and was the first chair of the Department of Sociology at USC and started the Southern California Sociological Association. In 1916 he established the first sociology journal in the West and the second in the US, *Studies in Sociology*. In 1920 he founded the sociology honor society, Alpha Kappa Delta. In 1927 he established the journal, *Sociology and Social Research*, serving as editor for many years. And in 1931 he was the first president of the American Sociological Association from the Pacific region. Perhaps the idea for the PSA came to him from nurturing and organizing a sociology society within the USC sociology department. That society, the Southern California Sociological Society, which was formed in 1915, was open to students, sociology faculty, and other social scientists. Its purposes were to bring sociology students and faculty together as a working unit to report on research and to develop a program of presentations by USC faculty, by faculty from other campuses, and by local public officials reporting on local social conditions (Bogardus 1972, pp. 1-34).

### The 1929 Organizational Meeting

Only a small group attended the organizational meeting in 1929. Those present were Bogardus (USC), elected president and also for the year 1930, William Kirk (Pomona), vice president, Loren D. Osborn (Redlands), secretary-treasurer, Martin H. Neumeyer (USC) chair of the Membership Committee, and George Day (Occidental), Program Committee chair. Others in attendance were David E. Henley (Whittier), Noble Ketchum (Pasadena City College), Boris V. Morkovin (USC), T. Newlin (Fullerton Jr. College), John E. Nordskog (USC), and Roy Youngman (USC). A constitution was drafted stating that the purpose of the society “shall be to promote both sociological research and the teaching of sociology in the Pacific area” (archive 1935). The initial name of the organization was the Pacific Southwest Sociological Society. However at the first annual meeting, Bogardus and others pushed for expansion of the society outside of southern California. Faculty in sociology at Mills College, UC Berkeley, Stanford, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia, Willamette and Linfield were invited to join, and the name was changed to the Pacific Sociological Society.

**Part I**  
**Section A**

Membership was inclusive. The constitution indicated membership was open to teachers of sociology in universities, colleges, junior colleges and high schools and to other persons upon recommendation by the Membership Committee. The group decided to hold three meetings each year, one in January, which was called the “annual meeting,” one in the spring and one in the summer (Day 1956). Membership dues for individuals were \$3 per year with a subscription to *Sociology and Social Research* or \$1 without a subscription.

The Formative  
Years of  
the 1930s

Unfortunately, there are no membership records in the archives from 1930-34. However, reports from the secretary-treasurer for 1935 indicate that there were only 40 individual members in 1934. Individual membership increased in 1935 to 122 members, 68 from California, 35 from Washington, eight from Oregon, two from Montana, British Columbia, Utah, Hawaii, and Idaho, and one from Arizona. Twenty-five percent (31) were women. Individual membership was somewhat stable during the last half of the 1930s – there were 110 members in 1936, 88 in 1937, 93 in 1938, but then fell to 75 in 1939, of which 17 (22.7%) were women.

Membership  
& Annual  
Meetings in  
the 1930s

There were two types of membership in the 1930s, individual and institutional. These categories remained until 1946, when institutional memberships were eliminated. It is not possible to tell from the records how many of the members were students, although undoubtedly some were. A separate and cheaper membership for students did not begin until 1953.

Membership figures from 1930 to 1962 are based on counting the names of members in the financial accounts who paid dues or by using figures compiled by past secretary-treasurers. Some of those accounts listed members who paid dues from July 1 to June 30, since the society’s financial records were not based on a calendar year until 1963. Consequently, it is difficult to know exactly for which year some members paid dues. From 1963-1993 when the PSA used the calendar year for its dues schedule, membership was figured on a calendar year, that is figures were given for the period January 1 to December 31, rather than providing figures for those who actually paid membership for a particular year. For example, the archives may state there were 700 members in the calendar year 1980, but those figures would sometimes include both those who had paid for that year plus those who had renewed or joined in 1980 for the next year. There were always some members who renewed early or joined before the start of the next calendar year. Both of these categories were considered members for the calendar year 1980. In order to provide more accurate figures, only members that the records show actually paid dues for any calendar year were used to calculate membership. In the example above, that would mean only counting those who paid dues in 1980 as members in 1980 and not those who renewed or joined in 1980 for the calendar year 1981. As a consequence, in some years the number of members who paid dues for a particular year is lower than archival records indicate.

YEAR	INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIPS	INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIPS
1934	40	<i>unknown</i>
1935	122	3
1936	110	0
1937	88	0
1938	93	2
1939	75	7

TABLE  
Membership in  
the 1930s

In 1938 dues were raised to \$3.50 with a subscription to *Sociology and Social Research* or \$1.50 without a subscription. Institutional memberships were \$5. However, there were few of these. In 1938 only the University of Oregon and Stanford were institutional members and in 1939 only Mills College, Oregon, Pomona, Redlands, Stanford, Linfield, and Willamette. The balance in the society’s financial account at the end of 1939 was \$57.41.

From 1930 to 1935, the society held three meetings each year. One was the annual meeting and the other two were regional meetings held during the Spring and Summer. These extra sessions were held to broaden the opportunity to exchange ideas and to network. Beginning in 1935, three divisions were formed, northern, central, and southern. Each division was encouraged to hold a Spring meeting and, if desired, a Summer meeting as well. The cost and time of travel to the annual meetings were the main reasons for these divisional conferences, which were usually scheduled for no more than one day. In 2004, the programs for all of the annual meetings between 1930 and 2004 were posted on the PSA web site.

During the 1930s and 1940s the location of the next year’s annual meeting was usually decided at the previous year’s annual meeting. Usually there were two or more proposals made by various members or officers to hold the meeting near their campuses. Starting in 1935 there was an agreement to rotate the annual meeting between regions or divisions, northern, central, and southern.

The annual meetings between 1930-1934 were all held in January in southern California, as all of the early presidents were from the southern California area (USC, Pomona College, Occidental, and UCLA). Beginning in 1935 the meeting sites began to include northern California, Oregon, and Washington. The first meeting outside of the southern region was held in Oakland in 1935, the same year that the first president from outside of the Los Angeles area was elected, Howard B. Woolston from the University of Washington.



**Part I**  
**Section A**

With the increasing time needed for travel, the annual meeting was changed to December, during the holidays. This necessitated two annual meetings in 1934, one in January and the other in December. The annual meeting was held during December until 1946. After WWII, the meeting time was changed to April, so that members could attend the American Sociological Society's annual meeting, which at that time was also held during the December holidays.

Most of the meetings in the 1930s were held on college campuses where campus accommodations were used. For example, when the annual meeting was held in 1936 at the University of Oregon, a double room at Straub Memorial Dormitory was 75 cents per person per day, a single was \$1.25. Meals were \$1.25 per day, including breakfast, lunch, and dinner. The 1938 meeting, held on the campus of UC Berkeley, used the International House for sleeping rooms at a cost of \$1.50 per day.

From its very first annual meeting, the society extended an invitation to other professional and related associations to hold their annual meeting in conjunction with the society's. In 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933, the society met with the Pacific Southwest Center of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, in 1934 with both the Academy of Political and Social Science and the Pacific Coast Economic Association. In 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1939, it met again with the Pacific Coast Economic Association. In 1938, the society met jointly with the Pacific Coast Economic Society and the Pacific Division of the American Philosophical Society. And the society extended an invitation to the Pacific Coast branch of the American Historical Society to meet jointly in 1937, but the Historical Society was unable to do so. It is difficult to tell from the archives how many attended these early joint meetings. However, records indicate that more than 250 persons attended the fourth annual meeting in 1933. It is unknown how many were sociologists (Martin H. Neumeyer 1932-33). No registration fees were assessed at any annual meeting until 1958.

From the very beginning of the society, the *Proceedings* of the annual meeting and the major papers presented were first published in *Sociology and Social Research* and then between 1939 and June of 1957 in *Research Studies of the State College of Washington*. A few of the papers given at the divisional meetings were also published in these journals. From 6-8 papers presented at the annual meeting were usually published in the *Proceedings*, selected either by the President or later by an Editorial Committee. Sometimes abstracts of other papers were also published. Starting in the 1940s, the *Proceedings* had wide circulation and were sent to nearly every university and college library in the US through the Washington State College exchange program. A thousand copies were printed for each issue.

The minutes of the business meetings indicate that members were sometimes polled by means of a questionnaire regarding sessions they might like to see offered at the annual meeting, whether the annual meeting should have a theme and, if so, what it should be, and whether they would be interested in presenting a paper or a brief report on a research project. Since the early annual meetings of the society always involved a luncheon (one or two) with a speaker or speakers, members were also solicited for recommendations for luncheon speakers.

The annual meetings in the 1930s were small in terms of the number of papers presented. The first six were held during one day. The meeting in 1935 was held over two days, and those between 1936-39 were held during a three-day period. The number of papers given ranged from only four between 1931-34 to between 10 and 15 during 1935-39. The first five annual meetings featured a speaker or speakers at a luncheon. The two meetings in 1934 featured roundtables. With few sessions competing with one another, attendees were able to participate in most of the sessions.

Sometime during the 1930s, the society reached a decision to have those who wished to present papers at the annual meeting send them to the president, who at that time was the coordinator of the annual meeting. The president determined which papers would be listed in the program and which rejected, if any. This tradition apparently continued into the 1950s. There are no records in the archives of how many papers were sent, accepted, or rejected. Perhaps this is one of the explanations for the relatively small number of papers given at the annual meetings in the 1930s.

The Society established the practice of a presidential session and presidential address at the first annual meeting in 1930, a practice it has followed at every subsequent annual meeting. For the first PSA presidential session, Emory S. Bogardus addressed the audience on the topic of "Tools in Sociology."

During the 1930s, the topics of the papers presented at the annual meeting ranged over a broad variety of issues, from radio to auto camps, social security, social welfare, racial and minority groups, government policy, and sociological theory. Almost all papers were single-authored. Several of the early presenters were not academic sociologists, but rather individuals engaged in the improvement of society, what would now be called applied sociology. These presenters came from a prison, a labor union, a training school for boys, municipal courts, an intermediate school, the Red Cross, the League of Women Voters, the Works Progress Administration, the Human Betterment Foundation of Pasadena and several other public agencies. This was the case for half of the women listed in the programs of the 1930s (Nora Sterry, Sawtelle Blvd. School; Eva Hance, LA County Social Agencies; Mae Williams, Gault Intermediate School in Tacoma; Edna Hawley, American Red Cross; and Pauline Young, California Unemployment Commission). Only four of the women presenters were from

**Part I**  
**Section A**

academic institutions (Mary G. Luck, University of California, Mary Mintz, Stanford, Aurelia Reinhardt, Mills College, and Christine Galitzi, Scripps College). The affiliation for one female presenter, Helen Quin Kong, was not listed. Of the 214 total names listed in all of the programs of the 1930s, ten (4.8%) were women.

Organizational  
Structure &  
Officers in  
the 1930s

It is clear from the first constitution (*Secretary's Notebook* 1935) that the initial organizational structure of the society was composed of three elected offices, the president, vice president(s), and secretary-treasurer. They constituted the Executive Committee. In addition, there was a Membership Committee, a Program Committee, and a Publications Committee composed of three members each. One member of the Publications Committee was the editor of the annual publication, the *Proceedings*.

In 1935, the Executive Committee decided to include all sociologists west of the Rocky Mountains in the Pacific Sociological Society. This vast area was divided into the Northern Region/Division (Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Idaho and Montana), the Central Region/Division (California north of Fresno, Nevada, Utah, and Hawaii) and the Southern Region/Division (California south of Fresno, Arizona, New Mexico and possibly Mexico). To handle this geographic expansion, the Executive Committee also decided to have two vice-presidents elected annually, one from each region/division outside the region/division in which the president resided. This move was structurally necessary, due to the fact that members and potential members were scattered so widely over a vast geographical territory. Had this not been done, the Pacific region may have split into two regional associations. The vice presidents were in charge of planning the divisional meetings in their geographic regions. The president was in charge of both the annual meeting and the divisional meeting in the region of his residency. By 1935 with this expansion and the growth in the society, there were seven major committees: Program, Membership (in each region or division), Research and Publications, Teaching, Nominations, Local Arrangements, and the Executive Committee, composed of the officers of the society.

Also in 1935 the Executive Committee decided to establish an Advisory Council of five members chosen at large for three-year terms on a rotating basis. In the 1950s, the Council was increased to six members with the inclusion of the immediate past president. This Advisory Council was created to deal with policy issues. Advisory Council members became appointed officers, as they were often listed in the archives and in the programs of the annual meetings as officers. Whether they were originally appointed or elected is unknown. The first members were Clarence M. Case, Jesse F. Steiner, William A. Kirk, Glenn E. Hoover and Constantine Panunzio.

In 1936 a Regional Committee was added to study the coordination of regional societies with the American Sociological Society. This committee was formed to deal with the problem of participation of members of the Pacific Sociological Society in the elections and affairs of the national society. In 1938 a decision was made to have three vice-presidents, one for each region, thereby freeing up the president from having to also plan a divisional meeting.

After 1929, officers were nominated at the annual meeting. The Nominations Committee would suggest a single name for each position, and those persons were then elected by ballot. This procedure called for the Secretary to “cast a unanimous ballot for their election” (Minutes of the Business Committee 1941, p. 2). Records do not reveal why the election was uncontested. Contested elections were mandated in 1944, when a new constitution was approved.

Presidents could serve a single one-year term. Other office holders could serve in the same position more than once and could be reelected to the same position. Bogardus, for example, served until 1940 as the editor of the *Proceedings*, probably because they were published in *Sociology and Social Research*, which he also edited. However, in the 1930s most officers served for one year. The first constitution specified only three officers: president, vice president and secretary-treasurer. Because programs from 1935-39 list Bogardus as an officer, either a decision was made at some point to add the editor as an appointed officer, or he was listed as an officer as a courtesy or by mistake. Over half (9) of the 17 early vice presidents were eventually elected to president, while two of the eight secretary-treasurers were later elected to that office. A total of 24 individuals from 16 different institutions occupied all of the officer positions during the society’s first decade. Only two were women, Christine Galitzi from Scripps College and Bertha Monroe from San Francisco State College.

OFFICERS, 1929-30: PRESIDENT: Emory S. Bogardus, USC; VICE PRESIDENT: William Kirk, Pomona Coll.; SECRETARY-TREASURER: Loren Osborn, Redlands

PRESIDENTS: 1930-31: Emory S. Bogardus, USC; 1931-32: William Kirk, Pomona College; 1932-33: Clarence M. Case, USC; 1933-34: George M. Day, Occidental; 1934: Constantine Panunzio, UCLA†; 1934-35: Howard B. Woolston, Washington; 1935-36: Charles N. Reynolds, Stanford; 1936-37: Charles B. Mangold, USC; 1937-38: Samuel Haig Jameson, Oregon; 1938-39: Glenn E. Hoover, Mills College

VICE PRESIDENTS: 1930-31: William Kirk, Pomona College; 1931-32: Clarence M. Case, USC; 1932-33: George M. Day, Occidental; 1933-34: J. Stewart Burgess, Pomona; 1934: Erle F. Young, USC; 1934-35: Walter S. Hertzog, Chapman College; 1934-35: Richard T. La Piere, Stanford; 1935-36: Elon H. Moore, Oregon; 1935-36: Glen Carlson, Redlands; 1936-37: Fred R. Yoder, Washington State; 1936-37: Glenn E. Hoover, Mills; 1937-38: C. W. Topping, British Columbia; 1937-38: Bertha Monroe, San Francisco State; 1937-38: Martin H. Neumeayer,

Officers & editor in the 1930s

† *There were two annual meetings in 1934 due to a decision to change the meeting time from January to December. Hence there were technically two 1934 presidents.*

**Part I**  
**Section A**

usc; 1938-39: Carl E. Dent, Washington State; 1938-39: Richard T. La Piere, Stanford; 1938-39: David E. Henley, Whittier

SECRETARY-TREASURERS: 1930-31: Walter S. Hertzog, CA Christian College; 1931-32: David E. Henley, Whittier; 1932-33: Melvin J. Vincent, usc; 1933-34: Christine Galitzi, Scripps; 1934-37: Martin H. Neumeyer, usc; 1937-38: Samuel Haig Jameson, Oregon; 1938-39: Paul H. Landis, Washington State

ADVISORY COUNCIL: 1935-36: Clarence M. Case, usc; Jesse F. Steiner, Washington; William A. Kirk, Pomona; Glenn E. Hoover, Mills; Constantine Panunzio, UCLA; 1936-37: William Kirk, Pomona; Glenn Hoover, Mills; Charles Reynolds, Stanford; Elon Moore, Oregon; Constantine Panunzio, UCLA; 1937-38: Charles Reynolds, Stanford; Constantine Panunzio, UCLA; Elon Moore, Oregon; Jessie Steiner, Washington; Glen Carlson, Redlands; 1938-39: Charles Reynolds, Stanford; Elon Moore, Oregon; Jesse Steiner, Washington; Glen Carlson, Redlands; George Day, Occidental

EDITOR, *Proceedings*: 1930-39, Emory S. Bogardus, usc

Issues, Discussion  
& Decisions in  
the 1930s:  
1934-1936

Unfortunately, there are no records in the archives of issues and discussions that took place in the Executive Committee or business meetings from 1930-1933.

The first issue that appears in the archives during this period deals with the formal expansion of the society. In 1934 the Executive Council decided to expand its geographic reach to include the entire Pacific area west of the Rocky Mountains, with the area divided into Northern, Central and Southern divisions. Nothing in the record indicates that the expansion was controversial. It was also decided that each division was to hold a special regional meeting during the spring and also in the summer, if desired. The constitution was amended in 1935 to make the expansion possible. Another amendment that year established an Advisory Council, consisting of five members elected for a three-year term, two to retire at the end of the first year, one the second, and two the third, until a rotation was set up. Its first members were Clarence Case, Jesse Steiner, William Kirk, Glenn Hoover, and Constantine Panunzio.

An important issue emerged in 1935, namely the lack of opportunity for participation of members of the Pacific Sociological Society in the affairs and meetings of the American Sociological Society due to great distances in travel from the Pacific region to meetings of the national society, which were held in the North Central and Eastern states. This problem had been raised previously. In 1931, the Pacific Society's first President, Emory S. Bogardus, had been elected to the presidency of the national society, and he established a committee (Louis Wirth, William F. Ogburn and Ulysses G. Weatherly) to study the relationship between the ass and the regional societies. As a result of the committee's work, it was decided that the regional societies should become

charter members of the national society. Annual dues would be payable to the national and in return members would receive a copy of the main publication of the ASS (Simpson pp. 8-10).

The society had two problems with this proposal for charter membership. If it joined the ASS as an affiliate, members wanted a dues rebate from the national, and since the meetings of the national were usually held in the East and difficult for members to attend, they wanted the national to consider holding its annual meeting at least occasionally in the West or at least as far west as Chicago. In 1935, the society passed the following resolution (Minutes of the Business Meeting, December 28, 1935):

*In view of the great distance which separates the Pacific Coast sociologists from the sections in which the annual meetings of the American Sociological Society are held, with the resulting inability of the sociologists of this section to participate regularly in these meetings; in view of the growing number of sociologists on the Pacific Coast who desire and need opportunities for contact and group participation; and in view of the limited proportion of the sociologists on the coast who are now members and the unwillingness rendered to this group, and having in mind the much larger membership which may be affiliated with the American Sociological Society if the Pacific Coast could be served, the Pacific Sociological Society hereby petitions the American Sociological Society for recognition as a definite branch or chapter thereof, with the provision that beginning with the year 1936 a sum of \$1.50 out of each \$6 membership received from California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico (unless the members prefer otherwise) be sent to the Treasurer of the Pacific Sociological Society to be utilized for programs, publications, and other services paralleling those already available to members of the Eastern portion of the country.*

A Regional Committee composed of Bogardus, Woolston, LaPiere, Steiner, and Moore was formed to take up this resolution with the American Sociological Society. At the time the national association was being pressed by other regional societies to work out closer ties and interaction. The Pacific Sociological Society wanted at least to have the national send a speaker or two to its annual meeting (Krueger 1926).

This issue of the relationship between the Pacific Sociological Society and the ASS simmered for several years without resolution. It was brought up again at the annual meeting in Berkeley in 1938. After discussion, it was decided to refer the matter to the incoming Advisory Council and the officers of the society, because of the fear of losing autonomy if a rebate was to be part of the society's relationship with the American Sociological Society. However, a rebate arrangement was developed between the ASS and the society on an experimental basis, but it lasted only until 1940. In 1941 the ASS initiated a new policy to allow affiliated regional societies to have a representative on its

**Part I**  
**Section A**

Executive Committee. By mail ballot in May of 1941, PSS membership voted 33 to zero to join the AAS as an affiliate and elected Paul Landis to a three-year term as its representative. The society was granted charter #9 of the American Sociological Society. However, the PSS kept pressing the ASS for a dues rebate. A note in the 1940 archive indicates that Paul Landis, the society's representative to the American Sociological Society, informed the PSS that the Committee on Organization of the ASS recommended the continuation of the "experiment" to refund a portion of national dues to the society. The estimated total refund for 1941 was only \$40-\$60 or \$2 per person, because the refund would only be given to those members who also paid dues to the national society, rather than for all national society members who lived in the Pacific territory, as was done previously. However, the ASS Council voted to discontinue the refund, even though both the Pacific and Southern societies had requested one. The end of the dues rebate was significant for the PSS. The income and expense ledger for 1940 showed a refund from the American Sociological Society for 1939 of \$110, nearly a third of the society's total receipts in 1940.

A third issue that appeared in 1935 dealt with the concern over the lack of standardized handbooks in the social sciences. The society passed a resolution requesting the ASS to consider the publication of a standard series of texts in the social sciences because A) works that were in print were uneven in quality; B) there were no authoritative statements in print on the present state of the field; and C) texts by commercial publishers were both duplicative and expensive. The resolution indicated that the reading public, teachers of sociology, foundations, publishers, the editorial staff of the *Social Sciences Encyclopedia*, and members of the Social Science Research Council would be interested parties in this effort (minutes of the business meeting, December 28, 1935).

Issues, Discussion  
& Decisions in  
the 1930s: 1937-39

In 1937 the Executive Committee decided not to allow papers to be presented at the annual meeting by anyone other than the paper's author. If the author did not attend the annual meeting, his or her paper could not be presented. Nothing in the archives reveals the extent to which this norm was enforced.

The minutes of the business meeting in 1938 describe other issues that the members of the society grappled with. These included a resolution dealing with a resurgence of racial and national antagonism, discrimination, and persecution of minority groups, particularly Jews, in several European countries, a resolution dealing with the absence of census data from which direct studies of mobility could be made, a resolution regarding the enumeration and classification of Spanish-speaking natives of the Southwest in the census, and a resolution dealing with the right of teachers of sociology and others to organize into trade (labor unions) associations and other groups to protect their rights. Three of the four resolutions were adopted. The society went on record as A) affirming that "there is no scientific foundation for racial theories by which the current discrimination and persecution of Jews is being excused, and that

we deplore the resurgence both in this country and abroad of intolerance and persecution based upon social and racial theories that antedate the scientific era;" b) recommending to the Census Bureau that it include changes in residence of head of household, number of states of residence, number of counties of residence of the head of household, and the tabulation of at least the last two moves of the head of household, along with classification of these changes of residence on the basis of rural-urban, urban-rural, local urban, inter-urban, and rural; and c) calling for a special classification of Spanish-speaking natives so that a better analysis of this distinct group could be made. The society did not pass the resolution regarding trade organizations. Rather the officers referred it to the divisional spring meetings for more discussion. The minutes indicate there was fear over the implications of the resolution. Some believed that the rights of academics were not threatened. Others believed that the small number attending the business meeting should not act on the resolution, while others believed that the time was not right for sending the resolution to the total membership.

In 1938 the Executive Committee also approved several other matters. It established a standing committee on funds for publication and research. It approved a policy to hold meetings in the coastal regions of the Pacific Coast states. It decided to continue the policy of collecting institutional dues, and it set a two-year term of office for the secretary-treasurer, subject to reelection.

The only issue that surfaced in 1939 concerned the publication of the *Proceedings*. A committee had been formed to present a recommendation. The goal was to have the *Proceedings* published by a regular college or university press, rather than as an independent publication or in mimeograph form. This effort was successful. Beginning in 1940 the *Proceedings* were published as one of the quarterly issues of *Research Studies of the State College of Washington*. They continued to be published in this journal until 1957. Carl E. Dent, from Washington State, was selected as editor in 1940.

The PSS financial account showed a balance of \$57.41 on December 1, 1939.

Unfortunately, the archives have few records of the society's activities during the decade of the 1940s, especially the years from 1942 to 1949. The only records of the 1940s are the secretary-treasurer's notebook covering the years 1939-1941 and membership and financial accounts. Calvin Schmid became secretary-treasurer in 1942, succeeding Paul Landis. He held that position for four years until Leonard Broom took over from 1946-48. Gwynne Nettler occupied the position in 1949. What happened to the records of these men is unknown. This is especially troublesome since their records dealt with the society during the war when membership declined, and the period following the war when membership increased sharply.

The War Years  
and the 1940s



**Part I**  
**Section A**

Membership &  
Annual Meetings  
in the 1940s

Membership fluctuated during the decade of the 1940s due to WWII, as the following chart shows, nearly doubling shortly after the end of the conflict from its low of 60. There was an ambitious effort to increase membership in 1940. That year the society sent four separate invitations to delinquent members asking them to renew, mailed a personal letter of invitation to join the society to every individual new to the region and an invitation to all members of the American Sociological Society who were from the Pacific region who were not members. This effort was expensive and only resulted in an increase of five members.

TABLE  
Membership  
in the 1940s

YEAR	INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS	INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS
1940	81	8
1941	75	4
1942	71	6
1943	63	4
1944	60	7
1945	75	5
1946	113	6
1947	118	0
1948	126	0
1949	115	0

Some members in the 1940s who became or were well known included Dorothy Swain Thomas, Franz Adler, Leonard Broom, Ralph Turner, Frank Miyamoto, Emory S. Bogardus, Clarence Schrag, Robert Nisbet, Reinhart Bendix, Thomas Lasswell, Richard LaPiere, Edwin Lemert, George Lundberg, Philip Selznick and Seymour Martin Lipset. Of 115 members in 1949, six (5.2%) were women.

The Executive Committee must have decided to eliminate institutional memberships in 1946. These had been a source of good income, since institutional memberships were \$5. Six of them would bring in as much in dues as 20 individual memberships. The institutional members during the 40s were Pomona, Mills, Linfield, Redlands, Willamette, Scripps, Oregon, British Columbia and Stanford. Obviously, they did not all renew every year. Records indicate that it was up to the chairs of each department to negotiate institutional memberships on their campuses. Dues were raised from \$1.50 to \$2 starting in 1948. This included receiving a copy of the *Proceedings*.

Due to travel restrictions, the Executive Committee decided sometime during 1941 not to hold an annual meeting during the war. The society did not meet from 1942 to 1945. However, business was transacted as memberships were started and renewed, officers elected, and the presidential addresses, although

not given in person, were published in the *Proceedings*, along with other papers solicited for the annual meeting. Apparently the society decided to hold its annual wartime meetings in absentia. The meetings were “held,” so to speak, even with travel restrictions. President Ray Barber commented on this in the *Proceedings*: “without indulging in smugness, I think we can rightly take a certain satisfaction in the performance of our society under the difficult restrictions of war. In spite of the fact we have not held our regular annual meeting for three years, our membership has held up surprisingly well, and each year, at the request of the Program Committee, papers have been contributed and a creditable *Proceedings* has been published. This is no mean achievement, as can be seen by comparison with the record of similar societies, and we have reason to be proud of the loyalty and the vitality of our Society” (Barber 1945, p. 45). Whether the society held its normal divisional or regional meetings during the war is unknown. Records indicate that in 1940 only the Southern Division meeting was held and that one jointly with Alpha Kappa Delta.

The program presentations during the 1940s continued to be small in number, even though after the war the number of members doubled. For example, the 1940 program held at Stanford University consisted of ten papers, ranging from “Housing the Masses” and “Social Attitudes in a New York Rural Community” to “Problems of Teaching Social Statistics.” The 1941 program held at UCLA had 16 presentations. The 1946 program in San Jose, the first meeting in four years due to WWII, had only 10 presentations, likewise the meetings in 1947 and 1948. The last program of the decade again held in San Jose had 13 presentations. However, it should be noted that during the 1940s and 1950s when the number of papers presented at the annual meeting were fairly small in number, the society was often holding three additional divisional meetings where as many or more papers were presented as were given at the annual meeting.

The first appearance of a banquet at which the presidential address was given made its appearance at the 1949 meeting. This tradition of holding an annual banquet continued through 1971. Prior to the banquet, the address was given at an evening session, which usually started at 7:30 PM.

At the annual meeting, the officers of the society made the decision about the location of the next year’s annual meeting. Usually there were several sites in the running, with hosting and local support provided by an institution located in or near the city in which the meeting took place.

The financial record dated July 1, 1949 showed a balance of \$199.05.

**Part I**  
**Section A**

Organizational  
Structure &  
Officers in the  
1940s

In March of 1944, the society approved a new constitution and bylaws, written by Paul Landis and Calvin Schmid of the University of Washington. Among other items, this constitution specified the officers of the society as the president, three vice presidents, one from each division, the secretary-treasurer, and the representative to the Executive Council of the American Sociological Society. It also charged the president with the responsibility for the Program Committee, during the year of presidency, and made the president an *ex officio* member of the Advisory Council and the immediate past president a voting member of the Advisory Council, serving only for a one-year term. It also established three standing committees: the Advisory Council, an Editorial Committee and a Membership Committee. Membership was open to all teachers and researchers in universities, colleges, junior colleges, high schools, and to graduate students in sociology, persons engaged in the profession of social work, and others recommended by the Membership Committee. The 1944 constitution also specified that two nominees for each office would appear on the ballot, thereby establishing contested elections for office. There was also a Nominations Committee, and committees on Local Arrangements and Publications.

Officers &  
Editors in the  
1940s

PRESIDENTS: 1939-40, Martin H. Neumeyer, USC; 1940-41, Jessie Steiner, Washington; 1941-42, Elon Moore, Oregon; 1942-43, Glen Carlson, Redlands; 1943-44, William C. Smith, Linfield; 1944-46, Ray Barber †, Pomona; 1946-47, Calvin Schmid, Washington; 1947-48, Richard LaPiere, Stanford; and 1948-49, Harvey Locke, USC

†Because of a  
1945 decision to  
move the annual  
meeting from  
December to April,  
Ray Barber served  
as president in both  
1944-45 and 45-46.

VICE PRESIDENTS: 1939-40: Robert Dann, Oregon State; Joel Berreman, Stanford; Glen Carlson, Redlands; 1940-41: William C. Smith, Linfield; Richard LaPiere, Stanford; David Henley, Whittier; 1941-42: Fred Yoder, Washington State; Joel Berreman, Stanford; Ray Barber, Pomona; 1942-43: Norman Hayner, Washington; Dorothy Swain Thomas, UC Berkeley; Melvin Vincent, USC; 1943-44: Robert Dann, Oregon; Richard LaPiere, Stanford; Ray Barber, Pomona; 1944-45: Lawrence S. Bee, Oregon; Hubert Phillips, Fresno State; F. A. Conrad, Arizona; 1945-46: C. W. Topping, British Columbia; John James, Portland State; Charles B. Spaulding, UC Santa Barbara; 1946-47: Robert W. O'Brien, Washington; Hubert Phillips, Fresno State; Harvey Locke, USC; 1947-48: Glen Bakkum, Oregon State; Carl L. Lastrucci, San Francisco State; Gwynne Nettler, UC Santa Barbara; 1948-49: Robert W. O'Brien, Washington; Robert Nisbet, UC Berkeley; Leonard Broom, UCLA

SECRETARY-TREASURERS: 1939-42: Paul Landis, Washington State; 1942-45: Calvin Schmid, Washington; 1946-48: Leonard Broom, UCLA; 1948-49: Gwynne Nettler, UC Santa Barbara

ADVISORY COUNCIL: 1939-40: Glen E. Carlson, Redlands; Jesse Steiner, Washington; George Day, Occidental; William Smith, Linfield; Glenn Hoover, Mills; 1940-41: George Day, Occidental; William Smith, Linfield; Glenn Hoover,

Mills; Martin Neumeyer, usc; Robert Dann, Oregon State; 1941-45, *unknown*; 1945-46: Dorothy Swain Thomas, Berkeley; Erle Young, usc; Jesse Steiner, Washington; Robert Dann, Oregon State; William C. Smith, Linfield; 1946-47: *unknown*; 1947-48: Fred Yoder, Washington State; Emory S. Bogardus, usc; Elon Moore, Oregon; Calvin Schmid, Washington; Gwynne Nettler, uc Santa Barbara; 1948-49: Emory S. Bogardus, usc; Elon Moore, Oregon; Calvin Schmid, Washington; George Lundberg, Washington; C. W. Topping, British Columbia

EDITORS, *Proceedings*: 1940-48: Carl E. Dent, Washington State; 1948-49: Wallis Beasley, Washington State

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOC.: 1941-44: Paul Landis, Washington State; 1945-48: *unknown*; 1948-49: Calvin Schmid, Washington

Since the archives contains only the secretary-treasurer's reports for the business meetings in 1940 and 1941, it is not possible to describe extensively issues facing the society during the decade. However, there is some information on a few issues that came up in the 1940s. The first of these issues was whether those who had not paid their dues in a timely fashion should be dropped from membership. This was deferred to the Executive Committee. Other issues were whether to have the *Proceedings* continue to be published by the State College of Washington, whether to have assistants to the editor, and whether the size of the journal should be increased, and what the price of a single issue should be. Bids for publication of the *Proceedings* were solicited, and the most satisfactory contract offered was with *Research Studies of the State College of Washington*, which agreed to bear the major part of the cost (\$100 for the society and \$160 for *Research Studies*). In addition 1,000 copies would be printed, and 850 given to the society without charge. The cost of a single issue would be \$1. Membership in the society included a copy. Thus those who contributed papers would be assured of wide distribution. This was a very important contract for the society, as the *Proceedings* were published under this contract until 1957, subject to modification when renewed over these years. Three policy decisions were also made in 1940: that the society have first claim on any papers presented at the annual meeting, that presenters provide duplicates of papers for those in the audience at the annual meetings, and that the policy adopted in 1937 of not allowing papers to be presented by any one other than the author should continue.

Issues, Discussion  
& Decisions in  
the 1940s

In 1941, the minutes of the business meeting show that a decision was reached to continue to have the president appoint the editor of the *Proceedings* and members of the Editorial Committee. It was also decided to change the by-laws so that the retiring president would serve for one year on the Advisory Council. This became practice in 1942 and was incorporated into the new constitution approved by the membership in 1944 (see above).

**Part I**  
**Section A**

Another issue that appeared in 1941 concerned the continuing problem of the affiliation of the society with the American Sociological Society. In that year the society voted 33 to 0 to affiliate with the ASS with Paul Landis being elected as the first representative of the society to the Executive Committee of the American Sociological Society. Landis had previously been a representative to the national, but not as a Council member, as that required affiliation with the ASS. Now an affiliated member (charter #9), the society sent a letter to the national requesting once again that the practice of refunding \$2 of dues to members active in the society should be continued. The justification was that the society had to fund its own program and pay for its *Proceedings*. Thus it needed the dues rebate.

Another request to the national was that it should hold its annual meeting in the Middle West, except that once every ten years the meeting should be held in the West. The society indicated to the national that it would change its annual meeting date (December holiday time) so that its meeting would not compete with the national society's meeting when that meeting was held in the Pacific region. The members voted overwhelmingly to change the date of the annual meeting from the December holidays to April. Thus the 1945 December meeting was held over to the Spring of 1946. The vote indicated that the members were anticipating eventually that the American Sociological Society would meet in the West, which it did finally in 1953 with the society's co-sponsorship.

Membership in the 1950s marked the initial, rapid growth of the society. By the end of the decade, membership totaled 349, a three-fold increase over the membership in 1949. Membership dues were raised to \$3 starting in 1953, but dues for students remained \$2. This change in the constitution marked the first time the society had a dual dues structure for faculty and students.

YEAR	FACULTY	STUDENT
1950	136	
1951	118	
1952	145	
1953	162	77
1954	173	60
1955	174	32
1956	176	39
1957	175	54
1958	203	65
1959	277	72

Because of the growth in members, the number of papers presented at the annual meetings in the 1950s doubled. The program in 1952 offered 16 papers, four sessions with four papers in each session. Paper topics ranged from “Approaches to Authoritarianism in Parent-Teenage Relations,” and “The Measurement of Job Satisfaction of Professional Nurses” to “An Experiment on Rumor.” By the end of the decade, 32 papers were presented in eight sessions at the annual meeting. The eight sessions were not given a title, merely numbered. The conference had also expanded from a two-day meeting to a three-day meeting. Because of the increasing size of the program, attendees were forced to select between sessions being offered at the same time. Previously, most sessions at the annual meeting did not have competing sessions scheduled at the same time. This allowed everyone attending to have a common intellectual experience with the content presented. The tradition of an annual banquet at which the presidential address was given continued throughout the 1950s.

A registration fee of \$1 was first assessed starting in 1958. Records show there were 147 paid attendees in 1958 and 262 in 1959. These figures included both students and faculty. There was little information in the archives regarding how many attended the annual conference prior to charging registration fees.

## Part I Section A

The Middle Years  
1950 – 1979

The Beginning of  
Rapid Growth:  
The Decade of  
the 1950s

TABLE  
Membership in  
the 1950s

Membership &  
Annual Meetings  
in the 1950s

**Part I**  
**Section B**

TABLE  
Registration at  
Annual Meetings  
in the 1950s

YEAR	NUMBER
1950-57	<i>unknown, no registration fee required</i>
1958	147
1959	262

Because the American Sociological Society met for the first time in the Pacific region in Berkeley in 1953, the society decided to co-sponsor the national meeting in Berkeley in lieu of its regular annual meeting. The idea behind this was that if the meeting in Berkeley was a great success, the national society might set up a pattern of alternation between the East, the Midwest, and the West. This was a high priority for the society, since participation in the national meetings was difficult for those living on the West Coast. The Berkeley meeting was a success with 490 registered of which 234 were from the Pacific region. The society's representative to the ASS, Leonard Broom, was instructed to officially request that the ASS adopt a regular rotation plan for its annual meeting between the Pacific, Central, and Atlantic regions of the US, with the meeting being held in the West once every four years.

Since no regular annual meeting was held in 1953, the division meetings were heavily emphasized, and all three of them were held that year – the Southern at Whittier College where seven papers were presented, the Central at the College of the Pacific where seven papers were also presented, and the Northern at the Gearhart Hotel in Oregon where eight papers were presented. The best papers given at these regional meetings were selected for the 1953 *Proceedings*. These three meetings and 22 presentations represent, in effect, the annual meeting of the society in 1953.

The tradition of the officers deciding on the location of the next year's annual meeting continued throughout the 1950s. However, starting in 1950, the decision regarding the site for the annual conference was based on following a northern, central, and southern division rotation. In 1957, the annual meeting in Eugene was held jointly with the West Coast Conference for Small Group Research.

The financial account on June 1, 1959 showed a balance of \$2,425.14.

Organizational  
Structure &  
Officers in  
the 1950s

The archives contains little about the organizational structure of the society during the 1950s. The Advisory Committee continued. At some time in the 1950s, the officers were combined with the members of the Advisory Committee to form an Executive Committee. The Editorial, Nominations, Local Arrangements and Membership Committees were also part of the organizational structure. The 1958 archive shows that there was also an Audit Committee. Several ad hoc committees were appointed to deal with special and pressing events, such as issues of academic freedom, revising the constitution, and pub-

lication of the *Proceedings*. The president, with the approval of the Executive Committee, made all appointments to committees.

PRESIDENTS: 1949-50: George Lundberg, Washington; 1950-51: Leonard Broom, UCLA; 1951-52: Paul Wallin, Stanford; 1952-53: Stuart Dodd, Washington; 1953-54: Robert E. L. Faris, Washington; 1954-55: Charles Spaulding, UC Santa Barbara; 1955-56: Joel V. Berreman†, Oregon; 1956-57: Ralph Turner, UCLA‡; 1957-58: John F. Foskett, Oregon§; 1958-59: S. Frank Miyamoto, Washington

VICE-PRESIDENTS: 1949-50: Robert W. O'Brien, Whittier; Robert Nisbet, UC Berkeley; Leonard Broom, UCLA; 1950-51: Joseph E. Bachelder, Washington State; Carlo Lastrucci, SF State; Ernest Greenwood, UC Berkeley; 1951-52: Joel Berreman, Oregon State; Harold Jacoby, College of the Pacific; Edward Lemert, UC Davis; 1952-53: Charles B. Spaulding, Whittier; Robert A. Nisbet, UC Berkeley; Frank Miyamoto, Washington; 1953-54: William S. Robinson, UCLA; Harold E. Jones, UC Berkeley; Clarence Schrag, Washington; 1954-55: Alvin Scaff, Pomona; David Bruner, College of the Pacific; John Rademaker, Willamette; 1955-56: Charles Bowerman, Oregon; Ernest Greenwood, UC Berkeley; Ralph Turner, UCLA; 1956-57: Walter T. Martin, Oregon; Wilson Record, Sacramento State; Georges Sabagh, UCLA; 1957-58: John Foskett, Oregon; Carlo Lastrucci, SF State; Robert W. O'Brien, Whittier; 1958-59: Ivan Nye, UCLA; Edwin Lemert, UC Davis; Donald Cressey, UCSB

ADVISORY COUNCIL: 1949-50: George Lundberg, Washington; C. W. Topping, British Columbia; *others unknown*; 1950-51: George Lundberg, Washington; C. W. Topping, British Columbia; Glenn Bakkum, Oregon State; *others unknown*; 1951-52: Ray Barber, Pomona; Harvey Locke, USC; Glenn Bakkum, Oregon State; Leonard Broom, UCLA; *others unknown*; 1952-53: Ray Barber, Pomona; Glenn Bakkum, Oregon State; Harvey Locke, USC; George Lundberg, Washington; Robert O'Brien, Washington; Paul Wallin, Stanford; 1953-54: Joel Berreman, Oregon; Ray Barber, Pomona; Stuart Dodd, Washington; Harold Jacoby, College of the Pacific; Harvey Locke, USC; George Lundberg, Washington; 1954-55: Frederick Conrad, Arizona; Carlo Lastrucci, SF State; Joel Berreman, Oregon; Robert E. L. Faris, Washington; Harold Jacoby, College of the Pacific; George Lundberg, Washington; 1955-56: Leonard Broom, UCLA; Frederick Conrad, Arizona; Harold Jacoby, College of the Pacific; Carlo Lastrucci, San Francisco State; Charles Spaulding, UC Santa Barbara; 1956-57: Joel Berreman, Oregon; Leonard Broom, UCLA; Frederick A. Conrad, Arizona; Robert E. L. Faris, Washington; Carlo L. Lastrucci, SF State; Paul Wallin, Stanford; 1957-58: Leonard Broom, UCLA; Robert E. L. Faris, Washington; Robert O'Brien, Whittier; Clarence Schrag, Washington; Ralph Turner, UCLA; Paul Wallin, Stanford; 1958-59: John Foskett, Oregon; Robert E. L. Faris, Washington; Robert O'Brien, Whittier; Clarence Schrag, Washington; Ralph Turner, UCLA; Paul Wallin, Stanford

## Part I Section B

Officers & Editors in the 1950s

† *Joel Berreman received a Fulbright to the Philippines and Charles Bowerman was designated acting president, according to the constitution.*

‡ *Ralph Turner received an award that took him to England for a year's study. Georges Sabagh (USC) was appointed acting president, according to the constitution.*

§ *Charles Bowerman was elected as president in 1958. However, he resigned after he accepted a position at the University of North Carolina. Consequently, John Foskett, first vice president, became acting president.*



## **Part I** **Section B**

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY: 1949-52, Calvin Schmid, Washington; 1953-54, Leonard Broom, UCLA; 1955-57, Ray E. Barber, Pomona; 1958-59, Leonard Broom, Texas

SECRETARY-TREASURERS: 1949-51, Gwynne Nettler, UCSB; 1951-54, Ralph Turner, UCLA; 1954-58, Frank Miyamoto, Washington; 1958-59, John James, Portland State

EDITORS: *Proceedings*: 1953-57, Vernon Davies, Washington State; *Pacific Sociological Review*: 1958-59, John Foskett, Oregon

### Issues, Discussion & Decisions in the 1950s

There are no records in the archives of issues and discussions in the years 1950-51.

In 1952, a motion was passed to submit to the membership by mail ballot an increase in dues from \$2 to \$3. Dues for students would remain the same, however. Also in 1952, the Advisory Council was designated by President Stuart Dodd to assume the responsibility for assisting the editor in selecting papers for publication in the *Proceedings* and to deal with policies related to the *Proceedings*. Finally the minutes show that there was a discussion on the desirability of holding the 1953 annual meeting jointly with the annual meeting of the American Sociological Society. The Advisory Council of the society (now sometimes called the Executive Committee in the minutes) was empowered to make the final decision regarding what action to take. Since this was the first meeting of the national on the West Coast, the society wanted to make sure it was a success. The result was that the society co-sponsored the ASS annual meeting held in Berkeley.

In 1953, there was a need to increase the society's monetary reserves. The goal was \$500. Also in this same year the society once again declined to hold its annual meeting with another association – the West Coast branch of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, probably because it was co-sponsoring the ASS meeting in Berkeley. Thus the society continued its tradition of holding independent meetings.

In 1954 the Executive Committee decided there was a need to revise the constitution. A decision was made to have the incoming president appoint a committee to consider the revision, and the Committee on Revision of the Constitution was set up with Ralph Turner as chair. This committee reported back in 1955 that no changes in the constitution were necessary. The only question raised by Turner's committee was whether sociologists in the mountain states (Wyoming, Idaho, Montana and Colorado) should be organized into a fourth division. No action was taken on this issue.

The financial reserve had increased from the previous year, and by 1955 the balance in the account was \$801.

In 1955, an extended discussion occurred regarding how the society could aid in promoting organized activities among sociologists in the mountain states. It was decided to give “sympathetic attention” to this issue. Also in 1955 the first sign that Washington State College would discontinue the publication of the *Proceedings* surfaced. Ralph Turner was asked to explore the possibility that *Sociology and Social Research* might once again take over the publication. A small committee was formed to begin to look into alternatives. The issue of academic freedom was also discussed in 1955. Ralph Turner moved that the president appoint a committee to investigate any situations that may involve restrictions on academic freedom and report back to the president and the Advisory Council.

Because Washington State decided to terminate its publishing contract with the society, the issue of the publication of the *Proceedings* continued into 1956. After negotiations, the contract was extended one more year, as a result of the society’s decision to pay more (60%) of the cost of its publication. However, the last issue of the *Proceedings* appeared in June of 1957.

Another less pressing but important issue that was also dealt with in 1956 was the creation of a new status of membership for retired persons. The bylaws were amended to provide an emeritus membership to all retired persons who had paid membership dues for ten years or more. The society also turned down another proposal for a joint meeting, this time with the Western Political Science Association.

At the annual meeting in 1957 in Eugene, a special committee on publications was appointed by the president to deal with the crisis of finding a new publisher of the *Proceedings*. Robert E. L. Faris was appointed as the chair and Herbert Blumer and Leonard Broom as members. Several possibilities were investigated without success. The society was prepared to go it alone if it could not find a publisher. It did not want to give up the *Proceedings*. Eventually it was decided to ask members of the University of Oregon Department of Sociology to make further inquiry of the administration at the University of Oregon. After several months, the negotiations were successful. For a three-year period, Oregon would provide a \$600 subsidy toward the semi-annual publication. The Society would bear the remaining costs of approximately the same amount. The editorial responsibility would be in the hands of the members of the Sociology Department at Oregon.

Thus in 1958, the society’s own journal, the *Pacific Sociological Review*, was launched. It was intended that the PSR would publish articles presented at the society’s meetings as well as a few manuscripts submitted independently. The aim was to establish the journal as a professional journal in the discipline with a large circulation. John Foskett was appointed its first editor, at the same time he became acting president, due to the resignation of Charles Bowerman.

## **Part I Section B**

To support the publication of the *Proceedings*, two decisions were made in 1957 to enhance revenue: charge publishers for exhibit space and, for the first time, charge a registration fee for attendance at the annual meeting. The \$1 registration fee, first collected at the 1959 annual meeting, did not apply to students; they would continue to attend free of charge.

In 1958 most of the issues related to the publication of the society's new journal. The editor, John Foskett, asked the Advisory Council to approve his decision not to exercise the society's usual claim to publication rights on papers read at the annual meeting. He was receiving plenty of good papers for publication. By waiving the past practice, Foskett argued that the quality of the journal would be improved. Council approved his request. Another issue was whether the society should develop a statement of general editorial policy. There was concern about the relationship between the society and the journal and whether it should have a regional or national emphasis. The policy that was approved allowed papers read at the annual meeting to be published along with those not read at the annual meeting. Papers written by both members of the society and non-members would be published with the stipulation that should space limitations force a choice between papers of equal quality, those written by members of the society would have priority for publication. It was also decided to continue the practice of publishing abstracts of papers read at the annual meeting. Another issue with respect to the new journal was the relationship between the offices of the business manager of the journal and the secretary-treasurer of the society. Clarity over lines of responsibility needed to be worked out, since the secretary-treasurer was ultimately responsible for the financial account of the society, even though the business manager was free to spend certain funds for the operation of the journal. The secretary-treasurer prepared a statement approved by the executive officers that resolved this issue. The last issue that surface in 1958 regarding the new journal was whether the treasurer's report should be published in the journal. In a series of letters between the president, the editor, the secretary-treasurer, and some Council members, it was decided not to publish the report, mostly because the journal was sent to many non-members and because it might diminish the separate identity of the journal from the society.

The issue of the revision to the constitution appeared again. So another committee was appointed in 1958 to look into possible inconsistencies between practice and the constitution. Unfortunately, there was nothing in the archives that described the reasons for these changes. However, the revision was approved by the membership by special ballot in 1960.

Few issues were discussed in 1959. The increase in the number of papers that needed to be reviewed (45 of them) for presentation at the annual meeting was becoming too great a task for the president alone. Consequently, Donald Cressey, the incoming president, announced he would seek the assistance of

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Section A**

others with the task. The Constitutional Revision Committee appointed the previous year recommended several changes. Included in those was a change in the definition of the areas from which the society would draw its members. The states of Wyoming and Idaho would now be included. Another important change was a new name for the society. With the approval of the constitutional revision of 1960, the Pacific Sociological Society became the Pacific Sociological Association. This name change occurred shortly after the American Sociological Society changed its name to the American Sociological Association.

Membership was very robust in the 1960s, especially toward the end of the decade, when sociology departments were expanding in the Pacific region. At the end of the decade, membership, including emeritus and joint categories, was 902, with students making up nearly 30 percent of the total. A joint (husband-wife) category of membership was introduced beginning in 1967, as a result of the membership approving changes in the constitution and bylaws in 1966.

The 1960s:  
Continued Growth, a Name Change and Constitutional & Financial Issues

YEAR	FACULTY	STUDENTS
1960	251	104
1961	339	85
1962	362	181
1963	385	275
1964	447	308
1965	414	220
1966	449	198
1967	517	215
1968	577	271
1969	642	260

TABLE  
Membership in the 1960s, including joint and emeritus

Although the membership of association more than doubled during the 1960s, the number of sessions and papers presented at the annual meetings increased by more than three times. With an expansion of the association in terms of membership, more papers were submitted for presentation at the annual meetings. The 1960 meeting had only eight sessions, two at each meeting hour. Sessions did not have titles, but the papers dealt with common topical areas, such as role conflict, community, family, and so forth. This maximized the opportunity for a common experience for those attending. Papers on a variety of topics were presented, ranging from those dealing with family (“A Process Approach to Mate Selection”) and social psychology (“Role Conflict: The Concept”) to methodology (“The Measurement of Disproportionality”). However, by the end of the decade, there were four sessions at each meeting hour, for a total of 24 sessions.

Membership & Annual Meetings in the 1960s

## **Part I** **Section B**

To handle the increasing number of papers submitted for presentation, the Program Committee started assigning members as Session Chairs in advance of submissions. These chairs acted as session organizers for major topic areas in the discipline. By 1969, there were 24 session chairs and session titles listed in the preliminary material sent to members who were then directed to send their submissions directly to these session chairs. The tradition of having all of the submissions sent to the president to read and review – with help sometimes from the Program Committee – gradually ended with the increasing size of the association and specialization within the discipline. The 1969 program had 28 sessions, covering an expanded list of topics: violence and society, deviant behavior, organizations, occupations, health and social behavior, education, law and society and so forth. In order to provide for a diversity of interests and to assure greater opportunity for member and audience participation, the maximum number of separate sessions held at one meeting time was four, double the number in 1960. Due to the increase in the size of the membership and the number of papers submitted for presentation, some session chairs received more papers than they could accept. Since there was a commitment that all members should have the opportunity to present their papers, this created a concern. Yet there was reluctance to increase the number of concurrent sessions.

President Gibbs thought it was time “to consider a radically different mode of organizing the meeting” (letter to the membership, February 1, 1968). To deal with this problem it was decided to limit each participant to a single paper, if a sole author, and to only two appearances on the program, if a joint author of two papers or an author of one paper and a discussant or chair of a session (letter to the membership, October 15, 1970 from President Edward Gross).

Special plenary sessions were often organized at annual meetings in the 1960s. For example, at the 1963 meeting, a special session was held on the topic of “The Social Sciences in the Federal Government.” At the 1965 meeting, a session was organized that dealt with the issue of the increasing participation of social scientists in demonstration programs involving tax monies that required reliable and ethical evaluation, and at the 1969 meeting, a general session was held on the topic “Past Presidents Assess Four Decades of Pacific Sociology.” The tradition of the annual banquet with the presidential address continued through the 1960s. It was always held in the evening and usually on Friday.

The 1960s were a time of drama, with protests over the war in Vietnam and civil rights legislation and riots in the cities. Within this context, 1967 president James F. Short, Jr. argued in his presidential address for an enlightenment role, rather than a social engineering role, for sociology. He believed sociology could be more effective in generating knowledge and using that knowledge to advise those who direct social agencies and who police American streets. He was concerned that sociology needed to be mindful of separating policy from politics and that if sociologists played the engineering role they would not be as effective.

He did not think that it was the job of sociologists to run the world (Short 2004).

In the 1960s, the association was successful in bringing to the annual meeting some of the recipients of the MacIver award given by the ASA. One of the duties of award recipients was to present a talk at one of the regional meetings. Ernest Hollingshead, Wilbert Moore, William J. Goode, and S. N. Eizenstadt accepted the invitation from the PSA and presented papers at the annual conference.

Registration at the annual meetings was based on the number of attendees who paid the registration fee. Faculty, students and others all paid the same registration fee of \$2. Dual registration fees for faculty and students were not implemented until 1973. Consequently it was not possible to determine how many faculty vs. students attended the annual meetings prior to 1973.

YEAR	REGISTRATIONS
1960	181
1961	173
1962	351
1963	235
1964	325
1965	255
1966	315
1967	486
1968	520
1969	536

TABLE  
Registration at  
annual meetings  
in the 1960s

Registration fees were increased from \$1 to \$2 beginning in 1963. Membership dues were increased from \$2 to \$5 for faculty members only beginning in 1964. Since the PSA Constitution specified the dues rate, the only way to change dues was by changing the constitution through a ballot measure. An attempt to increase student fees beginning in 1964 failed by a majority vote of those voting.

With annual meeting attendance by the middle of the decade averaging over 300 members, publishers increased their exhibits. At the 1967 meeting, the association had to refuse publishers who wanted to exhibit due to lack of space.

Throughout the 1960s, the officers continued the tradition of deciding on the location of the annual meeting at the prior year's annual meeting. The North, Central and Southern regional rotation was followed, and choices were made among a competing set of proposals. These proposals were usually first discussed at the annual business meeting, but the Executive Committee made the final decision. By the end of the 1960s, the association began to think about

**Part I**  
**Section B**

having invitations to host the annual meeting submitted two years in advance, since many hotels were becoming booked well in advance. For example, in 1967 when the meeting was to be held in 1968 in the Central Region, proposals were made by UC Berkeley, San Jose State, and Nevada Southern University (UNLV). And at the same Executive Committee meeting in 1967, proposals were also made by the University of Victoria and the University of Washington to host the 1969 meeting in the Northern Region. The 1968 meeting was held in San Francisco and the 1969 meeting in Seattle.

Financial accounts show that at the end of 1969 the association had a balance on hand of \$12,813.29. The account of the *Pacific Sociological Review* was \$2,223.16.

Organizational  
Structure &  
Officers in  
the 1960s

The organizational structure of the association did not change radically during the decade of the 1960s. The Executive Committee and all of the previous committees – Program, Nominations (Elections), Membership, Audit, Local Arrangements, and Publications – continued from the 1950s. The president appointed members of these committees, usually for a one-year term.

The Executive Committee was altered to include all incoming and outgoing officers of the association and members of the Advisory Council chaired by the outgoing president. This change may have resulted from the adoption of the amended constitution, but archival records are not clear on this. The combined committees came to be called the Executive Committee/Advisory Council.

Due to concerns about revenue and expenses and facing a deficit of \$638 for the calendar year of 1963, an ad hoc Financial Advisory Committee was established in 1962. In 1963, the PSR Audit Committee was formed to review the financial records of the *Pacific Sociological Review*, along with another ad hoc committee dealing with the boundaries of the PSA, the Committee on Pacific Sociological Association Boundaries. And once again, this time in 1965, another ad hoc Constitutional Revision Committee was formed. As in the past, the president, with the approval of the Executive Committee, made all appointments to committees. And in 1968 an ad hoc committee on Student Awards was created to make recommendations regarding student prizes or awards at the annual meeting. The first Student Paper Award was given in 1971.

PRESIDENTS: 1959-60: Donald Cressey, UCLA; 1960-61: Clarence Schrag, Washington; 1961-62: Robert A. Nisbet, UC Riverside; 1962-63: Harry Alpert, Oregon; 1963-64: Sanford M. Dornbusch, Stanford; 1964-65: Walter T. Martin, Oregon; 1965-66: Melvin Seeman, UCLA; 1966-67: James F. Short, Jr., Washington State; 1967-68: Jack P. Gibbs, Texas; and 1968-69: Otto N. Larsen, Washington

VICE PRESIDENTS: 1959-60: Aubrey Wendling, San Diego State; Reinhard Bendix, UC Berkeley; Otto Larsen, Washington; 1960-61, Harry Alpert, Oregon; Wendel Bell, UCLA; Edmund Volkart, Stanford; 1961-62, R. L. James, Univ. of Alberta; Santo F. Camilleri, Stanford; Orin Klapp, San Diego State; 1962-63, John James, Portland State; Mervyn Cadwallader, San Jose State; William Klausner, Redlands; 1963-64: Edward McDonagh, usc; Wilson Record, Sacramento State; Walter T. Martin, Oregon; 1964-65: Otto Larsen, Washington; Howard Becker, Stanford; Maurice Van Arsdol, usc; 1965-66: James F. Short, Jr., Washington State; Carl Backman, Nevada Reno; Raymond Bowers, Arizona; 1966-67: Donald L. Mills, Univ. of Alberta; Morris Zelditch, Stanford; David Gold, UC Santa Barbara; 1967-68: Benton Johnson, Oregon; Donald Garrity, San Francisco State; LaMar T. Empey, usc; 1968-69: William R. Catton, Washington; Douglas S. Yamamura, Hawaii; Georges Sabagh, UCLA

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY: 1959-60: Leonard Broom, Texas; 1960-63: Walter T. Martin, Oregon; 1963-65: Philip Selznick†, UC Berkeley; 1965-67: Frank Miyamoto‡, Washington

REPRESENTATIVE-AT-LARGE: 1967-69: Frank Miyamoto, Washington

SECRETARY-TREASURERS: 1959-61: John James §, Portland State; 1961-64, Maurice Van Arsdol, usc; 1964-67: Robert A. Ellis, Oregon; 1967-68: John Pock‡‡, Reed; Thomas F. Hoult‡‡, ASU; 1968-69: Thomas F. Hoult, ASU

ADVISORY COUNCIL: 1959-60: Kingsley Davis, Berkeley; John Foskett, Oregon; Clarence Schrag, Washington; Robert O'Brien, Whittier; Ralph Turner, UCLA; Frank Miyamoto, Washington; 1960-61: Wilson Record††, Sacramento State; Ralph Turner, UCLA; Kingsley Davis, UC Berkeley; Aubrey Wendling, San Diego State; Donald Cressey, UCLA; John Foskett, Oregon; 1961-62: Otto Larsen, Washington; Wilson Record, Sacramento State; Ralph Turner, UCLA; Kingsley Davis, UC Berkeley; John Foskett, Oregon; Aubrey Wendling, San Diego State; 1962-63: Frank Miyamoto, Washington; Edmund Volkart, Stanford; Otto Larsen, Washington; Wilson Record, Sacramento State; Aubrey Wendling, San Diego State; Robert Nisbet, UC Riverside; 1963-64: Harry Alpert, Oregon; Frank Miyamoto, Washington; Edmund Volkart, Oregon State; Otto Larsen, Washington; Wendell Bell §§, UCLA; John Clausen, UC Berkeley; 1964-65: Sanford Dornbusch, Stanford; John Clausen, UC Berkeley; Frank Miyamoto, Washington; Edmund Volkart, Oregon State; John Pock, Reed; Henry L. Mannheim, ASU; 1965-66: Walter T. Martin, Oregon; John Clausen, UC Berkeley;

## Part I Section B

Officers &  
Editors in  
the 1960s

† *Philip Selznick resigned with one year left in his term.*

‡ *In 1967, the position of representative to the ASS was changed to representative-at-large*

§ *Alvin Scaff was elected as secretary-treasurer, but resigned. John James was appointed to fill the vacancy.*

‡‡ *In 1967, the secretary-treasurer position was separated.*

†† *Kingsley Davis was elected to the Council in while already a member. Consequently, Wilson Record, receiving the second largest number of votes, was placed on the Council for a three-year term. He was only able to serve one year.*

Footnotes continue on page 30.



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Henry L. Manheim, ASU; John C. Pock, Reed; Reinhard Bendix, UC Berkeley; Maurice Van Arsdol, USC; 1966-67: Reinhard Bendix, UC Berkeley; Aubrey Wendling, San Diego State; John C. Pock, Reed; Melvin Seeman, UCLA; William Kornhauser, UC Berkeley; Maurice Van Arsdol, USC; 1967-68: Reinhard Bendix, UC Berkeley; Aubrey Wendling, San Diego State; William Kornhauser, UC Berkeley; Maurice Van Arsdol, USC; James F. Short Jr., Washington State; Harry Alpert, Oregon; 1968-69: William Kornhauser, UC Berkeley; Aubrey Wendling, San Diego State; Harry Alpert, Oregon; Robert Nisbet, UC Riverside; Jack Gibbs, Texas; Melvin Seeman †††, UCLA; 1969-70: Harry Alpert, Oregon; Robert Nisbet, UC Riverside; Melvin Seeman, UCLA; William Chambliss, UC Santa Barbara; Otto Larsen, Washington; Donald Garrity, SF State

EDITORS: *Pacific Sociological Review*: 1959-60: John Foskett, Oregon; 1961-62: Otto Larsen, Washington; 1962-66: John Foskett, Oregon; 1967-69: John McGregor, Oregon

§§ *Wendell Bell resigned from the Council in April of 1964 and did not complete his term. Henry Manheim was elected to complete that term. However, a mistake occurred. Manheim was supposed to have been elected to a full term and John Pock was supposed to have been elected to serve Bell's remaining term. Since the election had already occurred, the error was never corrected.*

††† *Due to a ballot error, Melvin Seeman was appointed to the Advisory Board.*

## Part I Section B

Issues,  
Discussion  
& Decisions  
in the 1960s:  
1960 – 65

By vote of the membership in 1960, the name of the organization was changed to the Pacific Sociological Association. There was some disagreement about this, as the vote to approve the name change passed by a margin of 93 to 48. The constitutional changes proposed in 1959 were accepted by a vote of 134 to 9. For some reason, the Advisory Council decided to destroy the ballots of this special election. In 1960, the Advisory Council discussed the issue of students' voting rights. After a heated discussion, a motion to deny voting rights to student members failed. The Advisory Council accepted invitations to prepare joint sessions at the American Statistical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science annual meetings. It also voted to have membership, *Pacific Sociological Review* volume-year, and the PSR budget all correspond to the calendar year, January through December, and approved an increase in the subscription rate for the PSR for students who lived outside the PSA region, since they could not be accepted as student members of the association. In 1961 there were 251 libraries that subscribed to the journal.

In 1961 the Advisory Council reviewed the relationship between the offices of secretary-treasurer and the business office of the PSR at the University of Oregon. There was difficulty in coordinating membership lists and financial accounts between these offices, and the workload of the secretary-treasurer needed to be lightened. President Schrag appointed a special committee composed of John James, Maurice Van Arsdol and Theodore Johannis. The Council also approved the appointment of Otto Larsen as acting editor of the PSR for one year during the absence of the regular editor, John Foskett, who was on academic leave.

The big issues in 1962 were the finances of the association and the relationship between the offices of secretary-treasurer and the business manager of the journal. Some of the specific concerns were whether the journal was an autonomous agency separate from the association or whether the PSR was merely an operating office of the association which had full financial responsibility for it, and whether the \$2.25 per member rebate to the journal would continue to be enough to support funding the journal as a quarterly publication.

The committee formed in 1961 to report on these issues, recommended that a separate checking account for the PSR business manager be established, that the secretary-treasurer be responsible for all surplus funds from the journal, and that the association's fiscal year be changed from June 1 to May 31 to the calendar year. The Advisory Council accepted these recommendations. Also due to a concern about increasing costs of editing, managing, and publishing the *Pacific Sociological Review*, the Advisory Council decided to increase non-member subscription rates to the PSR from \$3 to \$4 and increase the registration fees for the annual meeting from \$1.00 to \$2. The business manager of the journal was also encouraged to make increased profit from the sale of reprints.

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**Section B**

The archive for 1962 also shows a concern about the operations of the Local Arrangements Committee, a committee that changed its membership every year due to the changing locations for the annual conference. A *Local Arrangements Committee Handbook* detailing the exact steps and procedures for handling the annual conference appeared in 1962. It was written by incoming Secretary-Treasurer Maurice Van Arsdol. Obviously, with a new committee every year, problems arose over how to organize and orchestrate the annual meeting. Most of the snafus, messiness and errors that had resulted from planning the annual meetings have disappeared from the archives without a trace.

Another issue that came up in 1962 dealt with a bill passed by the California State Legislature that would delete an identification of “color” on marriage certificates issued in California. The Executive Committee sent a statement to state officials indicating that “it is generally desirable to collect information on color, but that such information should not be a matter of public record and should not appear on the marriage certificate” (Minutes of the Executive Committee, April 1962, Sacramento CA).

The concern about financing the association carried over into 1963. Secretary-Treasurer Van Arsdol reported that for the calendar year 1963, there would be a budget deficit of \$638. To deal with this, Van Arsdol recommended an increase in membership dues of \$1 for all active members, including students, selling advertising to publishers to cover the cost of printing the annual meeting program, and possibly publishing a book of readings, since the journal had a backlog of good articles. To deal with these financial issues, the Executive Committee agreed to an increase in the basic fee for book exhibits from \$25 to \$50, referred the proposal for a book of readings drawn largely from the *PSR* to the Publications Committee, and approved a dues increase starting in 1964 from \$3 to \$5 for regular members and from \$2 to \$3 for students. However, all dues increases had to be approved by mail ballot of the membership, since they required a change in the constitution. The voting membership approved the dues increase for regular members, but an issue arose over whether the increase in dues for student members was approved. The constitution required that a majority of those returning ballots was necessary to amend it. Since several returned ballots left blank the option for increasing student dues, the issue came down to whether the no-answer ballots should be added to the voting total. After lengthy correspondence, the Executive Committee decided that the increase in student dues did not pass.

Another issue that came up in 1962 and carried over to 1963 was the problem of the boundaries of the *PSA*. Apparently, there was some unhappiness regarding members from western Canada and the “eastern” and mountain states of the Pacific region. The Executive Committee took no action on this issue, except to seriously consider holding the annual meeting in 1965 in one of the “eastern” states of the Pacific region. This must have been seriously considered,

since the 1965 annual meeting was held in Salt Lake City, the furthest east that the annual meeting had ever been held.

The good news in 1964 was that the association improved its financial health. At the end of 1964, the PSA had a net worth of \$6,384.52. Most of this was due to the increase in regular membership dues, the increased revenue from book exhibits at the annual conference, and the increase in the number of members. Another piece of good news was that Arthur Fleming, President of the University of Oregon, restored that university's subsidy to the *Pacific Sociological Review*, after it had been withdrawn the previous year. Due to the flow of manuscripts, it was decided to keep publishing the PSR only twice per year. However, it was decided to revisit this issue at the 1965 annual meeting. When the journal was founded, the expectation was that it would eventually be published quarterly.

Many issues were addressed in 1965. The ad hoc Constitutional Revision Committee was asked to consider splitting the duties of the secretary and treasurer. As the association increased in size and complexity, the amount of work required from the secretary-treasurer also greatly increased, requiring 20 or more hours per week to keep up with the flow of mail, memberships, and other duties. The Constitutional Revision Committee was also asked to consider A) reducing dues for husband-wife members from \$10 to \$7; B) increasing dues for students, since the cost of the journal was \$3 and student dues were only \$2; C) clarifying the status of those who were members but who lived outside the Pacific region – sometimes they were allowed to become members and at other times they were not; D) dealing with the boundaries of the PSA, particularly the question of the status within the association of the Rocky Mountain states and Western Canada; E) changing the representative-at-large office to representative to the council of the ASA; and F) dealing with the issue of how the president could change committee appointments during the year when the Executive Committee must ratify them. The minutes show that the Executive Committee dealt with issue C above by indicating that anyone who applied for membership would be eligible regardless of region or country of residence, as long as they met all other requirements for membership. This decision essentially reaffirmed the constitution on this matter.

Another important issue discussed in 1965 was the proposal from the ASA to end the policy of each regional having a representative on ASA Council. The Midwest Sociological Society was very concerned about this and urged the PSA to take a position. The Midwest stand was that if the ASA eliminated the regional associations from membership on ASA Council, the ASA Nominations Committee should have two members from each regional. After much discussion, the PSA Executive Committee decided that no action was warranted at the time, because the ASA policy change was only under discussion. However, once the policy change had been finalized by the ASA, the PSA position

**Part I**  
**Section B**

was that the ASA should provide ample time for discussion on its impact before being implemented. The PSA position stated that “democratic procedures should be followed in the nominations made by the ASA” (Executive Committee Minutes, April 22, 1965). The PSA and other regionals were concerned about the opportunity their members would have to be nominated for office in the ASA if they lost their seat on the ASA Council.

PSR Editor John Foskett announced that he would retire at the end of his term in 1967. He also recommended that the journal be published quarterly, starting with the new editor. The suggestion to increase revenues by charging for advertising in the annual conference program, made in 1963, was finally implemented in 1965, with full-page ads costing \$80 and half-pages \$50.

Issues,  
Discussion  
& Decisions  
in the 1960s:  
1966 – 1969

Many of the issues brought up in 1965 were carried over to 1966. Although the journal was very healthy with a circulation of around 1,200 and with increasing library subscriptions, Editor Foskett’s replacement had not been announced. However, the plan of turning the journal into a quarterly publication was on track. It was announced that the PSR would become a quarterly starting with volume 11. It was noted that a slight dues increase could be necessary to cover the increased cost of a quarterly publication. A proposal from UC Santa Barbara to publish the journal was considered but not acted on.

The Constitutional Revision Committee (Ray Bowers, Henry Manheim, John Pock and Frank Miyamoto) recommended four important changes: 1) separating the duties of the secretary-treasurer into two offices; 2) restating the election procedures for the representative-at-large so as to be consistent with those in current use; 3) establishing a special husband-wife joint membership; and 4) bringing the constitution up to date with practice, such as renaming and redefining the duties of the Audit Committee, establishing a PSR Audit Committee, and so forth. For the position of representative-at-large, the recommendation was to change only the election language to make it consistent with practice – the representative to the ASA was nominated by the PSA and elected by ASA membership. The Revision Committee decided not to change the name of this position to representative to the ASA, because the new direction in ASA policy was still undecided. All of these changes were approved by the voting membership.

Finally in 1966 some new issues emerged regarding the procedures for nomination of candidates for office. Some candidates already held office and were nominated for another, while some offices had no nominations when there were vacancies. To formalize the procedures, the following items were to be in the hands of the chair of the Election Committee before the nomination process began – a roster of the names of the members of the Election Committee; a list of those who have run for office in previous years but who were not elected; a list of officers of previous years; and a copy of the constitution and bylaws.

In 1967 John MacGregor from the University of Oregon was appointed editor of the PSR. The journal incurred a deficit in 1966 due to higher printing and clerical costs of publishing more pages in anticipation of the journal becoming a quarterly publication. The acceptance rate for the journal was around 13%. A special issue of the journal was approved honoring the late George Lundberg. This issue included a set of papers given at the Lundberg Plenary Session at the annual conference in 1966 as well as the presidential address.

The experiment to split the office of the secretary-treasurer was implemented. John Pock was elected as the new treasurer and Robert Ellis continued as the secretary. However, now that the positions of secretary and treasurer were split, two separate offices had to be supported, and this raised the clerical expenses considerably. Even so, the association was financially robust enough to cover these costs and to anticipate that it would be able to absorb the costs of its operation without having to rely on subsidies from the institutions at which these officers were located.

Other items were also discussed in 1967: 1) a response to the ASA's new code of ethics; 2) a need for new procedures for selecting the editor of PSR and whether the tenure of the editor should only be for a three-year term; 3) a change in policy that would permit the PSR to be published as a quarterly; 4) whether someone other than the editor should be the chair of the Publications Committee; 5) whether a private press should be used to publish the journal; and 6) what changes might be in order for the selection and functions of the Representative-at-Large, since the ASA proposal for eliminating representatives from regional associations on ASA Council was probably going to pass by vote of the ASA membership. These items were not acted on as they were either tabled or were taken up in 1968

In the Fall of 1968, the membership approved a proposal that the editor should serve as *an ex officio* member of the Publications Committee and that the Publications Committee consist of six members, plus *two ex officio* members, the editor and business manager of the PSR.

Concern was expressed in 1968 that student membership had fallen from over 300 in 1964 to less than 200 in 1966. Student status was limited to a maximum of five years, and Treasurer John Pock anticipated a further decline in student membership. He reiterated his conviction "that a major function of a regional association is to socialize prospective sociologists into the norms of the profession by subsidizing their membership and encouraging participation in the meetings" (Treasurer's Report, 1968). A special effort was undertaken to increase student membership. It was somewhat successful as student membership rose to 271 by the end of 1968.

## **Part I Section B**

By 1968 the experiment of creating two positions, one for secretary and the other for treasurer, was not working, due to over-lapping tasks and the difficulty of communication. Yet the occupants of both positions, John Pock and Robert Ellis, believed that the job was too much for one person. They suggested that one way to handle the issue would be for both the secretary and the treasurer to be from the same institution or at least from the same city.

It was also discovered that the PSA, although existing since 1929, had never sought tax-exempt status nor paid taxes on its income. When Treasurer John Pock requested tax-exempt status, the Internal Revenue Service began to raise questions. This issue led to a “complicated involvement in governmental bureaucracy.” So much so that the association hired an attorney to protect its interests. The end result was the necessity to once again amend the PSA Constitution to insert a fairly lengthy statement that was acceptable to the government. Essentially the amendment stated that the association would not engage in influencing legislation or participate or intervene in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. Part of the amendment also had to deal with the use of any funds should the association cease to exist. The membership voted in the fall of 1968 to approve the amendment to the constitution, and the IRS granted tax-exempt status in February of 1969.

Finally, the Executive Committee agreed to start working on plans to provide student prizes or awards at the annual meeting. An ad hoc Student Awards Committee was formed to come up with recommendations for the awards. The first such awards, however, were not given until 1971.

In 1969, Treasurer John Pock resigned over the issue of the separation of the secretary-treasurers office. This was an issue that had been discussed the previous year. Pock believed that the two offices of secretary and treasurer function like an executive director and provide stability over time for the association. However members and others who communicated with the association did not often know which office or which officers to contact. This resulted in much duplication and dissension about policy and practices. Pock resigned with the hope that the secretary would act as the *de facto* secretary-treasurer for the year remaining in his term. Pock recommended that the separation between the two offices be rescinded and that they be once again combined and that the financial records of the journal and the association be consolidated into a single account supervised by the secretary-treasurer. He also recommended that the association employ a publications manager to handle the PSR as well as the annual program. To solve the crisis of having no treasurer, Secretary Thomas Hoult agreed to act as both secretary and treasurer for the next two years.

In 1969 the Executive Committee again discussed the issue of making the journal a quarterly publication. Submissions were robust, 85 in 1968, and the journal's finances were in the black by several thousand dollars. Editor John MacGregor recommended publishing the journal quarterly. However, long-time Business Manager Ted Johannis resigned and then was persuaded to temporarily volunteer for another year. This created another issue for the PSR. Who would take over managing the business of the journal?

In spite of these problems, the Executive Committee voted to approve quarterly publication, starting in the calendar year 1970 with two stipulations: first that the price of the journal would have to increase and second a dues increase would have to be passed by the membership. It was decided that the editor, business manager, treasurer and current president would have the responsibility of determining the specific increase.

After much discussion, it was decided to recommend to the membership that the constitution be amended to allow dues to be increased from \$5 to \$8 for regular members, \$10 for joint members (husband-wife), and from \$2 to \$4 for students. This dues increase was tied to the PSR becoming a quarterly publication. The vote to approve was 436 to 72. The new dues structure began in 1971.

The Executive Committee also accepted a report from the ad hoc Student Awards Committee, which had been appointed the previous year. The approved recommendations for student awards were that up to three awards could be given each year, with the amounts left to the discretion of the president after consulting with the treasurer; that the awards would only be given for single-authored papers on any topic; that the president would appoint members to the Student Awards Committee; and that one or more of those appointed could be students.

Because the number of attendees was increasing rapidly at the annual conference, the issue came up for the first time of allowing pre-registration fees to be paid when membership dues and renewals were solicited. Since 1958 when registration fees were established, everyone who attended paid on site.

Finally, another issue that surfaced in the late 1960s was the problem of making committee appointments given the increasing number of transient sociologists. Many were in the Pacific region one year and gone the next, moving on to a new appointment outside the region. Because of this problem, the presidents were sometimes encouraged to make appointments to committees from members who were from "lesser" institutions and who were often overlooked but were loyal to the association. Thus the horizontal and upward mobility of some members provided an opportunity for others.



## **Part I Section B**

The 1970s:  
Rapid Growth,  
Conflict and  
Turmoil, and the  
Establishment  
of Committees  
on Freedom of  
Research, the  
Status of Women,  
and Ethnic  
Minorities

Membership &  
Annual Meetings  
in the 1970s

The decade opened with the largest annual meeting in the history of the PSA. The original program of 24 sessions for the 1970 meeting in Anaheim had to be expanded to thirty-six, a record number. Participants came from more than a dozen states outside the Pacific region. There was a record registration of 613 for this meeting. Interestingly, the next year when the meeting was held in Hawaii, only 290 registered, due to the distance and cost of travel to Honolulu. There were, however, probably more in attendance at the Hawaii meeting, since 42 sessions were organized and local students who did not have to pay registration fees were strongly encouraged to attend. It was their chance to participate in a sociology conference without the cost of travel to the mainland.

The number of sessions at annual meetings in the 1970s increased gradually over the decade. The conference in 1970 was the last one where the traditional pattern of 36 sessions, spread over three days, occurred with no more than four or five competing sessions per meeting hour. By the late 1970s the number of sessions had nearly doubled. At the fiftieth annual meeting in 1979 in Anaheim, 26 sessions were held on the first day of the conference and over 30 on the second, with a choice of eight or more session topics per meeting hour. No longer were the annual meetings an opportunity for attendees to have a common intellectual experience. Four special sessions highlighted the occasion for the fiftieth annual conference: “Fifty Years of Development in Methodology,” “Collective Behavior Theory and Research: 1920s to 1970s,” “Grounding Sociological Theory: Fifty Years of the Philosophy of Sciences,” and “From Race Problems to Ethnic Relations: Fifty Years of Theory and Research.”

President Herbert Costner selected the theme for the 1976 meeting, “American Society at the Bicentennial,” because America was celebrating its bicentennial that year (Costner 2004). Sessions were organized around the general theme of reviewing sociological understanding of American society, “American Social Movements: Past and Present,” “The American Revolution in Retrospect,” and “Revising Our Understanding of the Role of Education in the American Past and Future,” and sessions that allowed participants to speculate on the future “What Next: American Feminist Movement – the Next Fifty Years” and “What Next: The Polity – the Next Fifty Years.” Costner also chose as the subject of his presidential address that year Alexis de Tocqueville, since there were no sociologists in the 18th or early 19th centuries in America and de Tocqueville, author of *Democracy in America*, seemed appropriate both for sociology and the 1976 Bicentennial (Costner 2004).

Illustrating the past as a different place, the 1979 program had a note in capital letters on the page facing the beginning of the program: “only cigarette smoking will be permitted in the meeting rooms (no cigars, no pipes). Smokers are to occupy seats in the left-hand section of meeting rooms only. Each session presider will strictly enforce this rule.”

Attendance at the annual meetings varied considerably, with lower attendance in 1971, 1975 and 1978 when the meetings were held in Honolulu, Victoria BC, and Spokane, all locations that required long and expensive travel for the great majority of members. Registration fees for faculty and non-students were increased from \$2 to \$6 in 1973, and for the first time, students were required to pay a registration fee of \$3. To deal with a continuing problem of deficit spending, registration fees were raised again in 1976 to \$8 for faculty and non-students and \$4 for students and then once more in 1977 to \$10 and \$5.

TABLE	YEAR	REGISTRATION
<i>Registration at the Annual Meeting in the 1970s.</i> Figures from 1973-1979 are approximate, since they are based on an estimate of 20% attendance by students and 80% by faculty and non-students.	1970	613
	1971	290
	1972	589
	1973	700
	1974	627
	1975	463
	1976	678
	1977	523
	1978	428
	1979	548

Perhaps anticipating the largest attendance in the history of the association, President Gertrude Selznick, in her October 31, 1972 letter to the membership, lamented that “it is a sad fact – too often considered, like the weather, beyond human influence – that many people wander around professional meetings like so much spatial debris. While this can never be entirely overcome, I believe we should do what we can to foster the creation of a variety of sub-communities within the larger context of professional and academic life. A number of sub-communities based on intellectual and other ties already exist; but, as some once-isolated women can testify, there is clearly room for more.”

Student awards were given at annual meetings starting in 1971. Awards ranged from \$25 in 1974 to \$150 in 1976 and were based on the number and quality of submissions. At least one award was given every year between 1971-79. For example, in 1977 the following students were given prizes in the annual student paper competition: Patricia Roos and Douglas Longshore from UCLA, James Galliher from the University of Arizona, and Judith K. Little from the University of Washington. Paper competition was sometimes robust. In 1977 26 papers were submitted. In 1973 the Student Awards Committee made a commitment to publishing in the *PSR* the first prizewinner’s paper. However some felt that continuing that tradition might have an inhibiting effect on the number and type of papers submitted. Later this became an issue because of an increasing backlog of accepted articles waiting to be published in the *PSR*.

**Part I  
Section B**

TABLE  
First-place  
student awards,  
1971 – 2004.

*Started in 1971, given every year; first place only listed. Beginning in 1997, two first place awards were given, one for undergraduates and one for graduate students. The monetary aspect of these awards has ranged from \$25 to \$50 in the 1970s to \$200 plus two free nights lodging at the conference hotel in the 2000s.*

1971	Russell J. LaVesque, University of Arizona: <i>White Response to Negro Voter Registration in Southern States</i>
1972	Joseph G. Weis, uc Berkeley: <i>Patterns of Middle Class Adolescent Drug Use</i>
1973	Dennis S. Milet, Univ. of Colorado: <i>Change Ratios in Age Specific Fertility Performance &amp; the Recent Decline in General Fertility in the US</i>
1974	Barbara C. Farhar, University of Colorado: <i>The Impact of the Rapid City Flood on Public Opinion Abut Weather Modification</i>
1975	Joseph Kotarba, ASU: <i>American Acupuncture: The New Enterprise of Hope</i>
1976	Joseph Rankin, University of Arizona: <i>Investigating the Interrelations Among Societal Control Variables and Conformity</i>
1977	Patricia A. Roos, UCLA: <i>Questioning the Stereotypes: Exploring Differentials in Income Attainment of Japanese, Mexican-Americans, and Anglos in California</i>
1978	Penelopoe J. Greene, University of Washington: <i>Green is Good: The Doll Technique and Racial Attitudes</i>
1979	Jean Keith Crawford: <i>A Case Study of Changing Folk Medical Beliefs and Practices in the Urban Barrio</i>
1980	<i>unknown or no award given</i>
1981	C. Montgomery Broaded, Univ. of Hawaii Manoa, <i>title unknown</i>
1982	Gary Bowden, University of Calgary: <i>Ideology, Political Economy and Historical Change in the Estimation of US Crude Oil Resources</i>
1983	Art Budros, UCLA: <i>Some Causes and Consequences of Alienation in the American Workplace: A Reformulation and Testing of Blauner's Theory of Worker Alienation</i>
1984	William G. Staples, usc: <i>Toward a Structural Perspective on Gender Bias in the Juvenile Court</i>
1985	Yehouda A. Shenhav, Stanford: <i>Dependency and Compliance in Academic Research Infra-Structures</i>
1986	Kathy Murguia, csu Bakersfield: <i>Weinstein's Theory and the Mechanization of the Processed Tomato Industry</i>
1987	Marvin Prosono, uc San Francisco: <i>Forensic Psychiatry, Professionalization and History: A Sociological View</i>
1988	Deanna Chang, University of Hawaii at Manoa, <i>title unknown</i>
1989	Ann M. Cooper, uc Riverside, <i>title unknown</i>
1990	Nina Eliasoph: <i>The Presentation of a Political Self: A Study of the Public Sphere in the Style of Erving Goffman</i>
1991	<i>unknown or no award given</i>
1992	Hisako Matsuo, uc Riverside: <i>Identification Assimilation of Japanese Americans: Reassessment of Primordialism and Circumstantialism</i>

- 1993 Jieli Li, Ohio University: *Geopolitics of the Chinese Communist Party in the Twentieth Century*
- 1994 Lisa Jean Moore and Monica J. Casper, UC San Francisco: *Inscribing Bodies, Inscribing the Future: Gender, Sex & Reproduction in Outer Space*
- 1995 Susan Blank, UC Irvine: *Household Formation & Mexican Immigrants: An Alternative Strategy for Meeting the Goals of Recent Migration*
- 1996 Julie Press & Eleanor Townsley, UCLA: *Yet Another Gender Gap: Reporting Housework Contributions*
- 1997 Rodney Powell, San Diego State: *A Content Analysis of Personal Advertisements Placed by Male and Female Heterosexuals and Homosexuals in Major West Coast and Midwest Metropolitan Cities* (undergraduate paper award) and Jeanne Powers, UC San Diego: *Is there an Emerging Cognitive Elite?* (graduate paper award)
- 1998 Mara Loveman, UCLA: *Collective Action in Contexts of Extreme Risks* (graduate paper award). *undergraduate paper award not given*
- 1999 *no awards given*
- 2000 Mark Tristan Ng, UCLA: *The Continual Search for a Place Called Home: The Experience(s) of Queer Asian Pacific Islander (API) Male Youth in LA* and Kate McClellan, Univ. of Alaska: *Stalking, Domestic Violence & the Legal System* (both undergraduate awards) & Jordan Durbin, Portland State: *The Persistence of Gender Inequality in the Medical Profession* (graduate award)
- 2001 Scott Melzer, UC Riverside: *Occupational Violence Spillover: The Effects of Physically Violent Occupations on Men's Violence Against Female Partners* (graduate student paper award); *undergraduate paper award not given*
- 2002 Molly George, University of Denver: *Performance vs. Appearance: Body Negotiations of Collegiate Women Athletes* (undergraduate paper award) and Amy Denissen, UCLA: *Perpetual Pioneers: Women's Efforts to Gain Inclusion in the Construction Trades* (graduate student paper)
- 2003 Demetra Kalogrides, Santa Clara Univ.: *Understanding Career Aspirations: Professional Values vs. Class Interests and the Compounding Affects of Faculty Criticism* (undergraduate student paper award) and Andrew Jorgenson, UC Riverside: *Consumption and Environmental Degradation: A Cross-National Analysis of the Ecological Footprint* (graduate student paper award)
- 2004 Lindsey Brooke Fees, Arizona State: *Queer Eye for the Straight Guy: A 'Makeover' of Messages* (undergraduate paper award) and Matthew Brashears, University of Arizona: *The Use of Log-Multiplicative Models to Measure the Strength of Homophily* (graduate paper award)

**Part I**  
**Section B**

The tradition of the annual banquet at which the presidential address was given ended in 1971. With the increasing size of the association and the increasing numbers of attendees at the annual conference, it was too unwieldy to organize the annual banquet.

Membership was fairly stable throughout the 1970s, with total numbers ranging between 800 and 900 in all but two years, 1977 and 1978, when membership dropped to the low 700s.

TABLE  
Membership in  
the 1970s

YEAR	REGULAR	STUDENT
1970	602	255
1971	606	177
1972	709	217
1973	678	211
1974	689	139
1975	626	158
1976	660	162
1977	569	153
1978	565	151
1979	629	176

Organizational  
Structure &  
Officers of the  
1970s

The organizational structure of the association changed significantly in the 1970s through the addition of new committees. In the early 1970s, the traditional standing committees remained: Executive/Advisory Council, Elections, Audit, Review (Journal) Audit (Association), Publications, Membership, Local Arrangements, Program and Student Awards. Several ad hoc committees had to be formed at times to deal with special problems. In 1973 the ad hoc Committee on PSR Contract Renegotiation was established to finalize a three-year extension of the contract with Sage Publications, the publisher of the association's journal. In 1972 two ad hoc committees were created, the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching and the Committee on the Status of Minorities in the Profession. These committees were established to deal with a case of alleged breach of academic freedom at Central Washington State College and sex discrimination at Fresno State. In 1973 both of these committees were made into standing committees of the association. However, this decision was lost in the transfer of files and historical memory to new officers and committee members. Thus in 1978-79, during a discussion of the revision of the PSA Constitution, the Constitutional Revision Committee did not recommend that these two committees become standing committees. Instead their reaffirmation was left to the Executive Committee to deal with at its yearly meeting.

The Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching was established to deal centrally with violations of the principle of academic freedom in specific faculty cases. It was designed to supplement the grievance procedures and policies of the ASA and AAUP. The Committee on the Status of Minorities in the Profession (which was later split into the Committee on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Status of Ethnic Minorities) was set up to focus mostly on advocacy of a general policy to help “break traditional exclusionary patterns respecting Blacks, Chicanos, Women and other groups that have not been afforded equality of treatment or opportunity in sociology” (Executive Committee Minutes, May 3, 1973).

As in the past, the president appointed members to the committees for a one-year term. And at some time in the 70s, possibly 1978, chairs of each PSA committee distributed copies of their reports or presented them orally to the Executive Committee/Advisory Council. By 1979 the organizational structure consisted of the Executive Committee/Advisory Council and the following 14 committees: Program, PSR Audit, PSA Audit, PSR Contract Renegotiation, Status of Women, Status of Minorities, Local Arrangements, Freedom of Research and Teaching, Constitutional Revision, Student Awards, Membership, Elections, and Publications.

This decade also saw the first woman elected president – Gertrude Selznick, in 1972-73. The decade also marked the first election of a female Vice-President, Lois B. DeFleur, in 1973-74.

**PRESIDENTS:** 1969-70: Carl Backman, Nevada Reno; 1970-71: Edward Gross, Washington; 1971-72: Herbert Blumer, UC Berkeley; 1972-73: Gertrude Selznick, UC Berkeley; 1973-74: Edwin Lemert, UC Davis; 1974-75: Richard J. Hill, Oregon; 1976-77: David Gold, UC Santa Barbara; 1977-78: Joseph Gusfield, UC San Diego; 1978-79: Robert Dubin, UC Irvine

Officers &  
Editors of the  
1970s

**VICE PRESIDENTS:** 1969-70: Robert Leik, Washington; Dennis McElrath, UC Santa Cruz; Harold Garfinkel, UCLA; 1970-71: Ted Johannis, Oregon; Milton Bloombaum, Hawaii; LaMar T. Empey, USC; 1971-72: Herbert Costner, Washington; Bernard Cohen, Stanford; Richard Flacks, UC Santa Barbara; 1972-73: Wilson Record, Portland State; Glenn Vernon, Utah; Solomon Korbin, USC; 1973-74: Lois B. DeFleur, Washington State; John Lofland, UC Davis; Thomas Lasswell, USC; 1974-75: Joan Acker, Oregon; Sheri Cavan, San Francisco State; Bernard Farber, Arizona State; 1975-76: Elaine Cummings, University of Victoria; Travis Hershey, UC Davis; Bennett Berger, UC San Diego; 1976-77: Don Gibbons, Portland State; Nancy J. Olsen, Santa Clara; Herman Turk, UC Riverside; 1977-78: Sandra Ball-Rokeach, Washington State; John Kinch, San Francisco State; Leonard Gordon, ASU; 1978-79: John Pock, Reed; Virginia Olesen, San Francisco State; Fred Davis, UC San Diego

## Part I Section B

† *John Lofland was appointed to a one-year term on the Advisory Council to replace Herbert Costner who was elected president.*

‡ *Thomas Hoult resigned in 1972 after reelection due to a sabbatical leave. Leonard Gordon was appointed to replace him.*

ADVISORY COUNCIL: 1969-70: Harry Alpert, Oregon; William Chambliss, UC Santa Barbara; Donald Garrity, San Francisco State; Otto Larsen, Washington; Robert Nisbet, UC Riverside; Melvin Seeman, UCLA; 1970-71: Carl Backman, Nevada-Reno; William Chambliss, UC Santa Barbara; Donald Garrity, San Francisco State; Donald L. Mills, University of Calgary; Robert Nisbet, UC Riverside; Melvin Seeman, UCLA; 1971-72: William Chambliss, UC Santa Barbara; Robert Dubin, Oregon; Donald Garrity, San Francisco State; Gordon K. Hirabayashi, University of Alberta; Donald L. Mills, University of Calgary; 1972-73: Herbert Blumer, UC Berkeley; Arlene K. Daniels, Scientific Analysis Corporation, San Francisco; Robert Dubin, Oregon; Gordon K. Hirabayashi, University of Alberta; Donald L. Mills, University of Calgary; Virginia Olesen, UCSF; 1973-74: Arlene K. Daniels, Scientific Analysis Corporation in San Francisco; Robert Dubin, UC Irvine; Gordon K. Hirabayashi, University of Alberta; Virginia Olesen, UCSF; Gertrude Selznick, UC Berkeley; Jacqueline P. Wiseman, San Francisco State; 1974-75: Arlene K. Daniels, Scientific Analysis Corporation in San Francisco; Herbert Costner, Washington; Joan Moore, USC; Jacqueline P. Wiseman, San Francisco State; Virginia Olesen, San Francisco State; Edwin Lemert, UC Davis; 1975-76: Lois B. DeFleur, Washington State; Richard J. Hill, Oregon; Malcolm W. Klein, USC; John Lofland†, UC Davis; Joan Moore, USC; Jacqueline P. Wiseman, UC San Diego; 1976-77: Herbert Costner, Washington; Lyn Lofland, UC Davis; Jack Gibbs, Texas; Herbert Blalock, Washington; Lois B. DeFleur, Washington State; Malcolm W. Klein, USC; 1977-78: David Gold, UC Santa Barbara; Jane Mercer, UC Riverside; Barbara Laslett, USC; Lyn Lofland, UC Davis; Malcolm W. Klein, USC; Lois B. DeFleur, Washington State; 1978-79: Phillip Hammond, Arizona; Pepper Schwartz, Washington; Jane Mercer, UC Riverside; Lyn Lofland, UC Davis; Barbara Laslett, USC; Joseph Gusfield, UC San Diego

SECRETARY-TREASURERS: 1969-72: Thomas Hoult, ASU; 1972-75: Leonard Gordon‡, ASU; 1975-78: Ronald Hardert, ASU; 1978-79: Mary Laner, ASU

REPRESENTATIVES-AT-LARGE: 1969-72: David Gold, UC Santa Barbara; 1972-75: Robert Nisbet, UC Riverside; 1975-78: LaMar T. Empey, USC; 1978-1980: John Kitsuse, UC Santa Cruz

EDITORS, *Pacific Sociological Review*: 1970-72: John MacGregor, Oregon; 1973-79: Aubrey Wendling, San Diego State

Issues,  
Discussion  
& Decisions  
in the 1970s:  
1970 – 1973

In the early 1970s, several issues surfaced that were related to the increasing political awareness and activism of some of the members of the association and to events occurring in the larger society surrounding the Civil Rights Movement, the Equal Rights Amendment, the feminist movement, and affirmative action programs. In addition, this was the time when sws (Sociologists for Women in Society) and the ASA Committees on Freedom of Research and Teaching and the Status of Women were established. This larger context pro-

vided the backdrop for the issues that emerged within the PSA. Many of these issues continued to bubble up throughout the 1970s.

In 1970 at the annual business meeting, Arlene Kaplan Daniels moved that the PSA should protest TWA serving non-union grapes, and that major airlines should be urged to use union grapes which were available. The resolution failed. However, the issue stimulated a discussion regarding the question of resolutions brought up at the business meeting and how the Executive Committee should appropriately deal with them, including the possibility of polling the membership on such resolutions.

In 1971, a request was made to the Executive Committee to hold the 1972 annual meeting in a ghetto hotel area of Portland rather in the hotel already booked. This request was from a “radical caucus” at Washington State College. This led to another proposal for a constitutional amendment which the membership passed in 1972: “any resolution which is presented at the business meeting and which in the judgment of the chair significantly affects the vital interests of the members of the association shall be submitted for ratification to the vote of the total membership within 45 days of the passage of such resolution” (Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting, April 8, 1971).

At the business meeting in April of 1972, the following resolution was passed which clearly indicated an increasing concern about the status of women in sociology. “Be it resolved that the Pacific Sociological Association strongly endorses all the resolutions of the ASA urging departments to take vigorous measures to increase the proportional participation of women in the profession of sociology, as graduate students, as faculty at all professional levels, and as members in the regional and national professional community” (Minutes of the Business Meeting, April 14, 1972).

In the Fall of 1972 as a response, in part, to the above resolution, the President Gertrude Selznick established two new ad hoc committees: the Committee on the Status of Minorities in the Profession, with Solomon Kobrin as chair and Arlene Kaplan Daniels and Barbara Laslett as members, and the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching, with Wilson Record as chair. The two chairs were asked to give reports at the 1973 meeting.

The Committee on the Freedom of Research and Teaching was established because there was no PSA committee on ethics, and Selznick wanted to develop a committee that would consider questions of academic freedom and tenure (letter to Elaine Burgess from Arlene Kaplan Daniels, June 21, 1974). The Committee on the Status of Minorities was established in response to a general and growing concern about the status of women and minorities in sociology and specifically to a complaint leveled at Fresno State’s Affirmative Action Program in the Sociology Department.



**Part I**  
**Section B**

Under the leadership of the chairs, the two new ad hoc committees decided to investigate cases of complaint about discrimination, hiring, tenure and promotion, and to publicize as widely as possible the issues and findings of their investigations. At the Executive Committee/Advisory Council meeting in 1973, Wilson Record, chair of the PSA ad hoc Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching, reported on the committee's investigation of a breach in academic freedom at Central Washington State College, and Solomon Kobrin, chair of the ad hoc Committee on the Status of Minorities in the Profession, reported on his committee's investigation of sex discrimination at Fresno State. The committees developed expertise, served as a valuable resource for advice and mentoring, took on cases of complaint dealing with sex discrimination, violations of affirmative action, and freedom of speech brought to them by sociologists in the Pacific region, investigated the complaints as a peer review committee, and publicized the issues and findings of the investigations as widely as possible or negotiated a resolution of the issues through communication and correspondence with the parties involved. The case at Fresno State was the first one that was substantially investigated and the first one where the findings of the committee were published (Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Alleged Hiring Discrimination at Fresno State 1974).

At the same Advisory Council meeting in 1973, Lenore Weitzmann reported on the development of an ASA Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession. She suggested that there was a need for regional associations like the PSA to help support the recommendations and work of the ASA committee. And this is exactly what happened, as these early investigations were often done with the ASA Committee on the Status of Women. The belief was that early linkages and communication between regional committees and the ASA committee would increase effectiveness and prevent the development of an attitude that "matters relating to women and minorities are now under control in the field of sociology" (letter from Elaine Burgess to Regional Committee Contacts on the Status of Women in Sociology, *no date*).

Just prior to the 1973 annual meeting in early May, President Selznick followed up her concerns in a letter to colleagues dated April 17, 1973. She made the case for upgrading the two ad hoc committees she established in the Fall of 1972 to standing committees of the association.

One of the problems brought in up in 1973 by President Gertrude Selznick was that "often departments are not willing to hire women with qualifications equivalent to male colleagues. Instead, they often insist upon hiring only the best woman sociologist." She noted that the problem with this approach was that "by definition, there is only one best woman sociologist in the nation" (Minutes of the Business Meeting, May 4, 1973).

*Many women sociologists – and I include myself among them – are disheartened, to varying degrees, by the progress that has been made in improving the status of women in the profession, and I have been asked to suggest the formation within the PSA of a Committee on the Status of Women. However, I am reluctant to see committees on the status of minorities proliferate, so that we ultimately have a Committee on the Status of Women, a Committee on the Status of Blacks, a Committee on the*

*Status of Chicanos, a Committee on the Status of Native Americans, and so on. I therefore propose only one committee – a Committee on the Status of Minorities in the Profession – with the proviso that this committee be empowered and encouraged to form sub-committees – on women, blacks, Chicanos, native Americans, or what-have-you-once sufficient concern, and willingness to work within in the PSA, develops among members of a minority.*

*I envision the Committee on the Status of Minorities as “mixed,” with the sub-committees largely or wholly composed of members of the minority in question. It seems to me that no general committee on minorities could possibly “represent” all minorities with equal effectiveness. The problem is particularly acute in the case of women, since women are a minority within every cultural and social group, including groups discriminated against on grounds other than sex. Furthermore, no matter how essential the sympathetic support of members of the white male establishment, every minority has – merely by virtue of its being a minority – the inalienable right to speak for itself, in its own unfamiliar voice and accents. My argument has the corollary, however, that no sub-committee should be formed until members of the minority press for it and are prepared to speak and act on their own behalf. Looking back on the history of the relation of white liberals to the black cause, we can now all see how sympathetic, even passionate devotion to minority rights can produce a subtle paternalism by encouraging the formation of complimentary images of the majority as initiating, responsive, and strong, of the minority as dependent, supplicating, and weak.*

*In their suggestion for a Committee on the Status of Women, some members of the PSA intended a committee that would investigate instances of employment discrimination against women. My own inclination is to see discrimination against women – or any group – at the point of entry into the profession as merely another instance of abridgement of academic privilege and freedom. It is for this reason that I propose a separate Committee on Academic Freedom and Privilege (or Rights). This would leave the Committee on the Status of Minorities – as well as its various sub-committees – free to look into the many reasons, other than outright discrimination, for the differential representation of various groups in sociology. The sub-committee on the status of women might monitor the entry into and fate of women in graduate schools, their Ph.D. completion rate, their fields of specialization, their relative competencies, and so on, and propose necessary reforms. Other sub-committees would presumably do much the same for other groups. In short, the role of the various sub-committees would be that of emphasizing, investigating, and reporting on the infrastructure of discrimination, some of which may involve the culture, socialization, and self-defeating hang-ups of the minority itself. This would not, of course, preclude bringing cases of discrimination to the attention of the Committee on Academic Freedom or Privilege or discussing minority employment problems. Conversely, the Committee on Academic Freedom and Privilege should feel free to bring issues that arise out of its deliberations to the attention of the Committee on the Status of Minorities in the Profession.*

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*At least two basic questions come to my mind regarding my proposals. First, why propose these committees at all? The ASA has analogous committees; there is the AAUP; HEW is authorized to penalize discrimination on the basis of sex in many, if not all, academic institutions; discrimination on ethnic and racial grounds has been illegal for some time. Second, what good are committees such as these without funds to support their activities?*

*Answers to these questions seem to me to involve some idea of what the role of the regional association should be; whether the claims of minorities now make it imperative to do something positive about them at every organizational level; whether moral concern and pressure on local levels is not a more appropriate and effective approach to some problems, than trying to bring into operation more remote, impersonal, unwieldy, and legalistic institutions; whether geographically-based committees and sub-committees are an appropriate device to cope with lack of funds.*

*I look forward to hearing your responses to this initial statement of a possible course of action for the PSA, and hope that a rewarding discussion will give pleasure to us all.*

The upshot of the two reports by Wilson and Kobrin, Selznick's letter, and general discussion led to a motion to make the two committees standing committees of the association, with COFRAT dealing with violations of principle specific to faculty cases and supplementing grievance procedures of both the ASA and the AAUP, and the Committee on the Status of Minorities focusing primarily on advocacy to help break traditional patterns of exclusion of blacks, Chicanos, women and other groups that had not experienced equality of treatment or opportunity in sociology. Later in 1974 due to a heavy work load and pending investigations of sex discrimination in hiring and tenure decisions, the Committee on the Status of Minorities was split into the Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession and the Committee on the Status of Minorities in the Profession. These committees, especially the Committee on the Status of Women under the leadership of Arlene Kaplan Daniels, Barbara Laslett, and Rachel Kahn-Hut, became the most active committees of the association. The Committee on the Status of Women soon found itself investigating cases of alleged sex discrimination at UC Berkeley, the University of the Redlands, and Stanford. These investigations were conducted on site and required a great deal of work on the part of the members of the committee. This was a time when women were just beginning to "knock" on the door of academic sociology, and there was resistance. For example, one respondent in a department undergoing investigation by the Committee on the Status of Women reported that her male colleagues would say hello to her in the hallway, but would never ask what she was working on let alone offer assistance. And another respondent told the committee that her male colleagues knew perfectly well how to treat and interact with a promising young male colleague, but they had no idea how to deal with the professional wife of one of their colleagues.

To make sure that the PSA went on record regarding these issues, Arlene Kaplan Daniels offered a resolution at the 1973 business meeting that “whereas affirmative action programs are just beginning and need formal encouragement, be it resolved that the PSA write the executive branch, the congressman and senators and other governmental officials of our regional states and the Office of Civil Rights in HEW, asserting our strongest support of affirmative action programs and requesting stronger enforcement of the law in these matters” (Minutes of the Business Meeting, May 4, 1973). This resolution passed and Secretary-Treasurer Leonard Gordon sent a notification of the resolution in the Fall of 1973. The notification ended with the statement that “the Association’s position, in sum, is to see that equal opportunity in employment in all realms of our social life is achieved. Equity requires it. The law demands it” (Notification to Responsible Government Officials, Fall 1973).

A labor issue also developed at the 1973 meeting in Scottsdale. A student at ASU reported that employees of the Marriott Camelback Resort – where the meeting was being held – were working long hours for minimal pay. The specific issues were that kitchen employees worked up to 80 hours per week with no overtime pay during peak periods, during the summer temperatures reached as high as 125 degrees in the kitchen, and that employees were docked one-half hour in pay for lunch even when they were unable to take it, due to the pressures of work (letter to the Marriott Hotels from Leonard Gordon, secretary-treasurer, January 8, 1974). Leaflets were placed on the seats of the plenary session protesting the working conditions. This led to President-Elect Edwin Lemert and Secretary-Treasurer Leonard Gordon being designated to inquire into the validity of the charges and, if supported, to apply association pressure not to meet at another Marriott hotel until the working conditions were corrected. A letter was sent to the Marriott Hotels on January 8, 1974 regarding the allegations and the concerns of the PSA. The Marriott Hotels responded with a letter denying all of the charges. The letter indicated that they were “left breathless by the allegations” (letter from M. O. Ryan, vice president of Marriott Hotels to Leonard Gordon, February 6, 1974). The archive does not contain an additional account of this issue.

Other issues in the early 1970s were not so political. At the business meeting in 1970, two resolutions were passed. The first was in support of a resolution passed by the Eastern Sociological Association to support the effort at the ASA to establish a committee that would study the presentation of sociology and other curricula matters at the elementary, junior and senior high school levels. The second resolution urged the ASA to explore the feasibility of developing a visiting scientist program for secondary schools supported by NSF that would provide sociologists with an opportunity of serving as consultants to social studies teachers.

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In 1970, Sage Publications started publishing the *Pacific Sociological Review* as a quarterly publication. The move to a commercial publisher freed the association, the editor, and other officials from the arduous tasks of supervising the subscriptions, promotion, copyediting and mailing of the journal. However, this move, along with increased costs of subsidizing student memberships and materials for the PSA office, was instrumental in developing a three-year operating deficit for the association – \$4,700 in 1971 and \$3,500 in 1972. Among other things, the deficit delayed consideration of creating an honorarium of \$50 for the PSR editor. To deal with the deficit, another revision of the constitution passed in 1972. Although dues had just been increased in 1971, this revision increased dues starting in 1973 to \$10 for faculty, \$12 for a husband-wife, and \$5 for students. In addition, registration fees for the annual meeting were increased from \$2 to \$6, which was still half the ASA rate of \$12. Consequently, the deficit spending was eliminated by 1974 because of the increased dues, larger membership, more income from registration fees, and a \$600 NSF grant to help defray annual meeting expenses. Along with this revision to the constitution, another revision passed in 1972 that recombined the offices of the secretary and treasurer.

In 1973 an ad hoc committee was established to negotiate a three-year extension of the publications contract with Sage, which was scheduled to end in December. Issues that needed negotiation were the PSA compensation for book company ads in the PSR, an increase in the number of pages published annually due to a long lead time (over a year) for publication of accepted articles, reprint rights, the percentage rebate to the association, an evaluation of the name of the journal, and specification of the association's general copyrights. In 1972, the journal received 180 manuscripts of which 27 were accepted, 7 with revisions and 45 rejected with an encouragement to revise and resubmit. The number of associate editors was expanded from 12 to 20. Aubrey Wendling from San Diego State was appointed as editor starting in 1973.

Issues,  
Discussion  
& Decisions  
in the 1970s:  
1974 – 1976

The good news in 1974 was that the PSA for the first time since 1971 was operating on a surplus rather than a deficit. Another piece of good news was the robust submissions to the PSR. In 1973, 213 manuscripts were submitted, with 31 (14%) accepted. At the meeting of the Executive Committee/Advisory Council in 1974, Editor Aubrey Wendling reported a backlog of accepted articles of over a year and a half. This backlog continued to be brought up at the next several years of Executive Committee/Advisory Council meetings. Perhaps due to this backlog, a decision was made in 1974 to end the guarantee to the first place student award winner that his or her paper would be published in the journal.

The workload of the Committees on the Status of Women and Minorities and the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching increased rapidly during 1974-76. For example, in December of 1973, the Committee on the Status of Women was asked to investigate hiring practices in the Sociology Depart-

ment at UC Berkeley, in 1975 a case of denial of tenure because of feminist activities at the University of the Redlands, and in 1976 a denial of tenure at Stanford. COFRAT was wrapping up the case at Fresno State and engaged in an investigation of two others, one at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo and the other at CSU Northridge. Each of these investigations required a lot of work and time of committee members. Site visits and interviews were done with administrators, faculty and students. Reports were drafted and recommendations made. At times the committee members had to maneuver through resistance and hostility to the investigations, constantly making the argument for the legitimacy of the committee's inquiry. Each case ended with a different resolution. For example, the University of the Redlands was censured by the PSA. A letter was sent to the chair detailing difficulties that women experienced in the department at Stanford, while the report on Berkeley suggested recommendations regarding its policy toward affirmative action. Some reports were published in the PSR (Committee on the Status of Women 1976).

With the increasing workload of the Committee on the Status of Women and Minorities, the Executive Committee/Advisory Council decided in 1974 to establish separate committees, one on the status of women in the profession and the other on the status of minorities in the profession. In addition, a request was made to have the PSA fund some of the work of these committees. At the business meeting in 1974, it was agreed that there was a need for support, and thus by mail ballot in the summer of 1974, the membership approved funding of up to \$500 for committee purposes following a year in which there was a PSA budget surplus. However, a specific policy for the distribution of the funds was not established until 1975. The policy stipulated that committee chairs had to make a written request to the president that was specific and detailed. If worthy, the request would be sent to the secretary-treasurer to determine whether the request fell within the limits of the rules governing use of association funds. If it did, then the approval was communicated to the president and the chair of the committee. The chair would then submit a claim for reimbursement along with documentation and receipts. But this issue continued to be brought up without resolution. For example, in 1976 there was another request to fund these committees. Because the association was running budget deficits, there was concern that "members of the three committees find themselves forced to subsidize their own work, a practice which results in investigating committees being monopolized by the wealthier members of the association and the wealthier departments" (Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting, March 25, 1976).

To increase funds, the 1974 Executive Committee/Advisory Council passed a motion to allow the sales of PSA membership lists for legitimate academic pursuits and for a modest fee to cover the cost of preparing the lists and mailing them to interested faculty and research organizations. That same year at the business meeting a resolution was passed to drop from PSA membership any-

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one who was writing for a professional “term paper” company or using materials from such a company in their publications.

The 1975 Executive Committee/Advisory Council dealt with several issues. Another deficit occurred at the end of 1974 due to the necessity of a first-class mailing of the fall ballot, as a result of the elections-slate being late. Since attendance at the 1975 meeting in Victoria was over 100 fewer than in San Jose in 1974, the deficit was expected to continue. To address this recurring financial issue, a new membership drive was planned. In addition, only about one quarter of those who were listed as program participants at the meeting in Vancouver became PSA members. To increase revenues in the future, all session organizers would be required to become PSA members.

The Executive Committee/Advisory Council also dealt with a serious challenge to future sociological research as the result of the Bauman Bill being considered in the US Senate. Essentially the bill would hold up all NSF grants for 30 days to allow congressional action to take place to kill funding on the basis of a few objections independent of the scientific merits of the proposed projects. The Executive Committee/Advisory Council moved to disseminate to all sociology departments in the PSA region basic information on the Bauman Bill, and empowered the president to act on behalf of the association to oppose the bill. President Costner did so and sent a telegram to Senator Ted Kennedy’s subcommittee expressing the association’s deep concern about the potential harm to scientific research by the Bauman Bill.

A request from Eugene Hass from the University of Colorado to have Colorado join the PSA region was discussed both in the business meeting and by the Executive Committee/Advisory Board. Under the constitution at the time, if the state a sociologist was from was not a member of the PSA region, that sociologist would be ineligible to run for office in the PSA or to chair and organize a session at the annual meeting. The issue was submitted to the membership and approved by ballot in the fall 1975. Starting in 1976, Colorado, even though not a state in the Pacific region in the strictest sense, was admitted to the PSA region. New Mexico had been a member for a long time, and the argument was that it was no further away from the Pacific region than Colorado.

With only six concurrent sessions per meeting hour coupled with an accommodation to sessions sponsored by sws (Sociologists for Women in Society), over a dozen more sessions could have been included in the program in 1975 in Victoria had their been room. To address this issue, the Executive Committee/Advisory Council recommended that there be at least eight concurrent sessions in future programs.

The Executive Committee/Advisory Council also approved awarding recognition of student papers by both AKD (Alpha Kappa Delta) and the PSA, possibly establishing a joint award. President Costner and Herman Loether from the AKD were asked to explore possible coordination. There are no records in the archives that indicate this occurred.

The last issue that surfaced in 1975 concerned the fact that for some reason the annual presidential addresses stopped being published in the PSR beginning in 1972. To deal with this issue the Executive Committee/Advisory Council voted to publish the annual presidential address in the PSR in a form mutually agreeable to the president and the PSR editor. Because of this interruption, there is no historical record of the presidential addresses given by Herbert Blumer in 1972, Gertrude Selznick in 1973, Edwin Lemert in 1974 and Richard Hill in 1975.

The annual meeting in 1976 brought more issues to the association, some old and some new. An old issue was the continuation of deficit spending. Membership had fallen steadily since it peaked in 1972 at 926. By 1975 it had fallen to 784, a loss of 142 members (15.3%). The effort to increase membership started in 1975 paid off only marginally. The gain from 1975 to 1976 was only 38 members. The membership drop mirrored what was happening nationally with the discipline. The number of sociology BA degrees granted nationally peaked in 1973 at 35,996 and then began a steady decline. By 1985 only 12,165 were awarded (American Sociological Association 2002). Along with a drop in members, inflation since the last dues increase in 1974, continued at a fairly high rate. The backlog of articles accepted for publication in PSR was increasing, and the expansion of the scope of the association's involvement in matters of professional equality and freedom continued. The membership was once again asked to approve a dues increase on the fall 1976 ballot that would become effective in 1977. It was proposed that regular dues be increased from \$10 to \$15, joint membership to \$17, and student membership from \$5 to \$7. In addition, following up on the move in 1975 to require all session chairs to become members of the PSA, the Executive Committee/Advisory Council proposed in 1976 that all participants who were full-time faculty in the PSA region and who were listed in the annual program as participants must also be required to become members of the association.

The Sage contract for publication of the PSR was in full swing, but an ad hoc PSR Negotiating Committee was empowered to negotiate a new contract on favorable terms to the association either with Sage or another company. The committee ended up recommending renewal of the current Sage contract.

The resolution of the case against the University of Redlands for sex discrimination and abridgement of academic freedom was finalized by the Committee on the Status of Women and discussed by the Executive Committee/Advisory Council at the 1976 meeting. The investigation of this case started in 1975.



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The committee recommended that the PSA pass a resolution to censure the University of Redlands for limiting the academic freedom of a female faculty member, whom the committee found was dismissed primarily because of her feminist activities. The committee's resolution also recommended that universities like Redlands should clarify and publicize their criteria for evaluation of faculty, that student and other evaluations of faculty be available to the faculty for use in self-improvement, that the review process should be open to full faculty input, so that faculty know when and how they will be evaluated, and that the University of Redlands must take responsibility for its own judgments and be willing to give reasons for them. In addition, the University of Redlands should accept and comply with the recommendations in the report of the PSA Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession. The resolution also empowered the president of the PSA to communicate the organization's action to the president of the University of Redlands and its board of trustees. The committee's resolution was approved by the Executive Committee/Advisory Council and sent to the membership for decision by mail ballot. The resolution was approved by the voting membership. Another case that came up in 1976 involved boycotting Simon-Fraser University for firing eight faculty members for apparently political reasons. However, due to lack of information on this case and a concern about getting the PSA involved in an old and possibly dead issue, the Executive Committee/Advisory Council decided only to seek more information.

However these cases and others created the necessity for the formation of an ad hoc Committee on Activities of the PSA in Relation to Member Complaints about Unfair Discrimination or Other Violations of Rights. Because the PSA could not count on other organizations such as the ASA and other regional societies to help in the investigation of abuses, the Executive Committee/Advisory Council recommended that the standing committees on Women, Minorities and Freedom of Research and Teaching should continue to use the penalty of censure. "It was the understanding of those present that the association should be willing to come to the aid of any sociologist in the PSA region, not just PSA members" (Minutes of the Business Meeting, March 25, 1976). Other recommendations were that the PSA should seek linkages with similar committees in other regional associations, that the investigating committee of the PSA have a least one member near the institution being investigated, that one member be a student who could provide access to student views, and that the chair of the investigation committee be chosen from the standing committees. When abuses were found, the investigating committee should provide a full report to the Executive Committee, and an abbreviated report should be sent to all PSA members and published in the *PSR* and other relevant publications, such as *Footnotes* and the *Chronicle of Higher Education*. In addition, the investigative committee should include a full report of its procedures, and these reports should be filed with the secretary-treasurer and be made available to members of the investigative committees who need them.

By the end of 1976 and the start of 1977, the association was no longer in deficit spending. Increases approved by the membership in dues and registration fees and a very successful meeting in San Diego in 1976 were responsible. Other good news was that the PSR had expanded by 25 percent and most of the backlog of accepted articles had been published. A total of 168 articles were submitted in 1976, with an acceptance rate of 8.3 percent.

The final issue that came up in 1976 was a new issue, which would resurface in the future – the problem of putting the annual program together on time. Numerous session chairs were late in mailing information to the program chair. This delayed the spring mailing, which contained the preliminary program and also delayed hotel reservations. The Executive Committee passed a motion insisting that organizers send their session information to future program chairs closer to the deadline.

Once again an issue that surfaced in the 1930s re-emerged in 1977 – the need for liaison between the ASA and the PSA and other regional associations, specifically the need for a liaison between certain committees of the ASA and the PSA, such as the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching. Efforts at doing this had been made in the past. The ASA was scheduled to hold a meeting on this topic in Chicago, and so the Executive Committee/Advisory Council decided to send two members to the meeting, the President-Elect Joe Gusfield and the Secretary-Treasurer John Pock. President Gusfield reported in 1968 that in Chicago discussions took place over the issue of how much and what kind of liaison should occur between the regional associations and ASA. As an example, he mentioned the overlap in the functioning of the ASA and PSA Committees on Freedom of Research and Teaching. Another past issue that resurfaced was the need for a name change for the PSR journal. It was moved that the Publications Committee consider a name change and report to the Executive Committee at the 1978 annual meeting.

Issues, Discussion  
& Decisions in  
the 1970s:  
1977 – 1979

In the Fall of 1977, another constitutional amendment was approved by the membership by mail ballot. This one dealt with the issue of the tenure of the members of three increasingly active and important committees: Women, Minorities, and Freedom of Research and Teaching. Every year the president would appoint members to these and other standing committees with the term of membership being one year. To provide more continuity on these committees, the constitutional amendment provided for two-year appointment terms with possible reappointment by the president.

Also in 1977, Hubert Blalock from the University of Washington, who was at the time an active participant in the ASA's Project on Teaching, made a case for establishing a PSA Committee on Teaching. He proposed that the President-Elect Joe Gusfield appoint an ad hoc committee on undergraduate teaching of sociology that would parallel a similar committee, which had been formed at

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the ASA. Gusfield indicated that he would raise this item with members of the ASA and other regional associations at the meeting he and the secretary-treasurer would be attending in Chicago. However it took until 1979 before an ad hoc Education Committee with John Pock as chair was established.

The last important issue that the Executive Committee/Advisory Council took up in 1977 was a proposal from Rachel Kahn-Hut, chair of the Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession. This proposal dealt with policies regarding faculty members' knowledge of the contents of their personnel files. The policies proposed were that copies of letters of recommendation should be given to the person being recommended for a faculty position; that when a department seeks references about a faculty member on its own, the names of those from whom information is requested should be given to the candidate; that chairs should inform candidates when there is negative information in their files so they might have the opportunity to respond; and that PSA members should be reminded that they have an ethical responsibility to complete letters which they have committed themselves to. After discussion, the Executive Committee voted to rework the policies, and once they were agreed upon to send them to sociology departments in the PSA region, publish them in *ASA Footnotes* and place them in the form of a resolution to members for approval. The membership voted to approve the policies by mail ballot in the Fall of 1977.

At the beginning of 1978 in a letter to Council members, outgoing President Joe Gusfield expressed his view on the state of the association by stating that although there were continuing issues and problems to be addressed, the PSA was and will "remain a small and unimposing organization. That seems to me our great virtue. I still feel that the most important two things we do are holding a meeting and running a journal. Those are the two things we can do on the West Coast in sociology that no other organization does. Consequently, I feel it useful to preserve that smallness and informality that marks out meetings" (letter from Joe Gusfield to the Executive Council-Advisory Board, Fall 1977). Perhaps Gusfield was expressing these views because the association became smaller in 1977. A drop of 100 members from 1976 had occurred, only nine of which were students. One explanation was that the 1977 annual meeting was held in Sacramento at the Senator Hotel, where inept hotel management caused some attendees to refuse to pay their membership dues or registration fees. However, even with the drop in membership, the association ran a budget surplus in 1977. Royalties from Sage Publications for the *PSR* were \$2,000. However, during a discussion of renegotiating the contract, it was pointed out that the PSA would be in a better position if it accepted a percentage of gross receipts rather than a guaranteed royalty. In 1976, for example, that would have provided nearly \$500 more in royalty payments.

In 1978, the Executive Committee/Advisory Council charged the Elections Committee with preparing a report for the 1979 meeting that would recommend how to deal with two issues. There was no procedure in the constitution for breaking tie votes for officers, and there was a contradiction when the outgoing president served as the chair of the Elections Committee when that committee was supposed to exist independently of the previous officers.

A concern was also raised that less than half of the membership voted in the annual election held in the Fall of 1977. However, this matter was dropped, after the secretary-treasurer reported that this was a normal voting pattern. Due to a lack of communication between chairs of the current and past Publications Committees, the “ten year old” issue of changing the name of the PSR came up once again in 1978 with no resolution. Editor Aubrey Wendling, whose term would end in 1979, reported that 159 manuscripts were sent to the PSR in 1977, with 11 accepted and 17 rejected with encouragement to resubmit. The others were in the review process. He also reported that he had finally eliminated the backlog of accepted articles he had inherited.

The chair of the Committee on the Status of Women, Rachel Kahn-Hut, expressed concern that there wasn't enough publicity about the committee, which was a valuable resource to members, and that perhaps including a description of the work of the committee in the Fall mailing to members would be useful. After some discussion, the Executive Committee/Advisory Council agreed to offer all committees the opportunity to place information (reports, statements of purpose, etc.) in the regular Fall mailing to members.

The recurring problem of participants and session chairs not getting papers to the program chair by the deadline was brought up again in 1978. There was some discussion of setting July as the deadline for program areas rather than September. It was thought that the early deadline might solve the increasing problem of meeting the deadline for the Spring membership mailing, which contained the preliminary program. Another issue that had been brought up over the years also resurfaced in 1978 – the need for continuity between the outgoing chair of the Local Arrangements Committee and the incoming chair. David Musick and Aubrey Wendling volunteered to write a pamphlet that would outline the “dos and don'ts” of local arrangements and hotel contracts.

One of the more serious issues discussed in 1978 was where to hold the 1979 annual meeting. Las Vegas had been selected as the meeting site in 1977. However, Nevada was a state that had not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). The issue of meeting in non-ERA states was a serious one, since over 120 scholarly and religious organizations had already passed resolutions against meeting in non-ERA states. The PSA needed to decide where it stood on this issue as well. Rachel Khan-Hut introduced a resolution that stated “therefore be it resolved that until the ERA passes, all future conventions, meetings, and

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conferences of the Pacific Sociological Association will be held only in those states that have ratified the Equal Rights Amendment” (Minutes of the Executive Committee/Advisory Council, April 13, 1978). In the discussion of this resolution, questions were raised about whether the association would be violating its constitution and its status as a tax-exempt organization, if it took a stand on this political issue. Others claimed that not taking a stand was the existential equivalent of making a political decision anyway. A faculty member from UNLV made the point that the meeting should be held in Las Vegas as originally planned, as feminists could use it as an opportunity to educate people regarding women’s rights. There was also a concern that PSA members might boycott the meeting, and that the association would be sued if it did not fulfill its hotel contract with the MGM Hotel. After much discussion, including a vote in favor of moving the meeting to Anaheim, which was then withdrawn, the Executive Committee/Advisory Council adopted the resolution. However, as with most controversial items, it was decided to send it to the general membership for approval.

After much discussion and reconsideration of previous votes to resolve the immediate issue, the Executive Committee/Advisory Council decided to meet in Las Vegas the next year, if the association was unable to get release from its contract with the MGM Hotel. However, at the business meeting, a unanimous vote of those present passed a motion made by Barbara Laslett “that should the solution to the controversy over the site of the 1979 meeting of the Pacific Sociological Association result in those meetings taking place in Las Vegas, Nevada, or any other state that has not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment, the entire membership of the organization is encouraged to refuse to participate in those meetings by 1) abstaining from organizing or presiding over sessions; 2) abstaining from submitting papers; 3) abstaining from acting as discussant, commentator, or panel member at any sessions, and 4) abstaining from attendance at those meetings. By passing this motion the PSA affirms in the most concrete form available to it, support for equality of women under the United States constitution” (Minutes of the Business Meeting, April 13, 1978).

Because the membership approved the resolution by Rachel Kahn-Hut (see above) by mail ballot and because there was a successful negotiation with the MGM Hotel, the 1979 annual meeting did not take place in Las Vegas. The meeting was moved to Anaheim, the alternative site considered in 1978. However, that did not resolve all of the problems. A new problem occurred at the Sheraton Anaheim over the number of sleeping rooms sold prior to the beginning of the conference. Because the PSA had not met its room block, the Sheraton wanted to levy charges that could range from a low of \$1,000 to a high of \$3,000 for meeting room rental. The initial booking stated that PSA would use 325 rooms, a very high number for PSA conferences. The booking contract had an escape clause, which allowed the Sheraton to rent rooms to other groups or individuals at a higher rate than the PSA rate if the association did not use

all of the rooms it originally blocked. The Executive Committee/Advisory Council decided that the PSA was under no legal obligation to sell 325 rooms and that in the future no officer of the PSA should sign any contract agreeing to additional function-space and set-up charges.

This problem led to a discussion of the need to institutionalize hotel negotiation procedures. Should the secretary-treasurer, the chair of the Local Arrangements Committee or the president be in charge of hotel negotiations? Who should sign the contract? The Executive Committee/Advisory Council decided that the first signer of the hotel contact should be the vice president from the division in which the hotel was located, with the secretary-treasurer as the final signer with the approval of the president. This policy was defined as a regulation and therefore inappropriate to place in the constitution. The policy was implemented during negotiations for the meeting site in 1981.

Several issues were discussed in 1979 that pertained to the Committee on the Status of Minorities in the Profession. That committee had not been as active as the Committee on the Status of Women over the previous three years. The Committee on the Status of Women had developed a study of the social patterns promoting productive careers for women in sociology, initiated an ethnographic study of the careers of women sociologists, and publicized its ability to undertake investigations of sex discrimination. One of the reasons for this was that members of the Committee on the Status of Women were appointed by the committee and not by the president. This assured consensus among the members and facilitated the work of the committee. This was not the case with the Committee on the Status of Minorities. Thus it was suggested that the same procedure be used for appointments to that committee. To ensure communication, it was also suggested that the chairs of the two committees should become *ex officio* members of each other's committee.

Rodolfo Alvarez, the chair of the Committee on the Status of Minorities, raised the question of funding the work of his committee. Once again a discussion took place that traced the history of the need for funding and the lack of resources to do so. A proposal was developed to have the members of both committees hold a joint meeting during the year to develop a plan for a survey of both faculty and graduate students within the PSA region to determine to what extent women and minority members were experiencing equal opportunity and treatment. As part of this proposal, it was suggested that during 1979-1980 the members of these two committees should be from the same general region to facilitate the ease and expense of travel. The results of the survey were published in 1981 (Axelrod and Nigg).

The chair of the Publications Committee in 1979 reported that the committee had not been active over the last two years. In fact, the committee was short three members. The old issue of renaming the PSR journal surfaced again. Thus

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once again the charge to the Publications Committee was to quickly consider proposing a new name for the PSR.

The representative-at-large reported that he had also not been active, since he was not certain what his task was. To deal with the problem of inactivity and coordination of PSA committees and activities, the suggestion was made that the president advise the various committees of their mandate and focus so that they might be stimulated to engage in their work. The Executive Committee/Advisory Council also agreed to extend, once again, the two-year contract with Sage for publication of the PSR through December of 1981.

Given increasing inflation, another issue that came up was the need for salary increases for the secretary-treasurer's assistant and the PSR assistant. After much discussion regarding how to pay for the increases, the Executive Committee/Advisory Council decided to recommend frugal negotiations for a one-year increase up to twice the current salary, but that the negotiations would not be final without consulting both the president and the secretary-treasurer. To help pay for the increase in salaries, the Publications Committee was asked to consider a PSR submission fee for nonmembers of the PSA.

The issue of appointing members to PSA committees who are not from large universities was once again brought up in 1979. It was suggested that President Leonard Gordon consider members from inland states and Canada, as well members from smaller and middle-level schools so as not to perpetuate "old boy" representation on PSA committees. One of the amendments proposed to the constitution (see below) would address this issue by providing for open nominations from PSA members.

Another important issue that was discussed in the Executive Committee/Advisory Council meeting in 1979 was the role of the PSA in supporting teaching. This initiative was stimulated by the teaching project of the ASA. The ASA wanted regional associations to provide visibility to teachers of sociology and to undergraduate teaching issues. The ASA expected a commitment from the Executive Committee/Advisory Council for a workshop on teaching undergraduate sociology and an office that would coordinate and develop information about teaching among sociologists in the Pacific region. It was suggested at the next annual meeting in 1980 that workshops, sessions, task groups, and a plenary be devoted to teaching, and that an announcement of such a plan be included in the fall mailing to members. Five sessions on teaching were organized at the 1980 conference: "Organizing Your Own Workshop on Improving the Teaching of Sociology;" "Teaching Clinical Sociology;" "Teaching Sociology to Undergraduates: Strategies for Instruction and Their Application;" "Teaching the Art of Teaching Sociology: A Discussion of UCLA's TA Training Program;" and "The Teaching of Sociology: Ideology in the Classroom." It was also suggested that the incoming President organize an ad hoc committee on education. John

Pock from Reed College was appointed as the chair with the idea of utilizing PSA members who had been and were involved in the ASA Project on Teaching Sociology. With this as a beginning, the expectation was that in the future a Committee on Teaching might be established.

Pock also volunteered to start a newsletter on teaching, which would help to determine interest in teaching and disseminate information about materials on teaching available through the ASA. However, there is no record in the archive that the newsletter was ever published.

The final business in 1979 was recommending several revisions to the constitution. The Constitutional Revision Committee, chaired by Virginia Olesen, had been at work for over a year on this project. Olesen indicated that much of the business of the association was handled by custom, and that it would not be wise to move toward over specification in the constitution. Some of the key changes recommended were that the constitution and bylaws be combined into one document; that all sexist language be removed; that a president-elect be added to the offices of the association to provide continuity and rehearsal for the office of the president; that the secretary-treasurer authorize all expenses and be bonded; that the secretary-treasurer serve on the Advisory Council for one year after his or her term; that the editor of the PSA journal be appointed by the president with the Executive Committee's approval and that the editor be eligible for reappointment for a maximum of two terms; that the Executive Committee, composed of the President, the three vice presidents, and the secretary-treasurer, be renamed the Executive Council which would advise the president year-round, while the Advisory Council would offer advice only during the combined meeting of the Executive and Advisory Councils that took place at the annual conference; that the joint membership category be eliminated; that students and others earning less than \$10,000 annually be eligible to pay the lower dues of \$7; that a Site Selection Committee be established which would consist of the secretary-treasurer and the vice president of the division in which the prospective annual meeting was to be held; that there be open nominations for committee membership by including recommendations from PSA members; and that participants in the annual conference who are from the Pacific region be required to become members of the PSA and pay the registration fee and that non-Pacific region sociologists be required to only pay the registration fee for the annual meeting. The upshot of these recommended changes was, as incoming President Leonard Gordon stated, "to further democratize the association and to provide for continuity across various offices of the PSA" (Minutes of the Business Meeting, April 5, 1979).

As a result of the committee's work, perhaps the most significant change that occurred in the constitution was eliminating its sexist language. Even though by the end of the 1970s, there were increasing numbers of women involved in the PSA and the 1973 president was a woman, the reference to the PSA president



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and other officers as “he” continued in the official constitution of the association. Herbert Costner, president in 1976, thought that his biggest mistake as president was not appointing a committee to clear the constitution of its sexist language. Thus the ASA cleaned up its constitutional language a few years earlier than the PSA (Costner 2004).

Two important items were also announced at the annual meeting in 1979: the appointment of David Gold as incoming editor of the *PSR* and a substantial increase of 88 members from the previous year.

**Part I  
Section C**

The Later Years  
1980 – 2004

The 1980s:  
A Period of  
Decline in  
Membership  
& Registration

Membership &  
Annual Meetings  
in the 1980s

During most of the annual meetings in the 1980s, sessions numbered in the 60s. These figures compare almost exactly with the number of sessions at the annual meetings in the last half of the 1970s. However, with the exception of 1988 when there were 80 sessions, mostly due to the efforts of Program Chair Carol Jenkins, there was a gradual decline in the number of sessions at the annual meetings from 75 in 1980 to 62 in 1989. This trend continued into the early 1990s, and by 1992 the number had dropped to only 50, the same number of sessions organized for the annual meeting twenty years previously in 1972.

There was also a significant decline in both membership and registration at the annual meetings. In 1980 there were 941 members, by 1989 only 582, a 38 percent decline. In 1980 over 500 registered for the annual meeting, in 1989 just over 300. In 1980 registration fees generated \$5,112 of income. Nine years later in 1989 that figure had only increased to \$6,484, even with a significant increase in pre- and onsite-registration fees enacted in 1987.

TABLE  
Membership in  
the 1980s.

YEAR	FACULTY	STUDENTS
1980	705	236
1981	616	190
1982	595	263
1983	459	174
1984	489	179
1985	433	158
1986	441	128
1987	452	153
1988	461	185
1989	380	202

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YEAR	FACULTY AND STUDENTS
1980	553
1981	466
1982	509
1983	407
1984	396
1985	359
1986	362
1987	398
1988	378
1989	304

TABLE  
Registration at  
Annual Meetings  
in the 1980s

Despite the drop in membership and registrations, the association's net worth increased over the decade from \$10,553.03 in December of 1979 to \$19,272.90 in December of 1989. This was the result of increased membership dues and registration fees and a significantly inflated balance in 1989, due to accounting procedures with JAI Press with respect to the time of payment of \$10 for each member who received *Sociological Perspectives*. The PSA owed JAI over \$4,000 for membership journals for the year 1989.

Meetings were still scheduled over a three-day period, beginning on Wednesday and ending on Friday around noon or beginning on Thursday and ending on Saturday around noon, although the meeting in 1989 started on Friday and ended on Sunday at noon. In the 1980s, the tradition was established to have an identifiable theme for every annual conference. Prior to the 1980s, some past programs had themes while others did not.

YEAR	ANNUAL MEETING THEME
1980	Basic and Applied Sociological Research: The Interlocking Linkage
1981	The Sociological Calling and the Interest Group Struggles of the '80s
1982	Social Change and the Sociology of the Future
1983	Hard Times: Problems and Proposals
1984	The Quest for Understanding: Sociology in Context
1985	Sociology Concerned with and Constrained by the Real World
1986	The Future of Sociology
1987	What in Sociology Should Survive?
1988	A Festival of Sociology
1989	What Do We Know?

TABLE  
Meeting Themes  
if the 1980s

## Part I Section C

Given the decline in membership, attendance at the annual meetings, and generally the “hard times” for sociology nationally, Jonathan Turner’s Presidential Address in Reno in 1989 on the “Disintegration of American Sociology” was perhaps a fitting end to the decade.

- Organizational Structure & Officers in the 1980s
- By 1989, the PSA organizational structure consisted of a Council, composed of the president, past president, president-elect, vice president, past vice president, vice president-elect, secretary-treasurer, and six elected council members, two from each region. The Council met twice during each annual meeting, with the current Council meeting first and the incoming Council meeting second. In addition there were two committees to which members were elected – Nominations, the old Elections Committee, and Publications. Members were still appointed by the president to the standing committees – Audit, Awards, Contract Monitoring, Freedom of Research and Teaching, Membership, New Fields of Employment, Status of Ethnic and Racial Minorities, Status of Women in Sociology, Teaching, Civil Rights, Homosexuals, Program and Local Arrangements.
- Officers & Editors in the 1980s
- PRESIDENTS: 1979-80: Leonard Gordon, ASU; 1980-81: John Lofland, UC Davis; 1981-82: Lois B. DeFeur, Washington State; 1982-83: Don C. Gibbons, Portland State; 1983-84: LaMar T. Empey, USC; 1984-85: William R. Catton, Jr., Washington State; 1985-86: Edgar Borgatta, Washington; 1986-87: Bernard Farber, ASU; 1987-88: Stanley Lieberman, UC Berkeley; 1988-89: Jonathan Turner, UC Riverside
- † *This position was created by a 1979 revision to the constitution.*
- PRESIDENTS-ELECT†: 1980-81: Lois B. DeFleur, Washington State; 1981-82: Don C. Gibbons, Portland State; 1982-83: LaMar T. Empey, USC; 1983-84: William R. Catton, Jr., Washington State; 1984-85: Edgar R. Borgatta, Washington; 1985-86; 1986-87: Stanley Lieberman, UC Berkeley; 1987-88: Jonathan Turner, UC Riverside; 1988-89: Lyn Lofland, UC Davis
- ‡ *These positions were created by a 1982 revision to the constitution.*
- PAST PRESIDENTS‡: 1983-84: Don C. Gibbons, Portland State; 1984-85: LaMar T. Empey, USC; 1985-86: William R. Catton, Jr., Washington State; 1986-87: Edgar F. Borgatta, Washington; 1987-88: Bernard Farber, ASU; 1988-89: Stanley Lieberman, UC Berkeley
- VICE PRESIDENTS: 1979-80: Barbara Laslett, USC; Benton Johnson, Oregon; John Meyer, Stanford; 1980-81: Elizabeth Cohen, Stanford; Jonathan Turner, UC Riverside; Leonard D. Cain, Jr., Portland State; 1981-82: Lyn Lofland, UC Davis; Daniel Glaser, USC; Gwynn Nettler, University of Alberta; 1982-83: Barbara Rosenblum, Vermont College; Carol A. B. Warren, USC; Riley Dunlap, Washington State; 1983-84: Linda B. Bourque, UCLA; 1984-85: Stanley Lieberman, UC Berkeley; 1985-86: Francesca Cancian, UC Irvine; 1986-87: Jane R. Mercer, UC Riverside; 1987-88: Jane Prather, CSU Northridge; 1988-89: Karen Cook, Washington

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VICE PRESIDENTS-ELECT‡: 1983-84: Stanley Lieberman, UC Berkeley; 1984-85: Francesca Cancian, UC Irvine; 1985-86: Jane R. Mercer, UC Riverside; 1986-87: Jane Prather, CSU Northridge; 1987-88: Karen Cook, Washington; 1988-89: Robert O'Brien, Oregon

ADVISORY COUNCIL: 1979-80: Robert Dubin, UC Irvine; Pepper Schwartz, Washington; Phillip Hammond, UC Santa Barbara; Sanford Dornbusch, Stanford; Aubrey Wendling §, San Diego State; Jane Mercer, UC Riverside; 1980-81: Leonard Gordon, ASU; Pepper Schwartz, Washington; Phillip Hammond, UC Santa Barbara; Sanford Dornbusch, Stanford; Rodolfo Alvarez, UCLA; William R. Catton, Jr., Washington State; 1981-82: Carol A. B. Warren, USC; Jacqueline Wiseman, UC San Diego; Sanford Dornbusch, Stanford; Rodolfo Alvarez, UCLA; William R. Catton, Jr., Washington State; 1982-83: Lois B. DeFleur, Washington State; Linda Bourque, USC; Jacqueline Wiseman, UC San Diego; Julius Roth, UC Davis; Rodolfo Alvarez, UCLA; William R. Catton, Jr., Washington State; 1983-84: Edward Gross, Washington; Gary G. Hamilton, UC Davis; Marilyn Ihinger-Tallman, Washington State; Julius Roth, UC Davis; Carol A. B. Warren, USC; Jacqueline Wiseman, UC San Diego; 1984-85: Edward Gross, Washington; Gary Hamilton, UC Davis; Marilyn Ihinger-Tallman, Washington State; Julius Roth, UC Davis; Phillip Bonacich, UCLA; Jonathan Turner, UC Riverside; 1985-86: Phillip Bonacich, UCLA; Edward Gross, Washington; Gary Hamilton, UC Davis; John Kinch, San Francisco State; Marilyn Ihinger-Tallman, Washington State; Jonathan Turner, UC Riverside; 1986-87: Milton Bloombaum, University of Hawaii at Manoa; Phillip Bonacich, UCLA; Riley Dunlap, Washington State; Pepper Schwartz, Washington; Jonathan Turner, UC Riverside; 1987-88: Rodolfo Alvarez, UCLA; Milton Bloombaum, University of Hawaii at Manoa; Riley Dunlap, Washington State; David Gold, UC Santa Barbara; John Kinch, San Francisco State; Pepper Schwartz, Washington; Mary Laner, ASU; 1988-89: Rodolfo Alvarez, UCLA; David Gold, UC Santa Barbara; Pepper Schwartz, Washington; Riley Dunlap, Washington State; Sanford Dornbusch, Stanford; Milton Bloombaum, University of Hawaii at Manoa

SECRETARY-TREASURERS: 1979-81: Mary R. Laner, ASU; 1981-84: Fred Lindstrom, ASU; 1984-87: Mary R. Laner†, ASU; 1987-90: Fred Preston, UNLV

REPRESENTATIVES-AT-LARGE: 1979-1982: John Kitsuse, UC Santa Cruz; 1983-84: Rachel Kahn-Hut‡, San Francisco State

EDITORS: *Pacific Sociological Review*: 1980-85: David Gold, UC Santa Barbara; 1986-88: Bernard Barber, ASU; *Sociological Perspectives*: 1989-90: John Pock, Reed College

‡ *These positions were created by a 1982 revision to the constitution*

§ *Aubrey Wendling was appointed to take the place of Barbara Laslett who was elected as vice president.*

† *Fred Lindstrom served as acting secretary-treasurer in 1984-85, due to Mary Laner's prior commitments.*

‡ *This position ended in 1984.*

## **Part I Section C**

Issues,  
Discussion  
& Decisions  
in the 1980s:  
1980 – 1983

Several issues dealing with the organization of the association appeared in the 1980s, including some from the past. These included another major revision of the constitution, the introduction of new committees to deal with emerging topics in the discipline and in society, renaming the PSR, and recurring financial issues. Unfortunately, no records of the Executive Committee or business meetings in 1980 exist, although some of the issues and decisions that were made can be inferred from the records in the archives after 1980.

At the Executive Committee meeting in 1980, a decision was made to propose to the membership that the constitution be revised to change the office of secretary-treasurer from an elected to an appointed position. This revision was approved by the membership in the fall of 1980. One of the reasons for this constitutional revision was probably the difficulty of finding members to run for this position. With the growth of the association during the 1970s, the job of the secretary-treasurer had increased. It required a good deal of work and subsidies from the office holder's local institution. If only one person was a likely candidate, why bother with an election? In addition, the office of the secretary-treasurer operated like the administrative office of the association. Thus the Executive Committee may have decided to propose the amendment to the constitution to assure more control over the position. Fred Lindstrom from ASU was the first appointed secretary-treasurer, beginning his term of office after the annual meeting in 1981. Because of a continuing need to revise the constitution, another decision that was made in 1980 was to keep intact the ad hoc Constitutional Revision Committee in case additional revisions needed to be made in the future.

One new issue emerged at the 1980 meeting: what sort of services should the PSA provide to non-academic sociologists? A new ad hoc committee was created to tackle this issue, the Committee on PSA Services to Non-Academic Sociologists, later called the Committee on New Fields of Employment and then still later the Committee on Practice, Applied and Clinical Sociology. This committee met in 1980 and prepared a report with recommendations, which were taken up in 1981.

Subsequent records show that in 1980 a discussion over renaming the PSR took place once again. Apparently, several possible name changes were discussed and the list winnowed down to *Sociological Spectrum*, *Sociological Studies*, *Sociological Records*, *Sociological Research*, *Sociological Perspectives* and *Modern Sociology*. No decision was made, however, and the issue was carried over.

Finally, in 1980 President Lofland created an ad hoc Awards Committee to consider an expanded awards structure for the association. The committee reported on its deliberations at the 1981 Executive Meeting. It should also be noted that the total membership in 1980 of 941 marked the highest membership in the history of the PSA.

The Council meetings in 1981 were robust in terms of the issues addressed and discussed. There were several difficulties in putting together the annual program, among these were finding session chairs, the large number of session cancellations after the call for papers was sent out, and late cancellations of individual papers, which left too many two-person sessions. Most of these problems were attributed to bad economic times. The recurring problem of the lack of continuity from one meeting to another regarding the Local Arrangements Committee resurfaced. Each year a new Local Arrangements Committee had to start afresh, reinventing the wheel and learning by doing. Another promise was made to smooth this process by transferring information from one Local Arrangements Committee chair to the next.

Because the association once again ran a deficit in both 1980 and projected another in 1981 and because membership dropped by over 100 between 1980 and 1981, the Membership Committee launched an ambitious effort to increase membership. The committee mailed over 1700 letters to potential members and netted only 144 new members. In addition, a decision was made to seek ads for the *PSR* to generate additional revenue. Site selection also continued to occupy a good deal of discussion at the annual Executive Committee meeting. In 1981, for example, increasing concerns were raised about room rates, cost of travel, available dates, and meeting room rental costs. The Committees on the Status of Women, Minorities, Education (Teaching) and Freedom and Research were still considered continuing ad hoc committees; thus at each meeting of the Executive Committee a motion had to be introduced to continue them. However, at the 1981 meeting a discussion occurred over whether these committees should be made standing committees of the *PSA*. Concerns centered on the overlap with similar committees of the *ASA* and the competency and resources of the *PSA* to investigate allegations of sex and racial discrimination and cases of infringement of academic freedom.

A new organizational issue that came up in 1981 was whether there should be one or two committees to handle contracts and audits for the *PSA*. It was decided at the Executive Committee meeting that the *PSR* Audit Committee should be combined with the Contract Committee and the new committee called the Contract Monitoring Committee. The Executive Committee also approved an extension of the publication contract with Sage; it was renegotiated for another three-years through 1984. Under this agreement, Sage paid a minimum royalty of \$2,000 to the association and in turn the association was obligated to pay Sage \$2.25 per issue (\$8.50 per year) for membership subscriptions in 1982, \$9 in 1983 and \$9.50 in 1984.

The Executive Committee also discussed the recurring issue of a name change for the journal. The time was approaching when this issue had to be resolved, since the contract with Sage was due to be renewed on January 1, 1982. After considerable discussion, the motion passed to have the Publications Commit-

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tee confer with the Executive Committee and other appropriate bodies to finalize the new name before the end of 1981. The name selected was *Sociological Perspectives*, and the Executive Committee accepted this title in 1982.

Reports from the two recently created ad hoc committees, Awards and New Fields of Employment, were also discussed at the 1981 Executive Committee Meeting. The Awards Committee report argued that the discipline would benefit from an expanded number of awards – a Founder’s Award for best book published by a member, an award for best article in the journal in the previous year, Student Paper, Teaching and Service Awards. The committee also recommended that a single committee, the Awards Committee, should handle all of the awards. The initial decision on these recommendations was to establish the new Awards Committee and charge it with the responsibility for determining procedures for documenting each award nomination and for developing priorities for which awards to give and how often to give them.

The report from the New Fields of Employment Committee was also extensive. Its recommendations requested that the PSA develop a list of speakers on applied/non-academic sociology; establish a permanent standing committee on sociological work and employment in non-academic settings; integrate non-academic sociologists into the association by encouraging their nomination to various offices and appointing them to committees; add a new feature to the PSR which would allow the publication of short research notes about sociological activities in academic as well as non-academic settings; broaden PSR’s editorial policy to include and encourage submission and publication of articles based on non-academic work; establish a list or inventory of resources that university and college departments could use in developing training for non-academic sociologists; publish a directory of non-academic sociologists; and finally, undertake and partially fund a survey that would identify non-academic sociologists in the Pacific region and their characteristics, needs, and concerns. In addition, the recommendations suggested that the editor of the PSR solicit articles from sociologists in various institutional settings describing their roles and their work. The Executive Committee decided to establish a continuing Committee on New Fields of Employment to implement the recommendations in the report. Those that pertained to the PSR were sent to the Publications Committee and those that dealt with budgetary matters were returned to the Executive Committee.

In 1981 President Reagan was in the White House, and there were concerns voiced about the political climate, e.g., the possible disbanding of the Civil Rights Commission and the EEOC. A cooperative discussion took place between the members of the Committee on the Status of Minorities and the Committee on the Status of Women – they had four common members – regarding what the committees should or could do. Rodolfo Alvarez, the chair of the Committee on the Status of Minorities, indicated that he did not want his com-

mittee to merely be for show. He wanted it to do something that would have a consequence. However, since the PSA constitution restricted the association from taking political stands to protect its tax exempt status, substantial political activity was not a possibility in terms of the political context regarding minorities and the general attack against the social sciences coming from the Reagan administration. After hearing from the two status committees, the Executive Committee decided to have the president of the PSA send a letter to the ASA requesting that a full-time lobbyist be employed by the ASA to engage in lobbying on behalf of sociology and its interests. This move was seen as a counter proposal to ASA Executive Officer Russell Dynes' position of requesting sociologists to write letters to their elected representatives about potential threats to civil rights and the social sciences in general.

The idea came up once again of making the three committees – Women, Minorities, and Freedom of Research and Teaching – standing committees of the association. However, no formal action was taken, and the committees continued to be defined as continuing committees rather than standing committees. Despite this ambiguity about their status within the PSA, the Committees on the Status of Women and Minorities organized a session for the 1981 annual meeting on “Current Issues for Women and Minorities in Sociology: The Responsibilities of the Department Chair.” This session was based on the sponsorship of a survey conducted in 1979. As noted previously, the results along with commentary were published in the January 1981 issue of the *PSR* (Axelrod and Nigg; Jackson; and Alvarez).

An old issue that reappeared in 1981 was the problem of the increasing costs of running the PSA due to inflation. For example, in 1976 when the PSA had 822 members, the cost per member was \$20.17 and in 1980 with 941 members, the cost was \$23.47, a 15.8 percent increase. This was slowly eroding the financial base of the association. Discussion followed about how to increase revenues, such as investing surplus income in money market accounts that drew higher interest. The final decision regarding what to do was left up to the president and the secretary-treasurer. Despite this budget shortfall, the Executive Committee voted to increase the salary of the half-time assistant in the secretary-treasurer's office. To deal with the continuing budget problem, the Executive Committee passed a motion to ask the membership to revise the bylaws to increase regular dues from \$15 to \$20 for regular members and to \$8 for students and those earning less than \$15,000 annually. During this discussion, the issue was raised as to whether or not specific dues should be stated in the constitution, thus necessitating a vote of the membership every time membership dues needed to be raised. However, no action was taken on this item. Other decisions made to increase the financial base of the association included contacting those who had not renewed their dues immediately after the annual meeting in the Spring rather than later in the Fall, raising advertising rates for ads in the annual meeting program, and selling the PSA membership list.



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**Section C**

Once again, another Constitutional Revision Committee was established to rework the constitution. The committee was to report back in 1982.

Another issue from the past that the 1981 Executive Committee considered was the “Proposed Procedural Rules for the Conduct of Investigations,” also called the “Stanford Report” (see issues in the 1970s). The Committees on the Status of Women, Minorities, and Freedom and Research had engaged in several investigations at several universities: Fresno State, Stanford, UC Berkeley and the University of Redlands. The concern was the need to formalize the procedures for handling complaints that dealt with sexual and racial discrimination and academic freedom issues. The Executive Committee decided to table the approval of these guidelines, so that more time would be available to read and discuss them. However the next year, the proposed guidelines were withdrawn, because members not experienced in conducting investigations had proposed them.

A new issue that came up in 1981 was whether the PSR should publish minutes of the Executive Committee meetings, since few members of the association really knew what was going on inside the PSA. Due to the cost of mailing many pages of discussion, it was decided to only mail a copy of the decisions of the Executive Committee. This may be one reason why the PSA archives often contain only a description of the decisions that were made and not the nuances of the discussions that lead to the decisions. The Executive Committee also established a policy that the PSR journal files should be kept confidential, even for use in research. This was done to maintain the anonymity of authors of submitted papers, especially those not published. On another matter related to the PSR, since 1982 would mark the anniversary of the twenty-fifth volume of the journal, the 1981 Executive Committee asked the Contract Monitoring Committee and the Publications Committee to explore the possibility of constructing and publishing a cumulative 25-year index of articles.

Finally at the 1981 business meeting, a resolution by Val Burris was passed and sent to the membership for approval. The resolution stated, “Resolved that the PSA calls on the United States government to suspend economic and military aid to the present Salvadorean government and to desist from all intervention, direct or covert, in the internal affairs of El Salvador.” The resolution passed by a vote of 272 yes, 101 no and 17 abstentions. The resolution was then sent to the US Department of State.

At the Executive Committee meeting in San Jose in 1982, the report of the Awards Committee (see above) was tentatively accepted. Beginning in 1983, awards for distinguished contributions to practice, the PSR, and scholarship and teaching would be given, but in alternative years, with the first award for teaching in 1983. The Student Award would continue to be given every year. The Executive Committee also accepted the Publications Committee’s request

to change the name of the *PSR* beginning in January of 1983 to *Sociological Perspectives*. This name change brewed for many years, because of the difficulty in reaching consensus and because it was an easy problem to postpone for a subsequent Executive Committee to consider. The Executive Committee also approved a request from the New Fields of Employment Committee for \$100 to complete a survey of non-academic sociologists in the Pacific region. This Committee was also compiling a *Directory of Non-Academic Sociologists*. The proposal from the previous year to publish a cumulative index of the first 25 volumes of the *PSR* was rejected as too costly. Because *PSA* policy did not permit funding for meetings, a request by members of the Awards Committee for per diem funds to support meeting at the annual *ASA* conference was rejected. David Gold was reappointed as editor of the *PSR* for another three years.

Finally, the Executive Committee accepted the proposed revisions to the constitution. Herbert Costner chaired the Constitutional Revision Committee. Other members were Rodolfo Alvarez and John Lofland. The revisions were extensive. They were sent to the membership and approved in the summer of 1982 by a vote of 348 to 9. Among the revisions was a change in the status of the Committees on Teaching, Women, Minorities, Awards, and Freedom of Research and Teaching. These committees, which were among the most active, were finally made into permanent, standing committees. Other revisions changed the name of the Executive Committee to the Council, and required the Council to meet twice during the annual meeting, with the first Council composed of officers for the current year and the second Council composed of officers for the next year. The revision created two new officer positions: past president and vice president-elect, and it also increased membership dues to \$20 for faculty and those earning over \$15,000 annually and \$8 for students and those earning less than \$15,000 annually.

At the 1983 conference in San Jose, Council finally adopted, with some modifications, the report from the Awards Committee originally presented in 1981 and tentatively accepted in 1982. The initial schedule for the expanded list of awards was established with the awards for Teaching, Student Paper, and the award for best paper in *Sociological Perspectives* to be given in 1983, 1985, 1987 and 1989, etc., and awards for Practice, Scholarship and Student Paper presented in 1984, 1986, 1988 and 1990, etc. However, the first award for teaching may not have been given until 1990, and for practice, until 1996. The archives do not show that anyone received the award prior to that year. The Teaching Award never generated a robust number of nominations.

The Scholarship Award was to be given in alternate years for a book or for an article published in *Sociological Perspectives*, with the cycle starting in 1984 for a book and then in 1985 for an article, and so on. The members of the Awards Committee were Armand Mauss, Stan Albrecht, Lyn Lofland, Ruth Love, and Linda B. Nilson.

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The issue of the Equal Rights Amendment was revisited in 1983. Council voted to affirm the following policy: "The Council of the Pacific Sociological Association affirms that when the Equal Rights Amendment is resubmitted to the states for ratification, this Association will re-instate its policy boycotting those states which vote against ratification of the amendment. In the meantime, all contracts between PSA and convention hotels shall include a clause that this Association will cancel the contract should the ERA be voted down by the state in question prior to the date of the proposed annual meeting" (Minutes of the Council Meeting, April 8, 1983).

Because the newly adopted constitution and bylaws did not clearly specify length of committee service, Council approved the idea that appointments normally should be for no more than three years, and that those who were not active members could be removed by the president. Approval was also given for sponsorship of 200 copies of the *Directory of Sociologists Working in Applied Settings* that was compiled by the New Fields of Employment Committee. They sold for \$2 each. The New Fields of Employment Committee was approved for continuation, as it was not a standing committee of the association. Finally, Council unanimously rejected a suggested name change for the PSA.

Issues, Discussion  
& Decisions  
in the 1980s:  
1984 – 1986

At the 1984 annual meeting in Seattle, Mary Laner was appointed to another term as secretary-treasurer. However, due to prior commitments, Fred Lindstrom was appointed to serve as acting secretary-treasurer in 1984 and 1985. Bernard Farber was appointed as the next editor of *Sociological Perspectives*. The Publications Committee proposed a procedure that would rationalize the method for securing nominations for the editorship. After discussion Council adopted a policy that would require an announcement of a call for nominations for editor (with a statement of qualifications including institutional support) to be placed in a mailing to members at least 18 months before the selection of the editor. Reminders would also be included in subsequent mailings, and an announcement would be printed in *Sociological Perspectives*. The call for nominations would not prevent an editor from being reappointed to another three-year term. The Publications Committee prepared a statement of qualifications for the editor in 1985, but no record of this statement exists in the archives.

The Committees on the Status of Women and Minorities asked Council to support sponsorship of a replication of the survey of women and minorities in sociology departments in the Pacific region that they conducted in 1979. Council approved the idea with a contribution of \$300. In addition, other support became available: \$1,500 was received from the ASA for grants for studies on women and minorities. The Oregon Women Studies Center provided an additional \$1,500 of support for the activities of the Committee on the Status of Women, and Arizona State University through grants awarded to Leonard Gordon contributed \$2,200. The results of the survey were published in *Sociological Perspectives* in 1986 (Stockard and Kulis). In addition results of the first

two surveys were updated in a report by Sharon K. Araji and Marilyn Ihinger-Thalman, "The Status of Women in the Pacific Sociological Association," which was presented at the 1988 annual meeting, published in 1989 in booklet form, and sent to the general membership. The Committee on Teaching also proposed doing a survey on "What's Working Well in Departments." The committee did not ask for financial assistance and indicated that results would be provided at the next annual meeting.

Because of a lack of nominations, the Award for Distinguished Contributions to Scholarship was not given in 1984, the first time this award was to have been presented. To deal with this problem, Council asked the Awards Committee to produce a report to be taken up as a major agenda item in 1985. The same problem occurred with regard to the new Teaching Award to be offered for the first time in 1983.

To deal with the recurring problem of fluctuations in membership, the Membership Committee decided to locate a PSA recruiter in each department. This suggestion was brought up again in 1985. Other issues that came up in 1984 were the need for a formal list of duties for officers, a procedure to get missing committee reports from committee chairs, and advertising alternative room arrangements other than the conference hotel at the annual meeting.

The 1985 annual meeting was held in Albuquerque, only the second time the annual meeting had been held in the Eastern portion of the Pacific region. The contract with Sage for publication of *Sociological Perspectives* was renegotiated with few problems. The contract specified that Sage would continue to publish the journal through 1987. Arizona State University started picking up the cost of the journal assistant under new Editor Bernard Farber. The Teaching Committee reported that 39 responses had been returned to its survey, "What's Going Well in Sociology." Council urged the Committee on Teaching to send reminders and a second survey to increase the response rate. Because of a low voter turnout in the 1984 election (only 176 out of 600 members), Council decided to include brief biographies of candidates to be included with the ballot for fall of 1985. An ad hoc committee on Bequests and Endowments was established with Edward Gross as chair.

The 1985 Council also approved the recommendations from the Awards Committee for changes in the procedures for selection of awards. Specifically, Council accepted the idea that a book considered for the Scholarship Award "must be published by a PSA member during the past four years rather than the past two years," and adopted the policy that an article selected for the Distinguished Contributions to *Sociological Perspectives* Award must be authored by a PSA member. In addition, in order to generate more nominations for the Scholarship Award, the Awards Committee agreed to prepare a publication list based on *Books in Print* for Council and the Publications Committee to

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**Section C**

review. Nominators would have to submit a brief rationale for submission and recommend five consultants to evaluate the book. To stimulate more nominations for the Teaching and Practice Awards, nominations were to be solicited from the Committee on Teaching and the New Fields of Employment Committee. Finally, to improve the Employment Service Program at the annual meeting and to attract more attendees, William Catton, Jr. volunteered to advertise the employment service to all departments (about 170) in the region.

Denver was host to the 1986 annual meeting, where Council once again dealt with some old and some new issues. Among the old issues was the need for a *Local Arrangements Handbook* that would be passed on from year to year, so that the details of local arrangements would not have to be addressed anew each year by a new committee and new chair. David Musick was asked to prepare the handbook, which he did, making it available for the 1987 meeting. Another carryover issue of concern was the final date for submission of papers for presentation. The deadline was moved up to a week earlier in January for the 1987 meeting. Another issue that came up again was deficit spending. This time the association spent more money than income in both 1984 and 1985, due to a decline in membership and fewer publishers exhibiting at the annual meetings. To increase the number of publishers exhibiting at the annual conference, fees were reduced to \$50 from \$100. Efforts to increase membership by special mailings were not successful. To deal with this, Council agreed to increase regular meeting registration fees to \$20 and to \$25 for on-site registration. For students and those earning less than \$15,000 annually, the fees were raised to \$12 and \$15 on site. Council also approved the publication of a flyer soliciting membership in one of Sage's regular mailings to faculty. The policy of having session organizers make certain that all program participants pre-register and pay membership dues (with the exception of non-sociologists and sociologists outside the Pacific region) was re-emphasized by Council. It was also suggested that the Program and Membership Committees target community college faculty, high school sociology teachers, and applied sociologists as a way to broaden and increase membership. Council also agreed with the idea of every so often holding the annual meeting in a city selected for its likelihood of promoting attendance, even though this could deviate from the central/north/south rotation spelled out in the constitution. Finally, the issue of having the Membership Committee identify a liaison or recruiter in each department to facilitate a membership drive was discussed again.

The ad hoc Committee on Bequests and Endowments suggested that a line be added to the next year's membership card for additional contributions to augment PSA activities. This generated \$165 in contributions during the 1987 membership renewal drive. The committee also discussed the potential difficulty of keeping funds for specially-designated purposes separate from other monies. The committee decided to report back to Council on this issue in 1987.

Council passed a resolution to again look at the possibility of publishing a 25-year index of PSR and the early volumes of *Sociological Perspectives*. Editor Bernard Farber and the Publications Committee were charged with reviewing this proposal for a future decision. Finally, for old business, the effort put in place to stimulate more nominations for awards apparently did not work, as Committee Chair Brain Pitcher reported that “some other method (e.g. departmental contests) should be utilized to generate nominations, since a general consciousness-raising appears to be needed” (Minutes of Council, 1986-87, p. 2).

The new business in Denver concerned the renewal of the contract with Sage for publishing *Sociological Perspectives*. It was due to expire in December of 1987 and had to be renegotiated at least 9 months before that date. Several issues needed to be investigated, among them increasing the circulation and advertising rates and improving the esthetics of the format. The Publications Committee was asked to look at other regional journals to find their arrangements with publishers, to consider self-publication, and to negotiate the new contract. Council also agreed in Denver to launch a new venture for the PSA, sponsoring a book to be published by Sage – *The Future of Sociology*, by Edgar Borgatta and Karen Cook. The authors agreed to donate royalties to the PSA from the first 200 copies sold. Borgatta personally promised to underwrite any deficits that might occur should the first 100 copies, which PSA purchased, not sell. As orders came in, Jonathan Turner agreed to handle the shipping. The list price would be \$40, with PSA members receiving a 25 percent discount.

The Committees on Teaching, Women, and Minorities were active during 1986-87. Sharon Araji, Chair of the Committee on the Status of Women, announced that the results of the surveys from 1979-84 would be published in SP (see above). She also reported that an open session held by her committee at the meeting in Denver resulted in suggestions for the future related to research on the status of women, advocacy for women, the development of informal strategies for the hiring, promotion, and tenure of women, a call for a closer working relationship with SWS and ASA, and support for a pre-conference workshop on the status of women at the 1987 annual meeting. The Committee on Teaching also developed a 15-page report, as a result of its survey of sociology departments in the Pacific region. Unfortunately, there are no copies of this report in the archives.

Since Mary Laner's term was ending at the close of the annual meeting in 1987, a call for nominations for a new secretary-treasurer was included in the Fall 1986 general mailing. The president and Council appointed Fred Preston from UNLV. His term of office began during the second Council meeting in 1986.

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Issues, Discussion  
& Decisions  
in the 1980s:  
1987 – 1989

Eugene, Oregon welcomed those who attended the 1987 annual conference. As usual leftover issues from the previous year occupied some of the time of Council. Although the association operated in the black the previous year, it was mostly due to Arizona State University, which was subsidizing the salary of *Sociological Perspective's* editorial assistant. However, the association lost nearly \$1,200 in revenue in 1986, because individuals listed on the program did not pay either their membership and/or registration fees. Also, membership had declined by nearly 29 percent from 1981. Secretary-Treasurer Mary Laner indicated in the 1987 Spring mailing to members that the PSA could not continue to afford this loss, and that non-payers would have to be dropped from the program. David Musick, chair of the Membership Committee, reported that the committee had developed a network of departmental liaisons in an effort to increase membership. Council approved the network list for use through 1988-89. However, to deal with the immediate deficit spending, Council approved a membership dues increase for students and those earning less than \$15,000 annually from \$8 to \$10. This increase covered the total cost of a subscription to the journal, thereby ending the subsidy of student memberships by the association. To increase revenue, Council also encouraged the solicitation of computer software companies as exhibitors at the annual meeting.

David Musick continued to work on creating a *Handbook for Local Arrangements*. He provided copies of his effort to Council. The Committee on the Status of Women, following up on its plans from 1986, offered a successful pre-Conference workshop partially funded by the University of Oregon's Center for the Study of Women titled, "Women in Sociology: Where We Are and Getting Where We Want To Go," with Lois DeFleur as the keynote speaker. More than 40 attendees participated. It was also reported that the joint reports from the Committees on the Status of Women and Minorities were both published in ASA's *Footnotes*, with copies mailed to every department in the Pacific region, along with guidelines for improving relationships with women and minorities in departments.

The renewal of the Sage contract for publishing SP was discussed at the second Council meeting in Eugene. The issues raised in 1986 (see above) were discussed again. Sage's proposed new contract covered a five-year renewal, not three, increasing the cost to members from \$10 to \$13, starting in the third year. Council passed a motion to direct an ad hoc Consulting Committee (David Gold and Robert Stebbins) to solicit bids from other publishers, including University of Texas Press, University of California Press, JAI, Basil Blackwell and Oxford. While these alternatives were being explored, Council approved a one-year extension of the current contract with Sage. The effort to publish an index of the first 25-years of the PSA journal was again discussed in Eugene, particularly its cost and distribution and whether or not the proceedings of the early PSA meetings going back to the 1930s should be included.

The problem of soliciting nominations for the various PSA awards emerged once again. No award was given for teaching because of a lack of sufficient supporting documentation. However, the award for Distinguished Contributions to SP was given to T. R. Young, and as usual the Student Paper Awards were presented. However, to increase nominations, it was moved, seconded and passed that each member of the Awards Committee and the journal editor provide a list of six articles that would then be ranked for the *Sociological Perspectives* Award. And it was suggested that Council itself become more active in generating nominations for awards.

Wrapping up old business, Ed Gross, chair of the ad hoc Committee on Bequests and Endowments, reported that if the drive to solicit donations was to continue, the association would need to comply with the laws of the state in which the PSA office was located (the secretary-treasurer's office), separate endowment funds from regular funds, develop a policy for use of contributed funds, and successfully promote contributions. It was decided to include a statement regarding this initiative in the fall 1987 mailing to members.

On new business, Council discussed deviating from the usual Wednesday through Saturday schedule for the annual conference to Thursday through Sunday or Thursday at noon through late Saturday, or even holding the meeting in the Summer on a campus. It was decided to poll members about the schedule and preferred cities for the annual meeting. The survey would also obtain information on demographic factors, such as income, number of meetings attended in last five years and so forth. Council also agreed to pay half of the phone bills, up to \$500, for Carol Jenkins, incoming program chair for the 1988 meeting.

The Committee on the Status of Women presented recommendations for future activities, which included increasing graduate student involvement in the PSA and the sws (Sociologists for Women in Society), assessing and promoting the talents of women and minorities, disseminating information about hiring through the ASA, protesting inequalities within departments, implementing networking and mentoring, monitoring alleged sexual harassment, fostering rotating department chairs that would include women and minorities, and developing Status of Women Committees in departments. Council approved a plan for disseminating the committee's report in *Sociological Perspectives*, if appropriate, or mailing it to members in reduced-sized print. Council also encouraged the continuation of the pre-conference workshop sponsored by the Committee on the Status of Women. However, Council asked for further advice regarding procedures for implementing the involvement of graduate students and sws within the PSA.

The Committee on Minorities sponsored a reception for minority graduate students in Eugene and developed plans to work with the ASA to co-sponsor



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a session for minority fellows in the region. The chair of the Committee on Teaching, William Martin, followed up the committee's survey from the previous year with a suggestion that at least four sessions on teaching should be included in the annual program along with an undergraduate session. Council approved this suggestion, and also directed the Membership Committee, as part of the annual membership drive, to widely distribute a special flyer – developed by the Teaching Committee – directed to those whose primary identity was as a teacher rather than a researcher.

A political issue surfaced as new business in 1987. The 1988 meeting had been scheduled to be held in Tempe. However, Arizona did not officially recognize Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday as a state holiday, and it also continued to have anti-sodomy statutes in its law. The ASA's Committee on the Status of Homosexuals in Sociology had passed a resolution opposing the ASA meetings in anti-sodomy law states. In addition, the Sheraton chain was purchasing the hotel where the meeting was to take place, and apparently its physical condition had been deteriorating. Council defeated a motion to move the meeting to another state and to another hotel in Arizona. Rather, it passed a motion to hold the meetings in Tempe with the following provisos: PSA would advise the Sheraton about the PSA's concerns regarding the appearance of the hotel; it would inform the Arizona governor, chambers of commerce, and major city mayors of PSA's reluctant decision to meet in Tempe; it would put everyone on notice that it would not meet again in Arizona until the racial and sexual climate of the state substantially improved; and it would organize a special session on the politics of Arizona at the 1988 annual meeting.

The final new business of 1987 was a discussion about changing the PSA calendar from a fiscal year to one that coincided with the annual meetings. This was deferred for discussion and decision until the first Council meeting in 1988.

The big news at the 1988 meeting was the change in meeting sites from Tempe to Las Vegas. At the close of the second Council meeting in 1987, Tempe was selected for the 1988 meeting. However, due to developments in the political climate of Arizona, i.e., issues of racism regarding its policy toward the Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday and sexism regarding its anti-sodomy laws (see above), the site was moved to Las Vegas. The move stimulated a discussion about developing a set of proposals or guidelines to handle future cases of this nature. As President Stanley Lieberston stated in his letter to members, "our members have a variety of concerns about different social issues. Our states make political decisions that affect these concerns. When is it appropriate for this Association to take these into account in deciding on a convention location? When is it not?" (letter to colleagues, September 22 1987).

After some discussion, Council decided to form two new committees: The Committee on the Status of Homosexuals in Sociology and the Committee

on Civil Rights. The Committee on Homosexuals would monitor the participation of homosexuals in the discipline and in the affairs of the association. The Committee on Civil Rights would monitor issues of civil rights within the discipline, the association, and the region. Both of these committees were approved by the voting membership on the fall 1988 ballot. However, at the second Council meeting in Las Vegas, a motion failed that proposed “the PSA not meet in the future within any state that has laws which discriminate against racial minorities, women, and homosexuals” (Minutes of the Second Council Meeting, April 7 1988). In place of the failed motion, Council decided to include human rights concerns on its standardized check-list of what to consider for site selection.

The good news at the 1988 Council meeting in Las Vegas was that membership had increased in 1987, mostly due to the hard work of the Membership Committee chaired by David Musick. The committee identified a liaison person in each department and sent a poster with a removable membership card to each liaison to post where interested persons would see it. Membership had declined since 1981 by about 29 percent. During this same time, the ASA also experienced a significant decline in membership (Council Minutes, April 6, 1988). The early 1980s was a time of declining enrollments in sociology and job openings for sociologists nationwide. For example, in 1973, 35,996 bachelors degrees in sociology were awarded nationwide, by 1985 the number had fallen to just 12,165 (Spalter-Roth 1998). Per its request, Council gave the Membership Committee a permanent charge to maintain a broad list of liaisons in sociology departments and in even numbered years to distribute recruiting posters and membership cards to the liaisons.

It was announced that JAI Press had been selected as the new publisher of *Sociological Perspectives*, beginning in 1989 with Volume 32. In the summer of 1987, an agreement was made with Sage Publications to extend the current contract for an additional year. The issues raised at previous Council meetings (see above) regarding the Sage contract were not sufficiently addressed. “Sage had published the journal for a very long period of time but was reluctant to increase the trim size and, otherwise, improve the quality and ‘look’ of the journal” (Jonathan Turner, personal e-mail correspondence, October 2003). A five-year contract with JAI was accepted with an automatic renewal for another five years unless either party to the contract decided to renegotiate specific issues. The contract called for the PSA to provide JAI with a quarterly payment of \$10 for each membership. In return JAI was required to pay the PSA \$7,000 per calendar year for editorial and office expenses. In addition the PSA would receive a varying percentage of net revenues for all institutional subscriptions over 600, with 15 percent for subscriptions over 900. However, this contract became an albatross for the association. Membership increased in the 1990s, necessitating an increasing payment to JAI over and above the \$7,000 payment JAI made to the association, and institutional subscriptions never gen-

erated additional revenue. In brief, the PSA began to pay JAI for publishing its journal in the 1990s.

The Committee on the Status of Women held another pre-Conference workshop at the annual meeting in 1988 in Las Vegas, "Women in Sociology: Strategies for Success." Over 30 people attended the workshop. The Committee on Minorities once again sponsored a reception for minority fellows and co-sponsored several sessions on race and ethnicity. Following up on recommendations from the previous year to integrate teaching sessions into the annual program, the Committee on Teaching reported that four sessions were organized and presented in Las Vegas, while the Awards Committee reported the same old problem, not enough nominations, especially for the Scholarship Award. Nothing specifically was suggested about how to solve this continuing problem. The ad hoc Endowment Committee had little to report. It had raised a total of only \$200 over the last two years. A motion to disband it failed, so it was left up in the air.

Few issues were discussed at the 1989 Council meetings in Reno. The secretary-treasurer reported that the association had been operating in the black for the past three years, that membership was still growing, and that registration at the annual meeting would be around 400, about the same number as the previous year. The Membership Committee continued to be active working with the liaisons in sociology departments the committee had identified the two previous years, and the Committee on Teaching reported that it had been active in organizing sessions at the annual meeting in Reno on teaching undergraduate sociology and computer applications in undergraduate sociology. The Committee on the Status of Women held an informal luncheon meeting in Reno where it was recommended that the committee host a reception, sponsor a set of roundtables during the 1990 PSA meeting to address such topics as support for older women in graduate school and in the job market, and establish network strategies to make sociology more inclusive. Plans were also developed for a newsletter, and the president-elect was called on to include more women on the Nominations Committee and more women and minorities in future plenary sessions. The committee's report, *The Status of Women in the Pacific Sociological Association*, was distributed to members by mail in 1989. The conclusion of the report stated that although there had been some gains for women, the campus climate was still a chilly one for women. The report called for women to become more aware of the opportunities available to them, to learn how to market themselves, and for men to examine their attitudes and behaviors to see if they were establishing roadblocks for women's advancement (Araji and Ihinger-Tallman 1989, p. 16). Most of the other committees were inactive. Only the Student Paper Award was given in Reno. There were 62 sessions on the program, down from 80 the previous year in Las Vegas.

During the summer of 1988, Ginna Babcock, a graduate student at Washington State, initiated an effort to establish a Graduate Student Section of the PSA. The idea was to increase student memberships and also to provide students with an opportunity to organize sessions and network with one another. Although some Council members had reservations and indicated they would prefer graduate students to be integrated directly into the association, the Graduate Student Section was launched in 1989. Graduate students could join the student section for an additional \$2. Over fifty students joined the first year. In addition to a graduate student organizational meeting and party in Reno, the Graduate Student Section sponsored its first two sessions – “Selected Student Papers I” and “Selected Student Papers II.” The section continued through 1991. It sponsored similar sessions at both the 1990 and 1991 annual meetings. Nothing was found in the archives to indicate why it faded away. Sessions with graduate student papers were routinely organized at the annual meetings in the early 1970s, so the sessions organized by the Graduate Student Section between 1989–1991 were not the first in the history of the association.

The organizational structure of the association changed somewhat in the 1990s. There were several changes to the constitution and bylaws. In 1992, members approved the creation of a past vice president position, thereby changing the governing Council. After 1992, the Council consisted of the president, president-elect, past president, vice president-elect, vice president, past vice president, the secretary-treasurer, and six elected at-large members, two from each region – North, South, and Central – with the past secretary-treasurer serving a one-year term. This structure provided Council with substantial continuity in membership from year-to-year, and each of the presidents was assigned a duty by the constitution: the president working with the vice president would be responsible for the annual program, the president-elect would be responsible for working with the Site Selection Committee (the old Local Arrangements Committee), and the past president would be responsible for receiving and counting election ballots and would also become the *ex officio* chair of the Nominations Committee. In addition, the past vice president would become the *ex officio* chair of the Committee on Committees. The secretary-treasurer would continue to function as the administrative officer. In addition, a Committee on Committees was established. This committee of nine elected members, three from each region, was charged with recommending to Council appointments to the various PSA committees. It was established because past presidents were having greater difficulty in appointing members and over time a substantial imbalance developed in the number of appointments that had to be made to committees. In some years many appointments were needed, while in others few. As President Don Gibbons stated in 1982, “the appointment of persons to PSA committees is beginning to look like my life’s work, as it seems to go on and on and on! I have been at the business of committee appointments since mid-March” (letter to the Executive Council, May 24 1982).

The 1990s:  
Resurgence  
& Vitality  
After an  
Early Decline

Organizational  
Structure &  
Annual Meetings  
in the 1990s

**Part I**  
**Section C**

The 1992 constitutional changes also specified that the term of appointment on six-member standing committees should be two years and to ensure continuity two members should go off and two should be elected each year, with the remaining four continuing. The term of at-large Council members was fixed at two years, with two of the six going off and two being elected each year. Terms of the elected members of the Committee on Committees were three years, with three members going off and three being elected each year, one each from each region. Terms for members of the Publications and Nominations Committees were also staggered. Unless specified by the constitution, the president was given the authority with approval from Council to select the chairs of the various standing and elected committees.

Another new committee established by the 1992 revision was the Site Selection Committee, consisting of the president-elect, the president and the secretary-treasurer. This committee was charged with determining locations for the annual meeting. In the past, site selection was made by Council based on competitive bidding from members who represented various campuses, often in the same city. This led occasionally to conflict and harsh feelings among departments making bids. The purpose of the Site Selection Committee was to establish a less competitive process and to make earlier decisions, as far ahead as two or three years, since this was useful in planning for the annual conference. Up until 1986, the city for the next year's annual meeting was not decided until one year in advance, sometimes too short a lead time for the an organization that needed more meeting rooms than in the 1950s and 1960s.

Another constitutional change in 1995 allowed students to be appointed to standing and ad hoc committees of the association, with the exception of the Awards Committee. By the middle 1990s, students represented 35-40% of the membership, up from 25-30% in the 1970s and 1980s.

Several ad hoc committees were formed during the 1990s. Council approved an ad hoc Committee on Sociological Practice in 1994. The former New Fields of Employment Committee had apparently faded away by this time. The new committee's proposed purpose was to bring practitioners into the association, to sponsor sessions on practice at the annual meeting, and to nominate members for the Sociological Practice Award. Due to another constitutional revision, the name of this committee was changed in 1996 to the Committee on Practice, Applied, and Clinical Sociology at which time it also became a standing committee. An ad hoc Student Affairs Committee first appeared in 1993. This committee was probably an offshoot of the Graduate Student Section that had been formed in 1989. The constitutional revision in 1999 also changed the Student Affairs Committee from an ad hoc committee to a regular standing committee of the association. The 1990s also saw the formation of two other ad hoc committees: the Social Conscience Committee and the Endowment Committee. Establishing an endowment was first proposed in the late

1980s but never got off the ground. Secretary-Treasurer Dean Dorn proposed starting an ad hoc Endowment Committee to raise funds, after the association received over \$3,000 in 1996 from the trust of Past President Samuel Haig Jameson who served as president in 1938. The archives indicate that this was the first substantial gift to the association in its history. In 1994, Carol Edelman proposed establishing a Social Conscience Committee to honor a community-based organization in the city in which the annual meeting was held.

At the end of the decade, the association had 18 committees, the largest number in its history: three elected committees – Publications, Nominations, and the Committee on Committees, 15 appointed committees of which 13 were standing committees – Membership, Audit, Contract Monitoring, Site Selection, Awards, Women, Race and Ethnicity, Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender, Teaching, Freedom of Research and Teaching, Civil Liberties and Civil Rights, and Student Affairs, and two hoc committees, the Social Conscience Committee and the Endowment Committee.

Meetings during the 1990s, starting with the 1994 meeting in San Diego, rapidly grew in size and attendance. For example, from 1991 through 1993, sessions in the program were respectively 74, 65, 50 and 67. In 1994 there were 95, in 1995 there were 140 and by 1999 over 170, nearly two and-a-half times as many as in 1990. Attendance at the annual meetings also exploded with 308 registering in 1990 and 963 in 1999. Membership also increased rapidly. In 1990 there were 547 members and by 1999 there were 1,297, nearly two and-a-half times as many. With a much more financially beneficial contract for publishing *Sociological Perspectives* (a negative income from JAI Press in 1994 vs. over \$26,000 from UC Press in 1999), radically reduced clerical costs for running the PSA office (over \$13,000 in 1991 vs. \$1,900 in 1999), and growth in membership and attendance at the annual meetings, the association's net worth grew to \$28,245.33 on December 31, 1999. In the Fall of 1993 the net worth was barely over \$1,000.

YEAR	ANNUAL MEETING THEME
1990	Diversity and Vitality
1991	Sociology in the 21st Century: What Do We Need to Know?
1992	Issues and Advances in Sociology
1993	Social Conflict
1994	Inequality
1995	Sociology: Constructing the 21st Century
1996	Renewing Our Sociological Imagination
1997	Knowing and Doing: Sociology, Society,
1998	The Value of Sociology
1999	Social Difference and Social Connection

TABLE  
annual meeting  
themes in  
the 1990s

## Part I Section C

Officers &  
Editors in  
the 1990s

PRESIDENTS: 1989-90: Lyn Loffland, UC Davis; 1990-91: Karen Cook, Univ. of Washington; 1991-92: Morris Zelditch, Stanford; 1992-93: Randall Collins, UC Riverside; 1993-94: Francesca Cancian, UC Irvine; 1994-95: Jane Prather, CSU Northridge; 1995-96: Thomas Scheff, UCSB; 1996-97: Rodolfo Alvarez, UCLA; 1997-98: David Snow, Arizona; 1998-99: Cecilia Ridgeway, Stanford

PRESIDENTS-ELECT: 1989-1990: Karen Cook, Washington; 1990-91: Morris Zelditch, Stanford; 1991-92: Randall Collins, UC Riverside; 1992-93: Francesca Cancian, UC Irvine; 1993-94: Jane Prather, CSU Northridge; 1994-95: Thomas Scheff, UCSB; 1995-96: Rodolfo Alvarez, UCLA; 1996-97: David Snow, Arizona; 1997-98: Cecilia Ridgeway, Stanford; 1998-99: Kathy Charmaz, Sonoma State

PAST PRESIDENTS: 1989-1990: Jonathan Turner, UC Riverside; 1990-91: Lyn Loffland, UC Davis; 1991-92: Karen Cook, Univ. of Washington; 1992-93: Morris Zelditch, Stanford; 1993-94: Randall Collins, UC Riverside; 1994-95: Francesca Cancian, UC Irvine; 1995-96, Jane Prather, CSU Northridge; 1996-97: Thomas Scheff, UCSB; 1997-98: Rodolfo Alvarez, UCLA; 1998-99: David Snow, Arizona

† *The position of past vice president was created by a change in the constitution in 1992.*

‡ *Kathleen Kaiser was elected to Council in 1993. Due to an error, she was also elected to the Nominations Committee on the Fall 1993 ballot. Since the constitution does not allow an individual to hold two elected positions at the same time, Kaiser did not serve on Council. Consequently, Council had only five elected members in 1993-94, plus the past secretary-treasurer.*

VICE PRESIDENTS: 1989-90: Robert O'Brien, University of Oregon; 1990-91: Mary Laner, Arizona State; 1991-92: Viktor Gecas, Washington State; 1992-93: Rodolfo Alvarez, UCLA; 1993-94: David Snow, Arizona; 1994-95: Sharon Davis, Univ. of La Verne; 1995-96: Ann Sundgren, Tacoma Community College; 1996-97: Pamela Roby, UCSC; 1997-98: Judith Howard, Washington; 1998-99: Diane Beeson, CSU Hayward

VICE PRESIDENTS-ELECT: 1989-90: Mary Laner, ASU; 1990-91: Viktor Gecas, Washington State; 1991-92: Rodolfo Alvarez, UCLA; 1992-93: David Snow, Arizona; 1993-94: Sharon Davis, University of La Verne; 1994-95: Ann Sundgren, Tacoma Community College; 1995-96: Pamela Roby, UCSC; 1996-97: Judith Howard, Washington; 1997-98: Diane Beeson, CSU Hayward; 1998-99: Hal Charnosky, CSU Dominguez Hills

PAST VICE PRESIDENTS†: 1992-93: Viktor Gecas, Washington State; 1993-94: Rodolfo Alvarez, UCLA; 1994-95: David Snow, Arizona; 1995-96: Sharon Davis, University of La Verne; 1996-97: Ann Sundgren, Tacoma Community College; 1997-98: Pamela Roby, UCSC; 1998-99: Judith Howard, Washington

SECRETARY-TREASURERS: 1990-93: Fred Preston, UNLV; 1993-99: Dean S. Dorn, CSU Sacramento

COUNCIL‡: 1989-90: Rodolfo Alvarez, UCLA; Sanford Dornbusch, Stanford; Pamela Elkind, Eastern Washington; Don Gibbons, Portland State; David Gold, UCSB; Morris Zelditch, Stanford; 1990-91: Sharon Davis, Univ. of La Verne; Sanford Dornbusch, Stanford; Pamela Elkind, E Washington; Don Gibbons, Portland State; Robert Snow, Arizona State; Morris Zelditch, Stanford; 1991-

92: Sharon Davis, Univ. of La Verne; Dean S. Dorn, csu Sacramento; Pamela Elkind, E Washington; Don Gibbons, Portland State; Robert Snow, Arizona State; Morris Zelditch, Stanford; 1992-93: Sharon Davis, University of La Verne; Dean S. Dorn, csu Sacramento; Rachel Kahn-Hut, San Francisco State; Richard Mitchell, Oregon State; Marsha Rosenbaum, Institute for Scientific Analysis; Robert Snow, Arizona State; 1993-94: Sharon Davis, University of La Verne; Dula Espinosa, Arizona State; Kathleen Kaiser, csu Chico; Rachel Kahn-Hut, San Francisco State; Richard Mitchell, Oregon State; Frederick Preston, Past Secretary-Treas., UNLV; Marsha Rosenbaum, Inst. for Scientific Analysis; 1994-95; Dula Espinosa, Arizona State; Rachel Kahn-Hut, San Francisco State; Richard Mitchell, Oregon State; Marsha Rosenbaum, Inst. for Scientific Analysis; Masako Ishii-Kuntz, uc Riverside; Sharon Davis, Univ. of La Verne; 1995-96: Masako Ishii-Kuntz, uc Riverside; Eldon Wegner, Hawaii; Kathryn Farr, Portland State; Judith Stepan-Norris, uc Irvine; Marie Butler, Oxnard College; Sharon K. Araji, Alaska, Anchorage; 1996-97: Janet Lee, Oregon State; Jane Hood, New Mexico; Kathy Charmaz, Sonoma State; Elden Wegner, Hawaii; Kathryn Farr, Portland State; Judith Stepan-Norris, uc Irvine; 1997-98: Janet Lee, Oregon State; Jane Hood, New Mexico; Kathy Charmaz, Sonoma State; Peter Callero, Western Oregon; Laura Nathan, Mills College; Scott Coltrane, uc Riverside; 1998-99: Peter Callero, Western Oregon; Laura Nathan, Mills College; Scott Coltrane, uc Riverside; Peter Nardi, Pitzer College; Patricia Gwartney, Oregon; Judith Little, Humboldt State

EDITORS, *Sociological Perspectives*: 1990-92: John Pock, Reed College; 1993-95: Jonathan Turner, uc Riverside; 1996-99: Charles Hohm, San Diego State

EDITORS, *The Pacific Sociologist*: 1993-96: Dean S. Dorn, csu Sacramento; 1996-99: Michael Blain, Richard Baker, Steven Patrick and Martin Orr, Boise State

YEAR	TOTAL	FACULTY	STUDENTS
1990	308		
1991	328		
1992	285†		
1993	400†		
1994	627	356	271
1995	737	428	309
1996	877	511	366
1997	964	536	428
1998	1,133	551	582
1999	963	514	449

TABLE  
Registration at Annual Meetings in the 1990s, both faculty & student. Includes students who volunteered and did not pay registration fees.

† estimate based on the number of participants listed in that year's program



**Part I  
Section C**

TABLE  
Membership in  
the 1990s, both  
faculty & students,  
not including  
emeritus members  
or students who  
only joined the  
student section  
in 1990 or 1991

YEAR	TOTAL	FACULTY	STUDENTS
1990	547	347	200
1991	508	318	190
1992	427	‡	‡
1993	476	‡	‡
1994	841	450	391
1995	988	544	444
1996	1,162	678	484
1997	1,278	704	574
1998	1,329	786	543
1999	1,297	730	567

‡ Because of incomplete records, it was impossible to distinguish between faculty and student memberships.

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& Decisions  
in the 1990s:  
1990 – 1993

The first agenda item at the first Council meeting in Spokane in 1990 was an old issue, namely the problems involved in annual meeting site selection. Often the number of bids from departments to host the annual meeting was erratic, and when there were bids, several institutions in one area ended up competing with one another, leading to negative feelings. To deal with this, Council moved to establish a Site Organizing Committee, chaired by the vice president-elect and composed of two additional members appointed by the president. The secretary-treasurer would handle hotel and contract negotiations. In the past, each Local Arrangements Committee chair negotiated the hotel contract, meaning that each year a novice was put in charge of the increasingly complicated and important negotiations. By having the secretary-treasurer handle this, contract negotiation experience would be developed over time. In essence this was the arrangement that later ended up being formalized in the revised constitution approved by the membership in the Fall of 1992.

President Lyn Lofland reported that the ad hoc Constitution and Bylaws Revision Committee chaired by Rodolfo Alvarez was progressing on addressing needed changes, including the best way to make appointments to ASA committees. She indicated the committee would have a draft ready in 1991.

Council approved a gift of \$2000 to the ASA Minority Fellowship Program with the stipulation that the money would be used to support a fellow from the Pacific region. Council also agreed to cooperate with the ASA by having the PSA Nominations Committee forward names for possible ASA elected and appointed positions. Another decision was to design a new membership and registration card that would ask for member information regarding gender, research interests, racial and ethnic identification and so forth. There had been requests for such information in the past. The issue of how to attract publishers to the annual meeting was again raised, with no changes in the procedures, only the hope that more would decide to have a book exhibit in the future.

At the second Council meeting in 1990, the editor of *Sociological Perspectives*, John Pock, presented a number of issues that related to the journal – JAI's processing of electronically transmitted material was not done well, maintaining a competent and reliable list of reviewers was difficult, and there were problems regarding publication of non-traditional articles. The chair of the Program Committee, Susan Kaiser, noted problems she encountered with organizing the program in Spokane, among them the difficulty of maintaining communication with session organizers, non-member organizers not receiving the preliminary program, some people submitting their paper to multiple sessions, and the issue of funding receptions at the conference. Most of these had come up in previous Council meetings. To deal with one of these issues, Council recommended that up to \$75 be made available to help defray costs for receptions.

The problem of not having enough nominations for awards was not an issue as it had been in the past. A special mailing was sent in the Fall of 1989 to solicit nominations. It was somewhat of a success, as there were 12 nominations for the Student Award, four for the Practice Award, three for Teaching, and ten for the Scholarship Award. Another issue that came up was whether the Awards Committee should consider an award for a paper that had already been published. Council's decision was that the paper could be considered, if it had been accepted for publication and had not as yet been published.

The annual meeting in 1991 took place in Irvine, California. At the first meeting of Council, another set of proposed revisions to the constitution and bylaws was discussed. Rodolfo Alvarez had been appointed in May of 1989 by President Lyn Lofland to examine problems with the current document. The constitution had not been substantially revised since 1982. A draft of the proposed revisions was also discussed at Council meetings in 1990. The major problems were the lack of balance in the appointment process for committees; in one year there could be many appointments and in another few; the problem of rotation of appointments between regions; the inconsistency of having a past president but not a past vice president, and the absence of a Committee on Committees to make appointments. Council discussed each of these issues, particularly the problem of phasing in the Committee on Committees. There was agreement that this proposed nine-member committee needed to be elected. Thus the decision was made to have a provisional election of the committee on the Fall 1992 ballot, in case the changes to the constitution and bylaws would be approved. Because of the need to phase the committee in over a three-year period, only three members, one from each region, were placed on the ballot. Discussion of the proposed revisions continued at the second Council meeting in Irvine. Suggestions were made to change the name of the Civil Rights Committee to the Human Rights Committee. Discussion took place on the role of the past vice president and whether both a site selection and local arrangements committee should be required and if so what their distinction would be. It was agreed not to formally include a Local Arrange-

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ments Committee in the new document, even though such a committee would probably have to exist. Council provisionally agreed on the functions of the vice presidents: the vice president would assist the president in planning the program for the annual meeting, the vice president-elect would be a member of the Local Arrangements (site selection) Committee, and the past vice president would serve *ex officio* as chair of the new Committee on Committees.

The proposed revisions to the constitution and bylaws were approved by the membership in the Fall of 1992 by a vote of 77 to 3. Since the revision created a new officer position, the position of past vice-president, the composition of Council was changed to include this officer. The past vice president would serve *ex officio* as chair of the proposed Committee on Committees. The revision also created a Committee on Committees consisting of nine members, three from each division elected on a rotating basis, to recommend appointments to Council for each standing and ad hoc committee of the association. This change removed from the president the right of committee appointments, even the right of appointing additional ad hoc committees. The revision also clarified language regarding the various committees of the association.

An item included on the Fall 1991 ballot was a survey of members' preferences for annual meeting sites. The results of this survey indicated that San Francisco, Seattle, and San Diego were the three most preferred cities, and that the meeting site (city), travel costs, and program participation were stronger indicators of deciding to attend the annual meeting than cost of hotel accommodations or the attractiveness of the program.

Since the term of Secretary-Treasurer Fred Preston would end at the 1993 annual meeting, he announced that his office would be receiving applications for the position during the coming year, so that the new secretary-treasurer could be appointed at the 1992-1993 Council meeting. Council decided that the inclusion of brief biographical sketches of candidates for office that were included for the first time in the Fall 1990 election were very helpful.

Council also unanimously endorsed a proposal to add a newsletter to the publications of the association. It was suggested that Council nominate an editor at the next meeting. If that did not occur, an editor would be appointed by incoming President Morris Zelditch, Jr., with subsequent editors to be recommended by the Publications Committee. This proposal was never implemented. It was not until January of 1993 that the first PSA newsletter, *The Pacific Sociologist*, was published with incoming Secretary-Treasurer Dean Dorn as editor. For many years prior to the publication of the newsletter, communication to members consisted of a mailing in the Fall, containing the ballot, minutes of Council and the business meetings and information on the next year's annual meeting, including a call for papers, and a mailing in the early Spring that included more specific information on the annual meeting, including the

preliminary program, hotel information, and so forth. Finally as a last item of business in 1991, Council also supported having childcare facilities at future meetings and referred this idea to the Local Arrangements Committee.

No archival records were found of Council meetings at the 1992 annual conference in Oakland or the 1993 conference in Portland. The Fall 1992 mailing to members announced the call for papers for the meeting in Portland, but did not include as usual either the minutes of the 1992 Council meetings or the 1992 ballot. These were sent in a separate mailing, which may explain why they were not found in the archives. Incoming Secretary-Treasurer Dean Dorn was a Council member in 1992 and attended both the Oakland and Portland meetings. Based on his memory and other records from 1991 and 1993, a sketch of the decisions and discussions that occurred follows.

The PSA was not in a strong position in the Spring of 1992. The Oakland meeting was not a success in terms of attendance or participation. Only 50 sessions were listed in the program, a drop of 30 sessions – nearly 40 percent – from the annual meeting in 1988, fewer than were routinely scheduled in the early 1970s. The association had to pay a significant amount in meeting room rental fees, because of low sleeping room bookings at the convention hotel. John Pock's editorship of *Sociological Perspectives* was scheduled to end in December of 1992, and a new editor would have to be appointed as soon as possible in order for an orderly transition to occur, yet there had been little or no effort at recruiting nominations for an editor. In addition, Secretary-Treasurer Fred Preston's term of office was scheduled to end after the annual meeting in 1993 in Portland, and there were no applications for that position, even though it had been advertised in the Fall 1991 mailing to members. To make matters worse, membership had been declining and the association's finances were dwindling.

As is usual with voluntary associations, a crisis was averted at the second Council meeting with the announcement by incoming President Randall Collins that his colleague Jonathan Turner at UC Riverside had volunteered to be the next editor of *Sociological Perspectives* and that Dean Dorn at CSU Sacramento would be the next secretary-treasurer. The editorial office would move to Riverside in the Summer of 1992 with Turner officially becoming editor in January of 1993, and the secretary-treasurer's office would be relocated to Sacramento after the 1993 Council meeting in Portland.

Another issue in 1992 was a crisis at San Diego State, where the Sociology Department was engaged in a long battle, including legal fees, to fight budget cuts and the threatened layoffs of seven tenured faculty. It was an effort in part to end tenure at San Diego State where 111 tenured and 35 tenure-track faculty were threatened with layoffs (Wood 1993, p. 7). To help cover the legal costs, the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching endorsed an appeal to PSA members for donations, and President Randall Collins wrote a letter to

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members urging them to contribute. Collins wrote that “in these times, this is a fight for our discipline which concerns all of us” (letter to members, “Emergency Message on the San Diego State Crisis,” November 17, 1992)

Incoming Secretary-Treasurer Dean Dorn met with President-Elect Francesca Cancian over coffee after the second Council meeting in Oakland. They discussed the PSA’s state of affairs and agreed to work together to change its culture and to chart a path toward professional growth and a more secure financial future. In the Spring, Summer and Fall of 1992, in a series of letters and phone conversations and a meeting at the ASA conference in Pittsburgh, they discussed what should be in the newsletter, how to get committees to be more active, how to encourage member involvement, the need for a calendar with deadlines that identified a cycle of annual items that had to be accomplished, and they made plans for a large and robust annual meeting in San Diego in 1994.

Cancian and Dorn looked at the organizational structure, calendar, form letters, and newsletter of one of the most successful regional associations, the Midwest Sociological Society, and used it as a model for nearly everything they decided to do. The PSA newsletter would be published three times per year – January, May and September. The plan for the annual meeting would be put in place much earlier than all previous meetings, with the initial call for sessions going out more than a year before the conference, the initial call for papers in the May and September newsletters, and a due date of November 15 for all session information to be submitted to the program chair. The previous due date was in January, which often led to complaints by program chairs, because there wasn’t sufficient time to put the program together and also deal with session organizers who submitted information late. By moving the deadline to November 15, the preliminary program would be published in the January newsletter, giving members plenty of lead-time to plan for attending the annual conference. This new calendar called for the president to have the program chair and committee in place more than a year before the date of the conference. The target was a program committee of 15-20 members, each of whom would be responsible for locating organizers for three or four sessions. Cancian and Dorn felt that this would provide a beginning base for 60-80 sessions at the annual meeting, with others formed by the interests of PSA members, committees and from responses to the call for sessions, which was to be published annually in the January newsletter.

For the 1993 meeting, President Randall Collins appointed his colleague Masako Ishii-Kuntz as program chair. Under her leadership, the annual meeting in Portland was significantly larger than the 1992 annual meeting, an increase from 50 to 67 sessions. Her leadership was very important, since it was imperative for the health of the association to have an at least average-size conference in Portland. One of the special features of the conference was the presentation of four seminars on teaching on the first afternoon – Teaching the Multicul-

tural Class, Teaching Techniques, Teaching Introductory Sociology, and Selecting the Best Fitting Textbooks for Undergraduate Sociology Courses.

As stated above, there are no records in the archives of what transpired at the 1993 Council or annual business meetings. Nor are there records of how many people paid registration fees. However, several activities that occurred prior to and immediately after the 1993 Portland meeting can be reported. In February of 1993, the 1994 Program Committee had already been selected, potential sessions were already in place, Council had already approved the new calendar, and all committee chairs had been contacted to solicit names for new appointments and new chairs and to encourage chairs to meet with their committees in Portland. After the Portland meeting, President Cancian focused on appointments to committees. Since Secretary-Treasurer Dean Dorn did not have the PSA records at the time – they were still at UNLV – Cancian did not know the current membership or the terms of appointment for many committees. Thus committee membership and appointments were in disarray. However, by April 5th after a good deal of work, Cancian had identified potential chairs and committee members for appointment starting in 2003, including members of a new committee, which Cancian created, the ad hoc Committee on Student Affairs. One of Cancian's goals was to provide more structure for the operation of committees. As part of this, the incoming secretary-treasurer started to systematically solicit committee reports from the chairs.

These early efforts to rejuvenate the PSA can be seen in the May 1993 (vol. 1 no. 2) issue of the newsletter. This issue was eight pages in length, and contained the call for papers for over 70 sessions, the early deadlines for submission, three committee reports (Teaching, Awards and COFRAT), a membership form, an announcement of the 1993 award recipients and an article on the crisis at San Diego State (see above). In the past, the first and only call for papers was mailed to the membership in the Fall, usually in October. By moving the initial call for papers to May and a second call published in the September newsletter, the expectation was that a larger number of submissions, conference attendees, and members would be forthcoming. And that was exactly what happened. At the 1994 meeting in San Diego over 600 attendees paid registration fees and by May 1 there were nearly 800 members

The second issue of the newsletter, published in September 1993, included reports from the editor and the Committee on Teaching. The Teaching Committee indicated that another set of sessions on teaching was planned for the 1994 meeting, beginning on the first day of the conference. The new editor of *Sociological Perspectives*, Jonathan Turner, reported that the journal was doing well, that he had inherited a six-to-eight month backlog of articles, but that the publisher promised to catch up. Turner, a theorist, indicated he was favorably disposed toward papers dealing with theory but would also balance the journal with papers that emphasized research (Jonathan Turner 1993, p. 8).

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The newsletter was one of the key reasons for the PSA's turnaround. It not only provided increased communication with members, but also greatly expanded the coverage of items and issues. It allowed members to receive information on the annual meeting, including the call for papers and the preliminary program, months earlier than the previous practice of two mailings per year to members. This regular and constant source of information began to have an impact in terms of increasing membership, session proposals, and meeting participation.

At the conference in Portland, Council also approved a proposed change in the description of the Committee on Teaching. The old language directed the committee to examine how sociology courses were taught, to seek ways to improve teaching, and to report its findings and recommendations to Council. The new language, which was approved by the membership in the Fall of 1993, stated that the committee would concern itself with issues related to teaching and would explore ways of improving teaching, such as organizing teaching workshops and sessions on teaching at the annual meeting.

To reinvigorate the committees, Cancian decided that the secretary-treasurer should initiate communication with various committee chairs. This communication included an updated list of members with contact information (telephone number, mailing and e-mail addresses), a session proposal form to encourage committees to sponsor and organize sessions, a reminder to send a committee report to the secretary-treasurer for inclusion in the May or September newsletter, and a statement of support, which directed the chairs to contact the secretary-treasurer if they needed any help. It was also decided to list in the annual meeting program committee meeting times. These initiatives began to pay off. By 1994, the May and September newsletters contained reports from the editor, secretary-treasurer and 12 committee chairs.

In September of 1993, Fred Preston transferred \$2,000 from the UNLV PSA office to the Sacramento office. The financial records and archives were transferred to the new secretary-treasurer in October. The UNLV PSA financial account was down to \$736, which was the amount Fred Preston transferred by check to the office in Sacramento on October 12, 1993. However, at that time, the PSA owed the Sacramento office \$1,421.28 in deferred payment for the cost of setting up the office, student clerical help, and for the printing, design, and distribution of the January, May and September 1993 newsletters. Thus in October of 1993, the association's net worth was barely over \$1,000. In addition, JAI Press claimed they were owed over \$10,000 for journal subscriptions for members going back to 1991. Fortunately, through negotiation, this debt was cleared from the books on the condition that the PSA would in the future pay \$10 for each member's subscription when billed quarterly.

Due to the depletion of the association's finances, it was not possible to hire an office assistant in Sacramento, as had been the case both at UNLV and Arizona

State. "It is no longer possible to provide assistantship level support for the administrative office," (letter to Dean Dorn from former Secretary-Treasurer Fred Preston, October 12, 1993), thus it was not until 1994 that a workstudy student would be hired through the California State University Foundation to assist the new secretary-treasurer. By employing a federal workstudy student, clerical costs to run the PSA office were radically reduced. In addition, Dean Dorn, the new secretary-treasurer, was in a position to volunteer his time in the PSA office to make up for the lack of a half-time assistant and to deal with an increasing workload resulting from publishing the newsletter, a much larger membership, and the increased size and complexity of the annual meetings.

One important item that slipped by without review in the Summer of 1993, when the office of secretary-treasurer was being moved from Las Vegas to Sacramento, was the renewal of the five-year contract for publishing *Sociological Perspectives* with JAI Press. Since the contract called for an automatic five-year extension, unless either party requested a review by the summer of 1993, the contract was automatically renewed. This was a serious oversight, since membership began to increase dramatically in 1994 and thereafter, and the contract required the association to pay JAI Press \$10 for each member's journal subscription, while JAI would in turn pay the PSA annually \$7,000 for editorial office expenses. Once membership passed 700, the association ended up paying JAI \$10 for every member above 700. With this situation, no income from JAI was left over for editorial expenses or for an assistant for the editor, which would cost several thousand dollars per year. This extremely unfair contract continued for the next several years, much to the disadvantage of the PSA. For example, in 1995 the association received \$7,000 from JAI, but membership had grown to nearly 1,000, so JAI was paid over \$9,800 for member subscriptions.

The annual meeting in San Diego in 1994 was the largest in the history of the association in terms of the number of sessions. This was welcome news, given the precarious financial state of the association in October of 1993. Nearly 120 sessions were held and over 600 paid registration fees. By March 31, 1994 the financial account of the association had reached over \$12,000, although there was still some deferred debt.

At the 1994 Council meeting in San Diego, it was decided that the chairs of committees would be asked to give brief oral reports at the annual business meeting, even though their reports were published in either the May or September newsletter. Because Jonathan Turner's term as editor of *Sociological Perspectives* was scheduled to end in December 1995, Council immediately decided to seek candidates for a new editor. The secretary-treasurer, working with the Publications Committee, drew up a procedure for the selection of editor. Advertisements would be placed in *The Pacific Sociologist* and in the ASA newsletter *Footnotes*. Applications would then be sent to the chair of the Publications Committee. The Publications Committee would review the applica-

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tions and forward a short-list of names of potential editors to Council, which would make the final decision at the 1995 annual meeting, with the editor-elect appointed no later than May 1 of 1995. This timetable would allow Turner to transfer the editorial office to the incoming editor sometime in July 1995.

The old issue of how to generate more nominations for awards was once again discussed in San Diego. Council asked the Awards Committee to consider the issue and report back to council. Council also approved a new committee, the ad hoc Committee on Sociological Practice. The purpose of this committee would be to bring practitioners into the association, nominate members for the Practice Award, and organize sessions on practice at the annual meetings. A similar ad hoc committee had been formed in the 1980s, the New Fields of Employment Committee. Council also decided to have the secretary-treasurer continue editing the newsletter, but considered that in the future it may be necessary to appoint an editor. Acting on a report from the ad hoc Student Affairs Committee, Council approved placing two items on the fall ballot that would make the Student Affairs Committee a permanent standing committee and would allow student members to be appointed to standing committees, with the exception of the Awards Committee. The voting members approved these changes to the constitution in the Fall of 1994. One item Council did not decide on was the automatic extension of the contract with JAI Press. This occurred because the contract was not apparently on the agenda of the 1993 Council meetings in Portland. Consequently, the contract was allowed by default to be automatically extended for five years (see above). Even so, President Cancian asked the Contract Monitoring Committee to look into the contract. After consultation with Jonathan Turner and additional discussion, Council recommended that the association simply continue honoring the contract.

In his 1994 report to Council, Jonathan Turner, the editor of *Sociological Perspectives*, reported that submissions were up both in quantity and quality and that there was a six-month backlog of accepted papers awaiting publication. The acceptance rate was 15-18 percent. Turner announced three special issues, one on Durkheim's *The Rules of Sociological Method*, and the others on the environment and computer simulation (Turner, 1994, p. 12).

Finally, it was announced that the annual meeting in 1995 in San Francisco would be changed from the Sir Francis Drake Hotel to the Cathedral Hill Hotel, due to the possibility of a labor strike at the Sir Francis Drake. The Site Selection Committee announced that the 1996 annual meeting would be held in Seattle, the 1997 meeting in Phoenix, and the 1998 meeting in San Francisco.

The preliminary program published in the January 1994 newsletter reported that 140 sessions had been organized for the San Francisco meeting, making it the largest in the history of the PSA. The theme of the meeting was "Sociology: Constructing the 21st Century." The newsletter also announced that an elec-

tronic mailing list for PSA members was being constructed. However, due to technical problems on the CSU Sacramento campus, it was quickly abandoned.

At the first Council meeting in San Francisco, Carol Edelman, representing the Committee on the Status of Women, asked to establish a committee that would select a community-based organization in the city in which the PSA held its annual meeting for the purpose of providing a monetary donation from the PSA to the organization. She also suggested that the PSA begin this award in 1995 by making a contribution to the Riley Center for Battered Women and Children. After discussion, Council approved the appointment of an ad hoc committee to be called the Social Conscience Committee and voted to give \$100 to the Riley Center.

Secretary-Treasurer Dean Dorn reported substantial growth in the membership of the PSA, from 423 in 1993 to 822 in 1994. With the size of the conference and increased attendance in San Francisco, the association managed to significantly increase its finances from October of 1993. However, this was done at the expense of having no clerical help in the PSA office. Because this situation could not continue given the increasing demands on the PSA office, Dean Dorn proposed a modest dues increase to begin in 1997. Dues for students and those making less than \$15,000 annually would remain at \$10, while faculty and those making between \$15,000 and \$40,000 would pay \$25 and those making over \$40,000 would pay \$30. Council approved the dues proposal for the Fall 1995 ballot. However, due to the continued rapid increase in membership and registration at the annual meeting and the employment at very modest cost of a federal workstudy student as the PSA office assistant, the proposed dues increase was later canceled.

Dorn also proposed the establishment of a PSA Endowment Committee. The association had tried to get an endowment fund up and running in the late 1980s, but these efforts were not successful. The stimulation for this was that the trust of Samuel Haig Jameson, tenth president of the PSA, had recently given the association \$2,500, with about \$500 yet to come. The proposed endowment fund was to be used for the purpose of supporting the PSA's long-term goals of promoting and encouraging research and teaching.

Council selected Charles Hohm from San Diego State University as the editor-elect of *Sociological Perspectives*. The Committee on the Status of Homosexuals requested a name change, becoming the Committee on the Status of Lesbian, Gays, and Bisexuals. The Committee also asked Council to approve of the following motion: "It is the policy of the Pacific Sociological Association not to hold its annual meeting in locations where its members would be subject to discrimination on the basis of age, gender, marital status, national origin, physical ability, race, immigrant status, religion, or sexual orientation under state or city laws." Council decided not to accept the motion as official policy,

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fearing it would be too restrictive. However, it approved sending the motion to the Site Selection Committee for consideration when selecting cities for the annual meeting. Because of this motion, Council also decided not to hold the 1997 annual meeting in Arizona, since that state still had anti-sodomy laws. Council suggested a city in Southern California as an alternative. Council also approved a recommendation from the Committee on Teaching to give the Distinguished Contribution to Teaching Award every year rather than biennially and to allow departments as well as individuals to be eligible for the award.

The Committee on Sociological Practice recommended that Council approve the following motion: "The PSA strongly condemns governmental cutbacks in sorely needed social service, educational, and environmental programs, as well as attempts to reduce equal opportunity for the historically disadvantaged. We urge individuals and organizations to fight the GOP's Contract with America and related state and local initiatives." Council did not accept the notion as worded as official PSA policy. However it did approve publishing the motion in *The Pacific Sociologist* and encouraging members to write to their representatives.

The Committee on Teaching reported that the one-hour seminars held on the first day of the annual meeting were once again a great success in San Francisco. The committee recommended that they be continued, that sessions on teaching be coordinated by the committee, and that an entire issue of *Sociological Perspectives* be devoted to issues on teaching.

A new tradition was started at the 1995 meeting in San Francisco. At the Student Affairs reception, books donated by publishers after the book display ended were raffled off. In addition several \$50 checks from the PSA to help pay for the expenses of attending the annual meeting were also included in the raffle. This event was a great success.

Finally, *Sociological Perspectives* Editor Jonathan Turner reported that the journal was doing very well. Submissions were somewhat over 100, with the acceptance rate about what it had been in the past – 15-18 percent. He also indicated that he had over-committed to special issues. When he became editor, the journal was six months behind and he had to quickly generate potential articles. He reported that he could now be very selective in what he accepted.

The 1996 annual meeting was held in Seattle. The preliminary program printed in the January newsletter listed over 180 sessions that had been organized for the meeting, by far the largest number in the association's history. Several other announcements of importance were also made in 1996. The PSA joined the electronic age by setting up its first web site at [www.csus.edu/psa](http://www.csus.edu/psa). It became the place for anyone in the world to visit who needed to find out nearly anything and everything about the association, from downloading a membership form to the preliminary program for the annual meeting to information on various

PSA committees. Both the newsletter and the web site provided members and others with up-to-date information about the activities of the association.

In Seattle, Council approved the appointment of the Boise State University Sociology Department as editor of *The Pacific Sociologist*. Michael Blain, Richard Baker, Steven Patrick, and Martin Orr would collectively serve as editor. With an editor in place, the plans were to expand its coverage and possibly publish a fourth issue. However, this did not occur, due to increasing costs for publication and mailing. However, the production and editing remained at Boise State under the leadership of Martin Orr through 2002. Council also approved a new policy that would determine the allocation of “free” room nights earned at the conference hotel from selling sleeping rooms. The Program Chair and Secretary-Treasurer would be first in line for these rooms, if sufficient room nights were sold. If there were any “free” nights left over, they would go toward reducing the cost of the hotel bill.

Council also discussed the potential need to limit the number of times a person could be listed on the annual program. Since the annual program had grown so rapidly, the number of sessions held per meeting time and the number of needed meeting rooms were increasing as well. The result was a proliferating number of sessions, with – at times – few in attendance at some of them. The dilemma was that if the number of sessions was reduced, then the number of presenters would also have to be reduced. Hence the number of times an individual was listed on the program would likewise have to be limited. However, Council took no action on this item, because everyone listed on the program, no matter how many times, had thus far been accommodated.

Council also discussed the need for a site selection policy. Because the PSA had no policy regarding site selection for the annual meeting, Council asked Janet Lee (Oregon State) and Judith Howard (University of Washington) to develop a policy and report to the Council at next year’s meeting in San Diego.

Chuck Hohm, editor of *Sociological Perspectives*, reported the journal was doing well with over 100 submissions per year and an acceptance rate of around 15 percent. He indicated he was trying to make the journal more international in coverage and had added 11 foreign scholars as associate editors/reviewers.

Scott Coltrane, the chair of the Publications Committee, reported that his committee was beginning to enter negotiations for either a new publisher of the journal or a renewal of the contract with JAI. The contract with JAI was due to expire in December of 1999. It would be automatically renewed for another five years if no action was taken prior to December of 1998. Council did not want the automatic renewal to occur once again, as it did in 1993. JAI offered to amend the contract beginning in 1996, so that for every member of the association, up to 1,500, it would return to the PSA a dollar-for-dollar cost for the

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journal. Thus, if the PSA membership was 1,300, JAI would return \$13,000 to the association and no longer charge the PSA \$10 for each member subscription. JAI also wanted a 10-year contract renewal. Council instructed the Publications Committee to continue to negotiate with JAI and also with other publishers.

Council also discussed the issue of timely communication between committee members and officers, as well as the problem of the transition between chairs of committees. Council asked the secretary-treasurer to establish an e-mail address list for all officers, council members and committee chairs, as e-mail was increasingly becoming a significant mode for communication. The secretary-treasurer also indicated that he would look into the development of a handbook for each committee chair. A handbook for each committee was produced and posted on the PSA web site in 1997.

Council also agreed with a recommendation of the Committee on Practice that it should become a standing committee of the association with a new name, the Committee on Practice, Applied, and Clinical Sociology. The name change was placed on the Fall 1996 ballot and was approved by the voting membership.

Other committees were also busy in 1996. The Student Affairs Committee sent over 300 letters to departments in the Pacific region announcing the student-sponsored sessions in Seattle and the annual student reception. COFRAT published announcements in *The Pacific Sociologist* and in *Footnotes* inviting individuals to submit cases and issues of potential concern to the committee. The Awards Committee recommended that the deadline for submission of nominations for the Scholarship Award be moved up to December 1 from February 1 in order to give committee members more time to read the nominated books. The committee also recommended giving both an undergraduate as well as a graduate student paper award, since combining them disadvantages undergraduates. Finally, the Awards Committee suggested giving a monetary award for the Student Paper Awards, now that the association was flush with money. Award recipients were provided with a modest monetary gift (\$25-\$50) in the 1970s and 1980s, but this was not carried over into the 1990s, probably due to a lack of historical memory on the part of the ever-changing membership of Council and the Awards Committee. Council eventually approved all of the above recommendations made by the Awards Committee.

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1997 – 1999

San Diego and the Southern region welcomed the 1997 conference. The preliminary program listed over 190 sessions. At the first Council meeting, Judith Howard and Janet Lee submitted a draft of their proposal for a policy on site selection. Council approved their proposal, which stated that “the Pacific Sociological Association affirms its strong commitment to the full participation of all members of all races, ethnic backgrounds, socioeconomic positions, genders, ages, sexualities, nationalities, religions, and physical abilities in all of the activities of the organization. The PSA (whenever possible) will endeavor to hold its annual meeting in locations where its members are not subject to discrimination on the basis of any of these or other social factors. The PSA is also committed to actively educating and informing the general public of the bases for these commitments” (Minutes of the Council Meeting, April 18, 1997).

Secretary-Treasurer Dean Dorn distributed informal notes to Council members on the future of the PSA. The upshot of his presentation was that with the rapid growth of the association, the position of secretary-treasurer demanded a great deal of time, so much in fact that support for assigned time (a reduction in normal teaching load) would soon be required. If the PSA failed to provide some forms of subsidization, it would be extremely difficult in the future to find someone who would accept the position. This was a problem that had surfaced in the past, when the association attempted to split the position into a secretary and a treasurer without success (see issues in 1966-67). After discussion of this issue, Council re-appointed Dorn as secretary-treasurer for another three-year term and selected David Snow (University of Arizona) and Rodolfo Alvarez (UCLA) as a two-person committee to look into providing assigned time for the secretary-treasurer. At the second Council meeting in San Diego, they proposed and Council approved contributing \$4,500 to fund 3 units of assigned time for the position of secretary-treasurer. Council decided to revisit this issue in subsequent years, as Secretary-Treasurer Dean Dorn’s major concern was funding the position after his term ended.

At the second Council meeting, Scott Coltrane, the Chair of the Publications Committee, reported on the negotiations that had taken place regarding the publication contract with JAI Press, which was coming up for renewal. A decision had to be made by December of 1997 or another five-year extension of the contract would automatically occur. The current contract called for JAI to publish *Sociological Perspectives* through 1998. Coltrane reported receiving proposals from four publishers: Sage, JAI, University of California Press, and the University of Texas Press. After getting clarification from each publisher regarding specific questions and proposals, the Publications Committee decided to make its decision and provide members of Council with its justification, so that a new contract would be ready to sign by December 31, 1997.

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To deal with the perennial problem of appointments to PSA committees, Council approved several policy changes, including recommending another change in the constitution, which would allow appointed committee members to serve for a three-year rather than a two-year term. The reasons for this proposal were to increase both the experience and continuity of membership and to cut down on the number of new appointments that would have to be made every year. The policy change was approved by the membership in the Fall of 1997. The new policy also delegated to the chair of the committees the responsibility for making recommendations for appointments on an emergency basis when a vacancy occurred and for recommending appointments of additional members, if the committee was engaged in special activities that required more members. The chair of the Committee on Committees would still have to approve these recommendations. Council also recommended its members serve as liaisons to PSA committees and authorized the Committee on Committees to appoint all committee members in the Fall, beginning in 1997, so that newly appointed members could plan to attend their committee meeting the next year at the annual conference. In the past, appointments were made immediately following the annual meeting, thereby requiring the newly appointed members to wait nearly a year before meeting with their respective committee.

Council also established a policy that prohibited the use of PSA funds to pay for airfare for invited speakers at the annual meeting. It also voted against the release of the PSA membership list for research and commercial reasons. Finally, in 1997, Council also decided to expand the region of the PSA to include the northwest states of Mexico. The following year a letter was drafted and sent by Rodolfo Cruz of El Colegio de la Frontera Norte and *Sociological Perspectives* Editor Chuck Hohm to 15 sociologists at various colleges in the states of Baja and Chihuahua inviting them to join the PSA.

As usual, committees and editors were very active in 1996-97. Michael Blain, coordinating editor of *The Pacific Sociologist*, reported that the newsletter was available online at the PSA web site, and in order to expand the coverage of the newsletter, he and his colleagues decided to solicit substantive submissions on curricular and pedagogical innovations, book reviews, and news of professional interest. Editor Chuck Hohm reported that *Sociological Perspectives* would begin to publish abstracts of articles in Japanese, Chinese and Spanish. This would make the journal unique in the social sciences.

The ad hoc Endowment Committee reported making progress on establishing an endowment fund. A lawyer from Eugene was hired to help with the legal details, particularly the issue of incorporation. After this were resolved, the committee decided to consider outlining the purposes of the endowment fund, the function of the committee, and procedures for the operation of the fund.

Other committees reported on sessions they organized and sponsored at the 1997 meeting and also addressed issues and frustrations. The Committee on Practice, Applied, and Clinical Sociology decided to create its own web site to deal with problems of communication between committee members and others interested in practice. The Committee on Teaching was concerned that new members were appointed to the committee immediately after the annual meeting, thereby serving for a year as “lame ducks.” The committee also recommended adding a student member. The Student Affairs Committee was concerned about the length of tenure of committee chairs and recommended that chairs serve for a three-year period to provide more coherence and continuity. The Membership Committee suggested that the annual meeting should be held in an inland city such as Denver, Salt Lake City, or Albuquerque, as it had been in the past. The Awards Committee was concerned about reimbursement from the PSA for expenses incurred by printing and postage. The committee also suggested that winners of awards should be contacted and invited to attend the awards ceremony at the annual meeting, that those who did not win should be informed, that at least two copies of each book nominated for the Scholarship Award should be sent along with the nomination information, that the journal’s editor and/or editorial board should come up with at least three nominations for the Award for Distinguished Contributions to *Sociological Perspectives*, and that the nominees for teaching, scholarship, and practice should be kept in the pool of qualified candidates for a second year, if they did not win the award the first time around. Finally, the Committee on the Status of Women was concerned that too many sessions on gender, even those sponsored by the committee, were being offered at the same meeting time.

At the San Francisco Council meetings in 1998, the Committee on Teaching recommended giving two teaching awards, one to an individual and one to a department. Council accepted the recommendation and asked the committee to develop criteria for the departmental award. The secretary-treasurer reported that progress was being made to establish an endowment fund by making certain that the PSA had tax-exempt status and by securing liability coverage. If, over time, the endowment became substantial, coverage of officers and the PSA would protect fund assets. Council again took up the issue of support for the position of secretary-treasurer. The previous year, Council approved 3 units of assigned time for the position, up to \$4500. At the meeting in San Francisco, Council members reaffirmed this support and passed the following motion: “PSA is committed – within limits of available resources – to support partial compensation, given negotiation, for the position of secretary-treasurer.”

The big news in 1998 was the announcement by Scott Coltrane, Chair of the Publications Committee, that the University of California Press would publish *Sociological Perspectives* beginning in January of 1999. The new five-year contract was signed in the Fall of 1997. This contract was far superior to contracts with publishers in the past. The contract provided the association with free



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copies of the journal for up to 1,500 members, plus 25 percent of gross revenues (library subscriptions, individual non-member subscriptions, advertising, and online, electronic subscriptions, etc.) after expenses. The estimate was that the association would receive over \$26,000 annually. The income from this contract had an immediate and very important impact on the association in terms of its financial health. With the increased income, the association did not have to raise membership dues, was able to quickly pour money into the fledging Endowment Fund, and established a reserve operating expense account. By the end of the decade, on December 31, 1999, the association's net worth was \$28,245.33, an exponential increase from October of 1993.

Finally at the second Council meeting in 1998, Laura Nathan pointed out a problem that came up during the San Francisco meeting. At an undergraduate roundtable session, two or three students were devastated because a faculty member heavily criticized their presentation. There was no presider at the roundtable, and thus the faculty member became the discussant by default. Nathan recommended that for future meetings one of the students at these roundtables should be appointed the presider. She also offered to write a set of instructions for presidors at roundtables that could then be sent to presidors and published in the newsletter. Council approved her suggestions.

Reports from committees and editors in 1998 showed that the association's committees and editors had been hard at work during 1997-98. *Sociological Perspectives* Editor Chuck Hohm reported that he had added 244 new reviewers to the journal's reviewer list, sixteen of whom were foreign scholars. Hohm also announced that an analysis of the rankings of the top 30 sociology journals in the English-speaking world – based on the average number of times recent articles in a specific journal were cited as tracked by the *Social Science Citation Index* – indicated that *Sociological Perspectives* was ranked 17th in 1996, up from 42nd in 1995 (Vallas 1998). Hohm indicated that the previous editor, Jonathan Turner, deserved a great deal of the credit for this. Hohm also noted that the association would soon have to start the search for his replacement: a new editor would be needed by the Summer of 1999.

A full-page announcement of the opening was placed in the September 1998 PSA newsletter and a small ad was placed in *Footnotes*.

At the end of the second year of their editorship of the newsletter, the co-editors reported that they had continued to solicit brief articles for publication. A few of these special articles were published, including articles in the May and forthcoming September 1998 newsletter on professional associations and the crisis over tenure and layoffs at San Diego State, distance learning, and an author meets critics exchange on the book *Surviving the Streets*.

The Awards Committee continued to deal with past issues such as establishing deadlines for the submission of awards, encouraging nominators to send supporting documentation, retaining all “losing” nominations for the scholarship award for a second year, and publicizing the awards in the newsletter by including an application form in the announcement. The Awards Committee was not in favor of establishing a departmental teaching award, unless specific criteria were provided. However, the Committee on Teaching with the approval of Council reaffirmed its interest in the departmental award for teaching, formed a subcommittee to work on criteria for this award, and recommended rolling over for a second year all candidates not selected for the teaching award. The committee also welcomed its first student member, Rebecca Ancheta from UC San Francisco.

The Membership Committee sent over 100 letters inviting membership in the PSA to non-members in the inland states. The committee once again requested that the annual meeting be held occasionally in an inland state. Finally, the Committee on the Status of Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual persons in sociology developed a handbook for the committee and recommended to Council to change their name to the Committee on the Status of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgendered Persons in Sociology (GLBT).

The last meeting of the 1990s was held in Portland, Oregon. The theme of the meeting was “Social Difference and Social Connection.” In Portland, Council decided to delay acting on a proposal from the secretary-treasurer for a liability policy that would cover the association and its officers. Council reached this decision because there was no record of any lawsuit against any officer in the long history of the association, and it was too early to determine whether or not the Endowment Fund would be successful in creating significant assets that would need the protection of liability coverage. Council also decided to table revision of the constitution at this time. One proposal was to change the position of secretary-treasurer into an executive officer. This and other proposed changes were, however, eventually placed on the Fall 2003 ballot.

Council approved the appointment of Peter Nardi from Pitzer College as the editor-designate of *Sociological Perspectives*, beginning in January of 2000. Council also recommended that the secretary-treasurer locate a cosigner for the PSA checking account in case of incapacity to sign checks. Charles Varano, a colleague of the secretary-treasurer at CSU Sacramento, was appointed co-signer. And Council approved with revisions a lengthy report from the ad hoc Endowment Committee establishing the Endowment Fund for the first time in PSA history. The committee recommended that the Endowment Committee remain an ad hoc committee until the Endowment Fund reached \$50,000; that the committee would be responsible for fund-raising; that no money would be spent from the fund until it had reached \$50,000; and that Council would be responsible for determining the transfer every year of funds from the

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checking account of the association to the Endowment Fund. The idea was that excess money generated every year from membership dues, registration fees, and the contract with UC Press would be earmarked to the Endowment Fund. In this way, the fund was expected to grow rapidly. Interest earned from the fund would only be used to support activities that enhanced the association, its membership, and the profession in the Pacific region, and all expenditures from the fund would need the approval of Council.

The decade ended with substantial committee activity as well. The Awards Committee was very busy refining the procedures and criteria for awards. The committee established the policy that nominations for awards would not be carried over for the second year; however, those who were not selected could be nominated again. They endorsed the recommendations from the Committee on Teaching regarding the criteria that committee had presented for both the individual and departmental teaching awards. And they updated and fine-tuned language regarding the procedures for application as well as the criteria for the teaching awards. The Membership Committee reported that it had mailed 70 letters to community colleges in the Pacific region and had also sponsored a panel session in Portland on “Building Connections: Community Colleges and Four-year Institutions.”

The Committee on Practice, Applied, and Clinical Sociology developed a listserv and recommended that sessions listed in the final program that were sponsored by the committee should be reviewed by committee members to avoid overlap in content and topic. The Publications Committee reported on its progress finding a new journal editor and the recommendations it made to the Council. Finally, as stated above, the Committee on Teaching established criteria for the new departmental Distinguished Contribution to Teaching Award. Council had already approved this award and had charged the Committee on Teaching with coming up with criteria for the award.

The collective editors of *The Pacific Sociologist* at Boise State agreed to serve another three-year term. Council approved. All issues of the newsletter since 1996 were now available on the PSA web site. It was announced that Martin Orr would be assuming the duties of coordinating editor, taking over from his colleague Michael Blain. They also reported that efforts at soliciting brief articles for publication has met with some success. Finally, *Sociological Perspectives* Editor Chuck Hohm reported that 153 articles had been submitted in the last year, the vast majority of them research articles, and that about 20 percent had been accepted for publication. The transition to the University of California Press had gone smoothly. Several special features had been recently published, including a special issue on “The Academy Under Siege.”

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THE EARLY 2000S:  
*Into the 21st Cen-  
tury: 75 Years Old  
& Thriving*

Organizational  
Structure &  
Annual Meetings  
in the 2000s

The organizational structure of the association changed substantially in 2004. Members approved a series of constitutional and bylaw changes that created the position of executive director, replacing the position of secretary-treasurer. This new organizational structure allowed the executive director to appoint a secretary and/or treasurer should the need arise to help distribute the workload of running the association. In the Fall of 2004, Virginia Mulle was appointed the first secretary under this new arrangement. The changes also created a position for a graduate student member of Council, with a one-year tenure. All other constitutional officer positions remained the same. These changes essentially brought the constitution in line with practice. Beginning in 1993 the secretary-treasurer, Dean Dorn centralized most operations of the association at the PSA office on the campus of CSU Sacramento. As a result, he began to function as executive director, with the approval of Council.

Two ad hoc committees, Endowment and Social Conscience, became regular standing committees of the association. Two new ad hoc committees were created in 2001 – a temporary Constitutional Revision Committee, whose purpose was to provide proposals for the revisions to the constitution that were eventually approved in 2003 and a Committee on Community Colleges to reach out to community college faculty.

Faculty/non-student membership was very stable in the early 2000s. There were 732 faculty/non-student members in 2000 and those numbers were almost the same in 2004. Student membership rose from 530 in 2000 to 605 in 2004. The same was true for paid registrations at the annual meetings. In 2000 there were 963 paid registrants and in 2004 there were 1,090, an increase of 12.2 percent. Most of the increase was due to student registrations.

The annual meetings in the early 2000s were large, diverse in content, and well-attended. There were 175 sessions listed in the 2000 preliminary program for San Diego, 199 in 2001 in San Francisco, 192 in 2002 in Vancouver BC, 197 in 2003 in Pasadena, and 250 in 2004 in San Francisco. The 2004 meeting marked the 75th anniversary of the association and was attended by a record number of paid registrants. To highlight the 75th annual meeting, Program Chair Virginia Mulle invited all living past presidents to attend and to present on one of four special presidential panels: reflections on the PSA from the 1960s and 1970s, the 1970s and 1980s, the 1990s, and the first years of the 21st century. Past presidents who served on the panels were James F. Short, Jr., Herbert Costner, Joseph Gusfield, Leonard Gordon, David Gold, Lyn Lofland, Morris Zelditch, Jr., Jane Prather, Thomas Scheff, David Snow, Cecilia Ridgeway, Kathy Charmaz, Scott Coltrane, Judith Howard and Jean Stockard. Karen Cook, past president in 1991, also attended the meeting. The following past presidents who did not attend sent comments and reflections about the PSA and/or their tenure as president: Leonard Broom, Ralph H. Turner, S. Frank Miyamoto, Edgar Borgatta, Melvin Seeman, Otto N. Larsen, Edward Gross,

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Issues, Discussions  
& Decisions,  
2000 – 2004

Lois B. DeFleur, Lamar T. Empey, Stanley Lieberson and Jonathan Turner. Some of these reflections and comments have been integrated into this history, particularly in the *Analysis and Trends* section. All of them were placed in the PSA archives. In addition, Program Chair Virginia Mulle organized two additional panels: “Special Contributions to the PSA,” which dealt with presentations on the history of the PSA with respect to teaching, the status of women, race and ethnic minorities, gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered scholarship, and the socialization of students. The other panel, “Seventy-Five Years of the PSA,” covered the history of the PSA and an analysis of awards presented over time, past presidential addresses, and past programs.

TABLE  
Annual meeting  
themes, 2000 – 04

YEAR	THEME
2000	<i>Expanding Sociological Horizons in the 21st Century</i>
2001	<i>Transformations: Social Activism and Social Change</i>
2002	<i>Social Justice</i>
2003	<i>Social Science and Social Policy</i>
2004	<i>Sociology: An Idea Whose Time Has Come</i>

TABLE  
Membership,  
2000 – 2004  
(not including free  
memberships for  
student volunteers)

YEAR	STUDENT	FACULTY	TOTAL
2000	530	732	1,282
2001	584	753	1,337
2002	535	765	1,300
2003	550	699	1,249
2004	605	727	1,332

TABLE  
Annual meeting  
registration,  
2000 – 2004  
(not including free  
memberships for  
student volunteers)

YEAR	STUDENT	FACULTY	TOTAL
2000	440	523	963
2001	465	578	1,043
2002	408	549	957
2003	484	490	947
2004	542	548	1,090

At the Council meetings in 2000 in San Diego, the outgoing editor of *Socio-*

*logical Perspectives*, Charles Hohm, was thanked for his four years as editor, and incoming editor Peter Nardi was extended a warm welcome. Nardi indicated that a special issue on Anselm Strauss would be published in the future, and that the flow of new articles was on pace given the last few years of new submissions. He reported that his relationship with the University of California Press had been very positive. He also informed Council that he instituted an e-mail solicitation approach in an effort to find reviewers. Using this method, Nardi asked reviewers before he sent them a manuscript whether they would be willing to review it and, if not, to provide names of colleagues who might be willing and competent to do the review.

Council decided to support the work of Secretary-Treasurer Dean Dorn by providing \$7,500 in 2000. Council decided it was a wise move, since the compensation would be part of the annual budget and would be in place when a replacement for Dorn was needed in the future even though he was retired and did not need the compensation to purchase assigned time from classes. Dorn indicated he would donate the compensation to the Endowment Fund. Council also approved the transfer of \$5,000 from the operating expense fund of the association to the Endowment Fund, which had slightly over \$4,000 at the end of 1999. Council delegated the authority of approving appointments to committees to the chair of the Committee on Committees. It also suggested that Council members, who are liaisons to the various committees of the association, attend their assigned committee meeting at the annual conference, since the secretary-treasurer was sometimes unable to attend all of them due to time constraints and conflicts in scheduling.

Finally, an issue that came up during the business meeting was discussed at length: the increasing number of no-shows and late cancellations of presentations by individuals scheduled on the program. Council suggested several remedies – that organizers contact presenters in their sessions at least twice between November 15 and the time of the annual meeting to make sure they were planning on attending and presenting; that those who submit papers for the annual meeting provide either a paper or an extended abstract; that an article should appear in the newsletter in January reminding those who are listed on the program of their responsibilities to follow through and show up at the annual meeting, and that the PSA office remain in contact with each person on the program between November 15 and the annual meeting date. The expectation was that fairly frequent communication would help cut down on the no-show problem.

Most of the committees were active in 1999–2000. The Committee on Practice, Applied, and Clinical Sociology sponsored several sessions at the 2000 annual meeting. It was also concerned that two applied sessions were scheduled at the same time during. The Committee on the Status of Women also sponsored several sessions and discussed the possibility of having a reception at next

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year's annual meeting. The Committee on Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgendered Persons reported that their sessions were well attended, but they were concerned that areas of interest to them in San Diego were difficult to reach, except for those with cars, since the meeting was held in Mission Valley and not in downtown San Diego. The Student Affairs Committee was not too busy in 1999-2000, but it did sponsor one session in San Diego. The Committee on the Status of Race and Ethnicity sponsored five sessions that were all well attended. The Committee on Teaching reported that for the first time the Teaching Award could be given either to an individual or a department. The Membership Committee sponsored a session on "What Your Professional Sociological Association Can Do for You." Finally, the ad hoc Social Conscience Committee reported a very strong field of candidates for the award, which was presented to the San Diego Foundation for Change.

At the 2001 San Francisco meeting, attended by over 1,000 paid registrants and the largest in the history of the association, several important issues were discussed at the two Council meetings. The first issue concerned increasing costs of publishing and mailing the newsletter and the need for a new editor. Under the collective editorship of the Department at Boise State, a few brief articles on a variety of topics had been solicited and published. This increased the size and cost of the newsletter. Since the PSA office was already responsible for the PSA web site and already supplied most of the newsletter content to the editors at Boise State, two suggestions were made to reduce costs and eliminate the need for a new editor. The first was to move more of the content of the newsletter online making it available at the PSA web site. The second was to reduce the content of the newsletter to items dealing mostly with membership and the annual meeting, which the PSA office could provide. The Publications Committee agreed with these changes and recommended to Council that they be implemented starting in 2002 or 2003. Council concurred.

The second issue was, once again, the problem of no-shows at the annual meeting. In San Francisco, several complete sessions were canceled because organizers and presenters failed to attend. Secretary-Treasurer Dean Dorn reported that he tried to follow through on the previous year's suggestions regarding constant communication with session organizers and presenters to make sure they were planning on attending their own sessions and giving their presentations. Dorn reported that this may have helped somewhat, since he had received more notices of cancellations prior to the annual meeting than in previous years.

The third issue dealt with the increasing cost of holding the annual meeting, especially the costs of AV rental and food. After a brief discussion, Council agreed to increase the fee for faculty (and others earning over \$15,000 annually) registration from \$25 to \$35 for pre-registration and \$45 on-site. The last time the fee had been raised was in 1992. The fee for students was last raised in

1994 from \$12.50 to \$17.50.

The fourth issue Council considered dealt with the term of office of the secretary-treasurer. Council approved the reappointment of Dean Dorn as secretary-treasurer for another three-year term with \$7,500 annual support through 2004.

The fifth issue concerned the creation of an ad hoc Committee on Community Colleges. This idea originated at the business meeting in San Francisco, where the argument was made that establishing such a committee might increase the involvement of community college faculty in the association. Through this committee, community college faculty might be recruited to become members and participants in the PSA. Council was in favor of the idea, but did not want community college faculty to be treated as second-class citizens. The question was also raised about what specifically the PSA might be able to offer community college faculty. Council voted to approve the establishment of the committee, beginning in 2001, and directed the Committee on Committees to make initial appointments. The new committee's first task would be to define its charge and responsibilities.

Finally, Council accepted the recommendation of the Publications Committee to extend the appointment of Peter Nardi as editor of *Sociological Perspectives* for an additional year. A new editor would then have to be appointed by July of 2003, with the search starting in January of 2002.

The secretary-treasurer reported that the Endowment Fund was well on its way to achieving its first goal of \$50,000. Once the fund reached this figure, interest income could begin to be used for various purposes specified and approved by the Endowment Fund Committee and Council. The committee was asked by Council to begin work on specific criteria for use of the interest income. The Awards Committee reported that it did not receive any nominations for the undergraduate paper award or the teaching award. It also suggested that an honorarium attached to the teaching and distinguished scholarship award might spur additional nominations. The Endowment Committee discussed several possible fundraisers, including sponsoring or co-sponsoring the welcome reception at the annual conference on Thursday night where it would raise money by selling raffle tickets for donated prizes. The Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching sponsored six sessions in San Francisco. The Membership Committee was also very active. It developed an informational poster with mail-back cards for membership. These posters were sent to every sociology department in the PSA region. The Publications Committee recommended that the current editor's term be extended for one more year and that should no replacement be found for the current editors of the newsletter, the editorship be moved to the PSA office.



## **Part I Section C**

The Committee on the Status of Race and Ethnicity reported plans to organize several sessions at the annual meeting in 2002, including one that would be devoted to the Minority Affairs Program of the ASA. The Social Conscience Committee reported that there were six nominations for the social conscience award. The award was given to the San Francisco Coalition on Homelessness. The Student Affairs Committee discussed sessions planned for the annual conference in 2002, along with the Student Reception and book raffle that the committee oversees. They also dealt with the issue of sponsoring sessions that might overlap with those sponsored by Alpha Kappa Delta. The Committee on Teaching discussed the possibility of having a student member appointed to the committee and various ways the committee could try to increase the number of nominations for the Teaching Award. The committee members also brainstormed possible sessions for the annual meeting in 2002 in Vancouver.

Finally, the editor of *Sociological Perspectives*, Peter Nardi, reported that his campus, Pitzer College, had been very generous in providing shared office space, staff time and workstudy students; that the abstracts of published articles would continue to be translated into Spanish, Chinese and Japanese; that UC Press was about to begin the process of offering the journal online; and that a special issue on gender and sports would be published in the future. Nardi also reported that the acceptance rate was 13.2 percent, and that between April 1, 2000 and March 28, 2001, 62 new manuscripts had been received.

The 2002 annual meeting convened in Vancouver BC, the first time the conference had been held outside the US since 1966, the last time the meeting had been held in Vancouver. Several issues were discussed at the Council meetings. Secretary-Treasurer Dean Dorn reported that he had been acting in some cases like an executive director with regard to approving the expenditure of funds for special services and needs, such as liability insurance, interpreters for deaf attendees, requests for expensive LCD projectors, and special receptions by some committees. Council approved of this procedure. Dorn also announced he was willing to continue as secretary-treasurer, but that Council needed to start thinking about the position and developing plans for his replacement. This led to a discussion of allocating the tasks of running the association into several positions – secretary, treasurer and executive director – should the association be unable to find someone to assume all of the responsibilities as the current secretary-treasurer had been doing since the Fall of 1993. Such a change might make the recruitment for the position more successful. Because creating the executive director position would require a change in the constitution, Council appointed an ad hoc subcommittee with Earl Babbie as chair to work on this issue and other changes in the constitution. The subcommittee indicated that it would recommend changes at the next Council meeting in Pasadena.

Council did not approve a proposal for an organizational membership. It was decided that this type of membership would threaten overall membership, since any sociology department could pay for one organizational membership for all of its members. Council also approved a proposal from the Library of Social Science to organize the publisher's display at the annual meeting. This was another task of the secretary-treasurer. Because of the time involved, it was often difficult to contact publishers, especially those who only wanted to display a few books. The agreement with LSS allowed loyal publishers who had for many years rented a table at the annual conference to pay only a modest fee of \$75 per table. It also provided for a greatly expanded combined display of books from many different commercial and university publishers. The agreement was revenue neutral, meaning the association would receive no income from LSS, nor would it have expenses associated with the publishers' display.

Although Council took no action, the recurring issue of some sessions having too-small audiences was also discussed in Vancouver. Chuck Hohm indicated, for example, that two sessions with presenters from Mexico were virtually unattended. This was embarrassing, as the PSA had been courting Mexican sociologists. Council suggested that in the future members should make sure to attend sessions organized by Mexican members and encourage others to do the same. The secretary-treasurer reported that this was also a recurring problem with other sessions. To accommodate all presenters, 12 to 13 sessions had to be scheduled simultaneously. This reduced the potential audience for some sessions. However, if the number of sessions was reduced, the number of members and registrations would also decline. In the past, over 80 percent of those attending the annual meeting were listed on the program. Beginning in 2002, Matt Evans and Kirk Young (2004) from the University of Utah, decided to study attendance, at the annual conference by investigating actual session-by-session headcounts. During the three years of their study (2002-2004), they found that those who registered for the meeting attended about three sessions on average per conference. The maximum number of sessions that could be attended in each year was 17. Although the attendance figure appeared low, the average registrant did not stay the entire four days of the conference. The executive officer's best guess (data was unavailable) was that the average stay was two days, meaning that if the average registrant attended three sessions, the theoretical maximum for a two day stay would be somewhere around eight. That would mean the average registrant attended 38 percent of the possible sessions held during the time of his or her stay at the conference. Whether this pattern was a cause for concern was unknown, since there were no comparative figures from other associations. Evans and Young also found that the mean attendance per session varied from 14.4 in 2002 to 13.2 in 2004, and that on average 61 percent of attendees were women, even though only 56 percent of the registrants were women. They noted, not surprisingly, that attendance by time of day followed a normal distribution with the best-attended sessions before and after lunch and the least-attended in the early morning and late afternoon.

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Committees were, as usual, busy during 2002. The Endowment Committee reported that the fund would reach \$50,000 by January of 2003. The committee discussed the possibility of using the interest from the fund to provide travel grants to students presenting papers at the meeting. The committee decided to provide details for these awards at next year's meeting in Pasadena. All expenditures from the fund were subject to approval of Council. The Awards Committee granted the following awards: Teaching to Jonathan Turner, Scholarship to Pierette Hondagneu-Sotelo, the Undergraduate Paper Award to Molly George, and the Graduate Student Paper Award to Amy Denissen (see the appendix for a list of all PSA awards.). The Committee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties reported that it had decided to focus attention on the suppression of dissent in the aftermath of the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001. The committee planned to organize a plenary and other sessions dealing with this topic at the following year's annual meeting in Pasadena.

The ad hoc Committee on Community Colleges, approved by Council in 2001, held an organizational meeting in Vancouver. Thirteen sociologists from community colleges attended. The committee decided to form a correspondence network for the purpose of reaching out to community college faculty and made plans to sponsor three sessions at the meeting in 2003 in Pasadena. The Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching reported on several lively sessions they had sponsored in Vancouver and their proposals for sessions in Pasadena. The committee also encouraged members to protect their rights to freedom in teaching and research by sending the chair a report of any difficulties they were encountering. The Committee on Practice, Applied and Clinical Sociology indicated that members were unhappy with the low number of sponsored sessions in Vancouver. To rectify this, the committee planned to sponsor six sessions in Pasadena. The Committees on the Status of Women and Race and Ethnicity discussed possible sessions for next year's conference, the nomination for some awards, and the sponsorship of receptions to increase networking. The Committee on the Status of Women also discussed developing a formal relationship with sws (Sociologists for Women in Society).

The Committee on Teaching spent the majority of its time brainstorming sessions for next year's annual meeting. It also decided to do a small survey in Pasadena regarding teaching related issues members were facing and discussed how to get more involved with the nomination of members for the Teaching Award. The Publications Committee reported that the search for a new editor of *Sociological Perspectives* was underway. An advertisement for the editorship was posted on the web site, with additional announcements in the PSA newsletter and in *Footnotes*. The committee also encouraged applicants to consider a co-editorship. Martin Orr, coordinating editor of the newsletter, was persuaded to continue as editor until either A) a new editor was found or B) the editorial operation was moved to the PSA office. The decision to shift some of the content of the newsletter to the web site to reduce the cost of publishing

and mailing the newsletter had already been implemented, with both a print version mailed to members and an online version posted on the web site.

The secretary-treasurer reported that membership was stable and that turn out in Vancouver was much better than expected, with over 900 paid registrations. The assets of the association continued to grow, mostly because of the UC Press contract and the fact that the PSA continued to be an all-voluntary association, with only the assistant to the editor of the journal and a workstudy student in the PSA office receiving pay for their labor. Peter Nardi, the editor of *Sociological Perspectives*, reported that UC Press had completed its move to online access of the journal and that a special issue on gender and sports would be published soon, as well as a special issue on the media and popular culture. Between April 1, 2001 and March 31, 2002, 80 new manuscripts were received, with an acceptance rate of 11 percent. Forty-four percent of authors were women, 52.5 percent were quantitative papers. Papers were submitted from authors representing 27 states.

Meeting for the first time in Pasadena in 2003, Council heard reports (see below) from the secretary-treasurer, the Audit Committee chair, and the editor of *Sociological Perspectives*. In addition, Council dealt with some issues carried over from the previous year and others that were new. Council approved the draft language of revisions to the PSA constitution and bylaws that the ad hoc Revision Committee had been working on for over a year. These revisions would create the office of executive director; allow the director to appoint with Council approval a secretary and/or treasurer to help with the workload of running the association; increase the number of elected Council members from 6 to 7, with the addition of a one-year term for a graduate student; remove specific dollar amounts for dues from the bylaws; and change the status of the Endowment and Social Conscience Committees from ad hoc to permanent standing committees. These changes were placed on the Fall 2003 ballot and were approved by the voting membership 320 to 8. Council also approved the continuation of the arrangement with the Library of Social Science for the handling of the publisher's display at the annual meetings. The exhibit in Pasadena was among the largest ever.

Council approved the appointment of Donald Barrett and Richard Serpe of CSU San Marcos as co-editors for *Sociological Perspectives*, beginning in January of 2004. The San Marcos office was scheduled to open on July 1, 2003. This marked the first time the journal had two editors. The appointments were based on the recommendation of the Publications Committee whose chair, Jan Stets, was responsible for much of the work leading to the appointments. Council also approved the move of the editorship of *The Pacific Sociologist* to the PSA office in Sacramento. After over a year of search, no replacement was found for the previous coordinating editor from the Boise State University Sociology Department, Martin Orr.

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Council also instructed the secretary-treasurer to renew the PSA contract with UC Press for the publication of the journal for another five years. The editors and the secretary-treasurer had been very satisfied with UC Press. The \$26,000 of annual income from the press had allowed the PSA to provide services at the annual meeting, publish the newsletter and the journal, and fund the endowment without an increase in dues (which were last increased in 1982). On a related matter, Council agreed to continue to publish abstracts of journal articles in Chinese, Japanese and Spanish. However, given the cost of the translations, the editor was instructed to gather feedback from readers to determine whether it was worth the cost to continue publishing them.

In an historical decision, Council approved the recommendation from the Endowment Committee for the first use of interest income from the Endowment Fund. Twenty-five \$100 travel grants were to be awarded by random drawing to students who presented papers at the 2004 annual meeting in San Francisco. Council also approved the delegation of authority to the chairs of the Nominations Committee and the Committee on Committees for nominations for officers and appointments to committees. Finally, Council discussed possible meeting sites for the annual conference in 2006. San Diego, Albuquerque and Scottsdale were mentioned but no decision was made. The secretary-treasurer was instructed to report back with more information on these sites.

Reports also occupied a good deal of Council meeting time in Pasadena. The Audit Committee certified that the financial account of the association was in good shape for the fiscal year 2003. The outgoing editor of *Sociological Perspectives*, Peter Nardi, reported that two planned special issues on gender and sports and media and popular culture generated over 21 submissions. He also reported that he continued to solicit reviewers by e-mail, although it took as many as a dozen or more contacts to find three or four reviewers. Nardi thought, however, that this was an efficient method, since reviews are completed in about six weeks. Between April 1, 2002 and March 31, 2003, 66 new papers were received, down from 80 during the previous time period. The acceptance rate of papers received, including revise and resubmits, was 22 percent. Nearly 45 percent of accepted papers had first authors who were women.

Secretary-Treasurer Dean Dorn reported that membership in 2002 was 1,300, a decline of 37 from 2001. Membership in 2003 was forecast at around 1,250. Registration in 2002 totaled 954. Around the same number was expected for the 2003 meeting in Pasadena. Thus memberships and registrations continued to be fairly stable. The net worth of the association at the end of 2002 was slightly over \$89,000. Dorn reported that dues and registration fees were now payable with a credit card. Although fees would be charged to the PSA for each credit card transaction, many members had requested this service. Dorn also reported that he would continue as secretary-treasurer or executive director if the constitutional revisions were approved in the Fall of 2003.

In anticipation of that happening, Dorn passed out a preliminary list of duties and responsibilities that the executive director, secretary and/or treasurer would perform. For example, the office of the PSA would continue to be at the institution of the executive director who would function as the editor of the newsletter, work with the program committee, and be responsible for logistics and staffing at the annual conference, while the secretary, if appointed, would supervise and communicate with the committees of the association and the treasurer, if appointed, would deal with membership lists, dues renewals, registration fees for the annual meeting and the annual budget. All of this was in preparation for the day Dean Dorn would need to be replaced. Finally, given the high cost of AV rental at the annual meeting, especially LCD projectors for power point presentations, Dorn reported the purchase of an LCD projector for \$1,400. Since projectors rent for around \$300 per day, the cost would be recouped in one annual meeting.

Most PSA committees were active during 2003. The 2004 Program Committee (formed in early 2003) reported that President Earl Babbie had chosen as the theme for the 2004 meeting "Sociology: An Idea Whose Times Has Come." Members of the Committee on the Status of Freedom of Research and Teaching decided to explore co-sponsoring sessions with other committees and proposed the following sessions at the 2004 meeting in San Francisco, "Threats to Freedom of Teaching During War Time" and "Issues of Family and Tenure." The Endowment Committee was busy with its fund-raising activities, which included a silent auction that raised \$572, a raffle at the Welcome Reception that raised \$181, and two walking tours of Pasadena that raised \$300. The committee also recommended that the first interest income from the Endowment Fund be used to support 25 \$100 travel grants to students presenting papers at the meeting in San Francisco in 2004. The Awards Committee suggested that undergraduate papers be no longer than 30 pages in length. It also decided that in the future the chair of the committee should notify by telephone the author selected for the Scholarship Award, and those not selected by letter, and that the previous Scholarship Award recipient should be asked to organize an "author meets critics" session at the following year's annual meeting.

The Committee on Applied, Practice, and Clinical Sociology expressed concern about the importance of their role in the PSA and the lack of communication among members between annual meetings. The committee proposed nine sessions for the meeting in 2004, among them Applied Sociology and Corrections, Applied Sociology and Juvenile Delinquency, and Career Opportunities in Applied Sociology. The Committee on the Status of Race and Ethnicity reported that its reception in Pasadena was well attended and a success. The committee planned on hosting another reception in San Francisco in 2004. The Committee also made plans to nominate PSA members for awards and to sponsor three sessions at the conference next year on race, gender and higher education, popular culture, and race and social justice. Finally, the committee

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discussed doing outreach, particularly to graduate students. The Committee on Teaching discussed its survey on “Teaching Inspirations” that it handed out at the registration table in Pasadena and proposed possible sessions to sponsor in San Francisco.

The Committee on Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Persons decided to sponsor three paper sessions in 2004 – “Queering Sociology,” “Queers and Inequality” and “Queer Families/Social Networks.” The committee also developed a listserv where members would be able to post messages. The committee also expressed an interest in sponsoring a reception in San Francisco. The committee was also critical of the time slots for its sponsored sessions in Pasadena. The Membership Committee co-sponsored the Welcome Reception with the Endowment Committee and decided to continue with this tradition in the future. The Social Conscience Committee selected Interfaith Communities United for Justice located in Pasadena for its award. The Student Affairs Committee reported that it had a very well attended student reception and book raffle in Pasadena. The committee also discussed several panels it would like to sponsor at next year’s annual meeting.

The Committee on Civil Rights and Liberties decided to recommend that the membership of the committee be changed. Previously, three of the six members were the chairs of other “status” committees – GLBT, Race, and Women. But often these chairs did not participate or attend the meetings of the Civil Rights Committee. Consequently, it urged the secretary-treasurer to change this past practice and to set the committee up like other PSA committees with six appointed members by region. The committee sponsored several very successful sessions in Pasadena, among them an evening session on the war on civil liberties and the war on Iraq. It discussed several possible sessions for 2004, among them a plenary on “The Patriot Acts: McCarthyism Redux.” The new ad hoc Committee on Community Colleges indicated that the committee should prove to be useful to community college faculty in terms of outreach and advocacy. The committee planned on sponsoring two sessions in 2004.

The main item on the agenda of the Publications Committee was the recommendation of a new editor for *Sociological Perspectives*. The applications for the position were discussed at length and the committee recommendations were sent to Council. As reported above, Council selected Donald Barrett and Richard Serpe from CSU San Marcos as new co-editors of the journal. The Publications Committee also thanked Martin Orr and Peter Nardi for their work as editors and each was presented with a T-shirt and a \$100 gift certificate at the Awards Ceremony. Finally, the Committee on the Status of Women reported that it was interested in finding ways for feminist sociologists to network. Consequently, the committee decided to create a more formal relationship with SWS. As a result of this initiative, two events were held in Pasadena, a reception and an open discussion meeting to propose forming a

sws – West chapter. The committee also reported that it made less headway on gathering systematic data on matters relating to women in the PSA as a way to monitor the status of women and to provide members with an opportunity to do empirical research. Finally, the committee reported work on planning several sessions for 2004, including “Health and Women of Color,” “Motherhood” and “Politics of the Body.”

At the end of 2003, PSA net assets were \$89,579, with \$53,837 in the Endowment Fund CD, \$14,963 in the PSA checking account and \$20,779 in the general operating CD account.

The 2003-2004 Council dealt with several issues during its meeting in San Francisco. It decided to postpone until next year a decision on whether to stop publishing the preliminary program in the January newsletter by making it available only online. The January issue was the largest of the three newsletters and \$1,500 would be saved if that issue’s size was reduced. Some council members thought it was a good idea, while others indicated that not having a printed copy of the preliminary program would be a burden, since they thought many members would complain about printing it on their own computer.

Council unanimously decided to endorse and send to the general membership for a vote a proposed resolution from the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgendered Committee opposing a proposed us constitutional amendment against same-sex marriage. The membership by mail ballot approved the resolution by a vote of 314 to 20. The resolution stated:

“WHEREAS the *Pacific Sociological Association* (PSA) comprises sociologists and kindred professionals who study, among other things, sex and gender, sexualities, families, children, religion, culture, and systems of inequality and their effects, and

WHEREAS the PSA is dedicated to advancing sociology as a scientific discipline and profession serving the public good, and

WHEREAS a constitutional amendment defining marriage as between a man and a woman intentionally discriminates against lesbians and gay men, as well as their children and other dependents, by denying access to, according to the US General Accounting Office, over 1100 US Federal protections, benefits, and responsibilities extended automatically to married couples, and

WHEREAS we believe that the official justification for the proposed constitutional amendment is based on prejudice rather than empirical research, and WHEREAS sociological research has repeatedly shown that systems of inequality are detrimental to the public good,



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BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the *Pacific Sociological Association* strongly opposes the proposed constitutional amendment defining marriage as between a man and a woman.”

The last time the association members had voted by mail ballot on a resolution dealing with a controversial and political matter was in 1981. That resolution dealt with the US government’s involvement in El Salvador (see *issues and discussion* in 1981).

Another issue discussed was the financial status of the association. Executive Director Dean Dorn reported that the PSA was worth over \$100,000, by far the largest amount, indexed for inflation, in its history. This was the case, even though dues had not been increased since 1982. If indexed for inflation, they would have been around \$50 in 2004. The reasons for the solid financial condition were the publishing contract with the University of California Press and the fact that the PSA was still essentially an all-voluntary association, keeping management expenses very low. Some Council members thought a dues increase should occur immediately to prepare for the eventual need to compensate the next executive director and to make up for the fact that registration fees and membership dues were not covering the yearly expenses of the association. Around \$4,000 was being used from the UC Press contract to make up for the shortfall. It was decided to consider increasing dues in the near future. To help keep expenses at the annual meeting under control, the executive director announced that he had purchased another three LCD projectors for \$900 each. The rental cost on each one of them would be more, if used over the four-day annual meeting. The 2003-2004 Council also approved for the next year the expenditure of \$2,500 from the Endowment Fund for twenty-five \$100 travel grants for students listed on the program and presenting papers at the annual meeting. These grants were awarded for the first time to 25 students at the 2004 meeting. This represented the first time money had been used from the Endowment Fund, which in 2004 had grown to nearly \$70,000.

In San Francisco, the 2004-2005 Council heard about plans for the 2005 meeting in Portland from President Pepper Schwartz, approved delegation of authority to appoint committee members to the Committee on Committees, and approved Executive Director Dorn’s proposal to appoint a secretary to help with the work of running the association and to prepare for the inevitable distribution of tasks once he decided to retire from the position of executive director. One of the changes in the constitution approved by the members of the association the previous year was the creation of the position of executive director who would in turn have the authority to appoint, with Council approval, a secretary and/or treasurer. Shortly after the annual meeting, Executive Director Dorn appointed Virginia Mulle from the University of Alaska Southeast (Juneau) to a three-year term as secretary. Via e-mail correspondence, Council unanimously approved the appointment. The specific duties and obligations of

the secretary were to be worked out later. Initially, Mulle was to be in charge of corresponding with each of the 18 PSA committee chairs (and possibly committee members) taking care of any questions, issues or needs that they might have. Another task proposed was to prepare the mailing for the Fall ballot, including gathering biographical information on each candidate. Every year the secretary would give a report to Council at the annual meeting.

Finally, the 2004-2005 Council discussed the possible location for the 2006 annual meeting, scheduled to be held in the southern region. Executive Director Dorn indicated that he had received bids from hotels in San Diego, Long Beach and Albuquerque. Council was informed that the association had not met inland since 1985. Most members thought that Albuquerque, which was much cheaper in terms of hotel costs than any of the coastal cities, might work even though more members would have to travel further. One other possibility was Los Angeles. Council left the decision to Peter Nardi, the 2006 president, and the Site Selection Committee. After a site visit by Nardi and Executive Director Dorn to Los Angeles in June of 2004, it was decided that the 2006 annual meeting would be held at the Hilton Hotel in Universal City, Hollywood Hills, Los Angeles.

Most PSA committees were busy with activity during 2003-2004. As reported above, the GLBT Committee was responsible for bringing to Council and the membership the resolution against the proposed constitutional amendment banning gay marriage. The committee also sponsored three successful sessions and held a reception in San Francisco. The committee decided to sponsor three sessions in 2005 in Portland, "Sexualities and Social Movements," "Queering Sociology: the Transgendered Body" and one unnamed session. The committee also decided to investigate the possibility of an online journal for GLBT-related work. The Publications Committee received a report from the co-editors of *Sociological Perspectives* and discussed putting the newsletter online or providing members with a choice of receiving the newsletter online rather than through regular mail. No decision was reached on this issue.

The Awards Committee discussed two issues. The first was whether edited books should be considered for the scholarship award and the second was whether the recent practice of having the scholarship award recipient serve one year as a member and the next year as chair of the Awards Committee should continue. After the meeting in San Francisco, the chair of the committee, Valerie Jenness, and the executive director decided that edited books should not be eligible for the scholarship award and that recipients of the scholarship award should be invited to join the Awards Committee for a two-year term, but would not be pressured to accept or to chair the committee. The Committee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties organized several sessions for the meeting in San Francisco, an evening session on repression and resistance, a debate on the best direction for the political left to take, and a paper

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session on censorship and the media. The composition of this committee was due to change in the future because of an agreement between the committee and the executive director. In the past the Civil Rights and Liberties Committee was composed of three appointed members, one from each region and the chairs of the other “status” committees, GLBT, Women, and Race and Ethnicity. The chairs of the related committees had not been attending or active in the Civil Rights Committee. Thus beginning in 2004-2005, it was decided that the Civil Rights Committee would be composed of six appointed members, ideally two from each region. This was the same composition that was characteristic of the other six member standing committees.

The ad hoc Committee on Community Colleges sponsored four sessions at the 2004 meeting in San Francisco and proposed at least two for the meeting in Portland in 2005, “Issues in Race and Ethnicity” and “the Crisis in Community Colleges: Battling Budget Cuts and Increasing the Faculty Voice in Governance.” The committee also discussed two issues: the need to recruit more community college faculty to the PSA, and the problem of financial support for community college faculty to attend professional meetings.

The Committee on Practice, Applied, and Clinical Sociology also discussed how to recruit more members to the PSA, in this case practicing sociologists. The committee recommended that the PSA think about establishing sections that members would join, much like the ASA. Another issue discussed was what to do about committee members who never attend the annual committee meeting and don’t participate. Finally, the committee proposed eight sessions for the meeting in Portland in 2005, among them were “Planning and Evaluating Criminal Justice Programs,” “Using Sociology in the Private Sector,” and “Clinical Sociology.” The Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching reported that it had decided to sponsor three sessions in Portland – “Perceptions of Academics in Popular Culture,” “The IRB/Ethics Review Process” and a panel discussion on “Current Challenges to Academic Freedom.” In order to document in a more systematic way any persistent problems with academic freedom, the committee also suggested a revision of a previous survey on this issue. Finally the committee expressed an interest in working with ASA’s Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching. The Membership Committee decided to launch a modest membership drive during 2004-2005, focused mainly on departments in the Northwest, since the 2005 meeting was scheduled for Portland. The recruitment technique decided upon was to identify a current PSA member in each department and use that individual to recruit new members from the department. The Committee on Race and Ethnicity listed three activities for 2004-2005: sponsorship of a reception at the annual meeting in Portland to reach out to diverse scholars in the PSA, nomination of individuals for specific PSA awards, and sponsorship of sessions for the annual meeting in 2005 on a range of topics from commodification of minority culture to issues of the environment and race and ethnicity.

The Nominations Committee under the leadership of past president, Jean Stockard, completed its task on time. Chuck Hohm from San Diego State and Francisco O. Ramirez from Stanford University were nominated to run for President in 2006-2007. The Committee on the Status of Women continued its discussion of establishing an sws – West chapter. It also expressed an interest in taking a more active role in the nomination of candidates for various PSA awards. The committee also proposed several sessions for the 2005 meeting in Portland, among them “Women and War,” “The Prison-Industrial Complex and Women” and “Whither Feminism.” The Social Conscience Committee chose the Sisters Network of San Francisco to receive the PSA Social Conscience Award for 2004. The Audit Committee met in the PSA office in Sacramento in March of 2004 and found the financial accounts of the association to be in order. The Student Affairs Committee conducted a successful student reception in San Francisco, with over 70 students attending. Many books donated by publishers were raffled off along with ten \$50 PSA checks. The committee also decided to sponsor two sessions in Portland in 2005, one on teaching portfolios and the other on writing cover letters for job applications.

The Committee on Teaching formed a subcommittee to suggest nominations for the Distinguished Teaching Award in 2005 and began to organize several sessions on teaching for the meeting in Portland – teaching about social justice, different styles of interacting with students and colleagues, connecting with students, using visual materials in teaching, and a festival of teaching, consisting of several roundtables each devoted to teaching different courses/topics in the discipline. The Committee on Committees completed its work of appointing various members to committees on time. A mistake was discovered regarding the chair of this committee during the last two years: the constitution called for the past vice president of the PSA to serve as the *ex officio* chair of the Committee on Committees, but due to an oversight the current vice president had served as chair the proceeding two years. It was decided that Executive Director Dorn would serve one year as *ex officio* chair of the committee and then start the rotation of the past vice president as *ex officio* chair in 2005-06.

At the Publications Committee meeting, the new co-editors of *Sociological Perspectives* reported that they had appointed a managing editor, decided to split between themselves by chronological order all submissions that were sent in for review, selected a new color for the journal cover, and appointed a new editorial board. They reported that 81 manuscripts had been received between July 1 of 2003 and March 31 of 2004, with 7 accepted and 32 rejected and the others in various stages of review. They also reported that half the submissions had been received from CA, TX, OH, NY, and FL with 17 percent coming from California. Finally, they reported on the initial process of developing two journal issues with special issue editors to be published in 2005 and 2006. Executive Director Dorn reported that JSTORS was in the process of putting all past issues of the PSR and SP online. To facilitate this, he sent copies of each issue of

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each journal to JSTORS. When complete, JSTORS will return the copies in bound volumes. No date has been set for completion.

The 2004 PSA business meeting scheduled late in the afternoon was uneventful. Only a hand full of members attended, mostly due to a plenary scheduled the previous meeting hour. When that session ended, many attendees departed from the hotel. Thus the business meeting mainly dealt with information items such as the financial status of the association, plans for the meeting in 2005, and some of the issues emanating from various PSA committees.

At the end of 2004, assets were \$127,643.31, with \$85,115.73 in the Endowment Fund CD, \$28,824.30 in the general operations CD and \$13,703.28 in the checking account. After 75 years of financial ups and downs, the PSA was worth much more in 2004, corrected for inflation, than it had been at any time in its history.

Officers  
& Editors,  
2000 – 2004

PRESIDENTS: 1999-2000: Kathy Charmaz, Sonoma State; 2000-01: Scott Coltrane, UC Riverside; 2001-02: Judith Howard, University of Washington; 2002-03: Jean Stockard, University of Oregon; 2003-04: Earl Babbie, Chapman University; 2004-05: Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington

PRESIDENTS-ELECT: 1999-2000: Scott Coltrane, UC Riverside; 2000-01: Judith Howard, University of Washington; 2001-02: Jean Stockard, University of Oregon; 2002-03: Earl Babbie, Chapman University; 2003-04: Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington; 2004-05: Peter Nardi, Pitzer College

PAST PRESIDENTS: 1999-2000: Cecilia Ridgeway, Stanford; 2000-01, Kathy Charmaz, Sonoma State; 2001-02: Scott Coltrane, UC Riverside; 2002-03: Judith Howard, University of Washington; 2003-04: Jean Stockard, University of Oregon; 2004-05: Earl Babbie, Chapman University

VICE PRESIDENTS: 1999-2000: Hal Charnofsky, CSU Dominguez Hills; 2000-01: Diane Wolf, UC Davis; 2001-02: Chuck Hohm, San Diego State; 2002-03: Richard Serpe, CSU San Marcos; 2003-04: Jane Hood, University of New Mexico; 2004-05: Yen Le Espiritu, UC San Diego

VICE PRESIDENTS-ELECT: 1999-2000: Diane Wolf, UC Davis; 2000-01: Charles Hohm, San Diego State; 2001-02: Richard Serpe, CSU San Marcos; 2002-03: Jane Hood, University of New Mexico; 2003-04: Yen Le Espiritu, UC San Diego; 2004-05: Phylis Cancilla Martinelli, St. Mary's College

PAST VICE PRESIDENTS: 1999-2000: Diane Beeson, CSU Hayward; 2000-02: Hal Charnofsky, CSU Dominguez Hills; 2001-02: Diane Wolf, UC Davis; 2002-03, Chuck Hohm, San Diego State; 2003-04: Richard Serpe, CSU San Marcos; 2004-05: Jane Hood, University of New Mexico

COUNCIL: 1999-2000: Jennifer Pierce, University of Minnesota; Harvey Rich, csu Northridge; Pedro Noguera, uc Berkeley; Peter Nardi, Pitzer College; Patricia Gwartney, University of Oregon; Judith Little, Humboldt State University; 2000-01: Jennifer Pierce, University of Minnesota; Harvey Rich, csu Northridge; Pedro Noguera, uc Berkeley; Richard Mitchell, Oregon State; Marjorie Seashore, San Francisco State; Michael Messner, usc; 2001-02: Richard Mitchell, Oregon State; Marjorie Seashore, San Francisco State; Michael Messner, usc; Sharon Araji, University of Alaska Anchorage; Karen Miller-Loessi, Arizona State; Phylis Cancilla Martinelli, St. Mary's College; 2002-03: Sharon Araji, University of Alaska Anchorage; Karen Miller-Loessi, Arizona State; Phylis Cancilla Martinelli, St. Mary's College; Jodi O'Brien, Seattle University; Stephen Kulis, Arizona State; Marilyn Fernandez, Santa Clara University; 2003-04: Jodi O'Brien, Seattle University; Stephen Kulis, Arizona State; Marilyn Fernandez, Santa Clara University; Michael Blain, Boise State; Karen Hossfeld, San Francisco State; Mary Texeira, csu San Bernardino; 2004-05: Tina Martinez, Blue Mt. Community College; Sharon Elise, csu San Marcos; Nicole Raeburn, University of San Francisco; Michael Blain, Boise State University; Karen Hossfeld, San Francisco State; Mary Texeira, csu San Bernardino

SECRETARY-TREASURER: 2000-03: Dean S. Dorn, csu Sacramento

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: 2004-05: Dean S. Dorn, csu Sacramento

SECRETARY: 2004-05: Virginia Mulle, University of Alaska Southeast

EDITORS, *Sociological Perspectives*: 2000-03: Peter Nardi, Pitzer College; 2004-05: Richard Serpe and Donald Barrett, csu San Marcos

EDITORS, *The Pacific Sociologist*: 2000-02: Marty Orr, Richard Baker, Michael Blain & Steven Patrick, Boise State; 2003-05: Dean S. Dorn, csu Sacramento

## Part II

Analytical  
History:  
Analysis  
& Trends  
Over 75 Years

Since its founding in 1929, the PSA has changed in many ways, as it has responded and adjusted to trends in society and the discipline of sociology. But in other ways, it has remained remarkably the same, providing an evolutionary continuity over more than seven decades. From its beginning in 1929 as the first true-blue regional association to its current position as one of the largest regional associations, the PSA has survived through the efforts and commitment of a steady stream of volunteers, loyal members and officers, by the recruitment of new members both in times of expansion and contraction in higher education, and by repeatedly changing its practices, constitution, and organizational structure to deal with special problems and issues that inevitably occurred over a long period of time.

Trends  
& Changes  
Over Time

Four trends can be used to describe this evolutionary change – (1) growth of membership, participation, registration, and size of the annual meetings; (2) increased complexity of organizational structure; (3) a movement from *gemeinschaft* to *gesellschaft*, and (4) the democratization of the association through the increased participation of women, students, and sociologists from all segments of higher education, not just from the most elite PhD-granting institutions. Ida Harper Simpson (1988) also identified some of these trends as characteristic of the Southern Sociological Association.

As these trends have taken place, five characteristics of the PSA have provided considerable continuity – (1) a focus on promoting both sociological research and the teaching of sociology through publications and sponsorship of the annual meeting; (2) socialization of students into the discipline and profession; (3) the annual address by the president as a highlight of the annual meeting; (4) voluntarism, and (5) the dominating influence of membership and participation from California.

Growth of Mem-  
bership, Partici-  
pation, Sessions  
& Registration  
at the Annual  
Meeting

The history of sociology in the Western region of the United States can be characterized as strikingly undeveloped prior to WWII and even into the early 1960s. The West was isolated by distance and geography from the intellectual centers of sociology at Chicago, Columbia, and elsewhere in the East. In the West during the first decades of the 20th century, sociology at the undergraduate level was housed so to speak in a sprinkling of small, private liberal arts colleges and at the graduate level mainly at USC and the University of Washington. S. Frank Miyamoto, an early member of the PSA, remembers this period as follows (personal e-mail correspondence, February 8, 2004):

*Sociology virtually did not exist on the Berkeley campus before World War II. Frederick Teggart, the distinguished and powerful Berkeley historian, regarded "sociology" as a pseudo-historical interloper in his field, and single-handedly obstructed its establishment as a department at Berkeley until several years after the end of World War II. UCLA did not come into existence as a university until 1923, as I recall, and it was not until Leonard Bloom arrived there in the late 30's that the UCLA depart-*

*ment of sociology began to grow. Sociology at Stanford was for a long time a subdivision within economics, although some prominent sociologists were on the faculty. And the Arizona universities were, so to speak, not yet members of the Pac-10.*

*The branch campuses of the University of California system were, in the pre-war years, in an early stage of development, at least with respect to sociology, and I believe California's state university system was not established until some years after the end of the war. The same was also true in Oregon and Washington. That is to say, even the institutional settings within which sociology might grow were relatively undeveloped before World War II.*

*But we should not forget that many small private colleges of the Pacific Coast region – Whittier, Pomona, Mills, Willamette, Reed, Whitman, and so on – often offered sociology courses as early as the 1930s, and had sociology faculty appointees who were eager to meet and maintain communication with colleagues from other campuses. William F. Ogburn, for example, spent a year or two at Reed College in Portland, around 1917–18, before he came to the University of Washington as chairman of the department. Thus, during this early period the number of departments of sociology grew very slowly in this region, but, on the other hand, there were sociologists who were scattered about who were eager to meet with others who shared their interests.*

*The two main departments of sociology of the Pacific Coast region (or west of the Rockies) with doctoral programs in the pre-war era were those at the University of Southern California and the University of Washington.*

The development and growth of the association were very gradual during its first 30–35 years, but after WWII, beginning in the middle to late 1960s and beyond, the association grew rapidly both in membership and in the size of its annual program. TABLE 1, 2, and 3 document this trend. TABLE 1 shows that from 1930 to 1960 the number of sessions at the annual meeting only increased from 4 to 9, but from 1965 to 1990, they increased from 23 to 74 and then from 1995 to 2004 from 140 to 250. This same pattern appears in TABLE 2. In 1960 there were 181 faculty and students who registered for the annual meeting, by 1980 there were over 500, and by 2004 that number had more than doubled to nearly 1,100. And TABLE 3 shows that membership from 1930 to 1950 ranged between 75 and 136, from 1955 to 1975 between 206 and 857 and from 1980 to 2004 between 547 and 1,328.



## Part II

TABLE 1, LEFT  
number of sessions at annual meetings in five-year increments

YEAR	SESSIONS	YEAR	MEMBERSHIP
1930	4	1930	<i>unknown</i>
1935	5	1935	122
1940	5	1940	81
1946†	5	1945	75
1950	5	1950	136
1955	5	1955	206
1960	9	1960	355
1965	23	1965	734
1970	36	1970	857
1975	59	1975	784
1980	75	1980	941
1985	63	1985	591
1990	74	1990	547
1995	140	1995	988
2000	178	2000	1,262
2004	251	2004	1,332

† *Due to WWII, no formal meeting was held in 1945.*

TABLE 3  
membership in five-year increments

YEAR	FACULTY	STUDENTS	TOTAL
1929-57	‡	‡	‡
1960	‡	‡	181
1965	‡	‡	255
1970	‡	‡	613
1975	‡	‡	463
1980	‡	‡	553
1985	‡	‡	359
1990	‡	‡	308
1995	428	309	737
2000	523	440	963
2004	542	548	1,090

TABLE 2, RIGHT  
annual meeting registration in five-year increments

‡ *Registration fees were first assessed in 1958 but records are not available to separate student from faculty registration for the period 1959-94. Fees were not assessed before 1958, so attendance figures are not available. Separate or dual registration fees for faculty and students were not implemented until 1973.*

The growth in membership and attendance at the annual meetings in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s was largely due to the expansion of higher education in the West, as the population of the Western region exploded, particularly in California, and to the expansion of sociology as an academic discipline nationally. In California, for example, the University of California and the California State University systems were essentially put in place and developed during this time. Hundreds of sociology faculty were hired, as departments in these institutions were created and/or expanded. The same expansion was occurring, although to a lesser extent, in the other states in the Pacific region. Cheaper and faster transportation was developed through the federal interstate highway system along with increasingly frequent and in some cases low cost air transportation. These changes in transportation were extremely important, as the distances members traveled to attend the annual meetings were much greater in the Pacific region than in other parts of the country. For example, traveling from Seattle to San Diego for the annual conference is the equivalent of a member of the Midwest Sociological Society traveling from Chicago to Orlando for the annual meeting of the Midwest regional.

Growth since the 1990s can be accounted for by inexpensive annual dues and registration fees, interesting coastal meeting sites like Seattle, Vancouver, San Diego, Portland and San Francisco, effective management of the association, publication of a newsletter, expansion of sociology at the national level, and a deliberate strategy of opening up the association to students and faculty from all sorts of institutions – community colleges, private and state four and five-year colleges and universities, and PhD-granting institutions.

Along with growth in membership, registration at the annual meeting, and size of the annual program, came increasing complexity and differentiation in the association's organizational structure, consisting of officers, standing committees, and ad hoc committees that were created to address specific issues that needed to be dealt with in a short period of time, such as revising the constitution, confronting discrimination against women and ethnic minority faculty, reaching out to community colleges, and honoring a community-based organization in the city in which the annual meeting was held. Some of the ad hoc committees that were created developed later into regular standing committees.

Complexity of  
Organizational  
Structure

At its founding in 1929, there were only three standing committees, Publications, Membership, and Program. And during a time when the association grew slowly, between 1930 and 1960, the number of standing committees only increased to six, Publications, Membership, Program, Audit (of the journal), Elections (nominations), and Local Arrangements. However, between 1960 and 1980 the number of committees increased to 12 and from 1980 to 2004 to 19. Some of this increase was due to changes related to internal organizational functions, such as the need for an audit of the journal account, local arrangements for the annual meeting, and a mechanism to nominate members for

## Part II

election to office. Thus by 1960 only three standing committees – Journal Audit, Local Arrangements, and Elections (nominations) – had been added to the original three of Membership, Program, and Publications. However, twenty years later an additional six committees had been added, the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching, the Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession, the Committee on the Status of Minorities in the Profession, the Awards Committee, New Fields of Employment Committee (applied), and the Contract Monitoring Committee. Influences outside of the internal structure of the association – the feminist and civil rights movements in the larger society – were in part responsible for the establishment of the “status” committees and the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching. During the 1970s these committees were active in promoting, defending, and investigating cases of alleged discrimination against women and ethnic minorities and issues of academic freedom. During this time, other committees were created as a result of internal and disciplinary requirements. Once the association began to publish its own journal and the annual meetings had to be planned well in advance, a Contract Monitoring Committee was established to review hotel and publisher contracts. Due to a re-emergence of an interest in applied sociology, the PSA established the New Fields of Employment Committee, now called the Committee on Applied, Practice, and Clinical Sociology. And because other regional and state associations as well as the ASA were granting special awards for scholarship and for student papers at their annual meetings, the PSA created the Awards Committee in the early 1970s.

This same pattern of internal and external influences also explains the continuing expansion of the committee structure since the 1980s, during which time seven additional committees were created and one renamed – the Committee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Committee on Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgendered Persons (GLBT), the Committee on Teaching, the Committee on Student Affairs, the Endowment Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Social Conscience Committee, and the Site Selection Committee (previously called the Local Arrangements Committee).

The Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Committee and the Committee on the Status of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgendered persons were essentially created because of the increasing controversy over holding the annual meeting in states which failed to recognize the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. as a holiday and in states which still had anti-sodomy laws. The Committee on Teaching was established because of the movement within the ASA to improve the teaching of sociology at the university and college level. The Student Affairs Committee was created because of an effort in the early 1990s for greater graduate student involvement in the PSA, which led to a student section being created that lasted two years. The Endowment Committee was formed because the tenth president of the PSA, Samuel Haig Jameson, left the PSA over \$3,000 from his estate. The Committee on Committees became an elected committee

because the increasing size of the association and the number of committees made it impractical if not impossible for the president to appoint all members to the various standing committees. And the Social Conscience Committee was established because some members felt that it would be both wise and humane for the association to recognize a worthy community-based organization in the city where the annual meeting was held.

The growth in the number of officers developed somewhat similarly, but without the continuing expansion after the 1960s. In 1929 there were only three officers – president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer. By 1940 the number had expanded by seven to ten. An Advisory Council of five and two additional vice presidents were added, so that the Northern, Central, and Southern regions of the association would each be represented by a vice president. Due to the geographic distance between regions and the time and cost of travel in the early years of the association, it was decided that each region would hold an annual regional meeting in order to provide a greater opportunity for members to participate. This change necessitated an expansion of the organizational structure, since someone had to be in charge of and plan each region's annual meeting. Hence the expansion of the number of vice presidents for this purpose. By 1950, two additional officers were added, bringing the total to 12. The Advisory Council was expanded to six, allowing each region to elect two council members on a rotating basis.

A new position was also created – representative to the council of the American Sociological Association. This position was created in response to an external problem, namely the issue of representation of regional associations at the ASA. To assure that members of the PSA and other regional associations would have input into running the national association, particularly the nomination process for officers of the ASA, each regional was allowed one representative on ASA council. Thus within a twenty-year period the number of officers quadrupled, even though the membership had grown to only 136. Between 1950 and 1980, there was no change in the total number of officers. By 1984 there was only one vice president, along with a president, president-elect, past president, vice president-elect, secretary-treasurer and six council members. By 2004 the number of officers had increased to thirteen with the addition of a past vice president. In addition, a significant change occurred in 2004 when the position of secretary-treasurer was changed to executive director, bringing practice into line with the formal constitutional structure of the association, and signaling that the PSA was now an organization that was increasingly directed and managed from a central office.

Currently, the organizational structure of the PSA resembles to some extent in miniature the organizational structure of the much larger American Sociological Association. The ASA has exactly the same elected officers as the PSA, with two exceptions: the ASA has an elected secretary, while the PSA in 2004 created

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an appointed position of secretary, and the ASA has 20 elected Council members to the PSA's six. The ASA also has 28 committees, excluding program advisory panels and task forces. Of the 28 committees, 8 deal with awards. If these 8 were included in one awards committee, the size of the committee structure of the PSA would be very similar to that of the ASA, with many of the committees performing the same functions in both organizations. One significant difference in the complexity of the organizational structures is that the ASA has over 40 sections reflecting the increasing differentiation of the discipline, while the PSA has none. However, several PSA committees – Membership; Practice; Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgendered Persons; Race and Ethnicity; Women; Student Affairs; Teaching; Civil Rights and Liberties; Freedom of Research and Teaching – sponsor sessions and receptions at the annual meeting. Thus, since the 1990s, they have begun to act like mini sections of the PSA. In fact, the Committee on Practice, Applied, and Clinical Sociology recommended in 2004 that Council consider creating sections that members could join. "This could encourage a higher level of interaction between annual meetings, among PSA members with common interests, and would provide a mechanism for tracking members of PSA who are working in various areas of sociological enterprise" (Report from the Committee on Practice, Applied, and Clinical Sociology, *Pacific Sociologist*, May 2004). Should sections be created in the future, the organizational structure of the association would become even more complex and similar to that of the ASA. This would represent a continuing evolutionary change in the PSA's organizational structure.

Gemeinschaft  
to Gesellschaft

With the growth in the number of members, expansion of the geographic area of the Pacific region (to the mountain states in the 1950s, the western two provinces of Canada in the 1980s, and the western two states of Mexico in the 1990s), the increase in the number of elected offices, and the creation of the position of executive director in 2004, a fundamental trend has taken place over time, the movement from a society dominated by *gemeinschaft* to an association dominated by *gesellschaft*.

From the beginning of the organization to roughly the middle 1960s, the PSA was a small endeavor, with relatively few members and a small annual meeting. It wasn't until 1958 that its first journal, *The Pacific Sociological Review*, was published and that was issued only twice per year and contained few articles. A small group of men from private liberal arts colleges and PhD-granting institutions circulated through various officer positions in what was then called the Pacific Sociological Society. For example, from the 1930s to the 1950s, a substantial proportion of elected council members were also elected officers at one time or another. It was not unusual for someone elected to council to then serve as vice president and then as president or to serve as secretary and then as president and so on. The annual meetings were so small that there were few competing sessions. Most attendees would leave having had a common intellectual experience, and this was consistent with the prevailing consensual

agreement about the discipline. The discipline of sociology was not nearly as differentiated as it is today; for example, there was a great deal of consensus about theory and methodology.

Also at this time, the president personally reviewed and screened the submitted papers for the annual meeting. Due to the isolation of the Pacific region from the intellectual centers in Chicago and in the East, well known sociologists with high status reputations were not only members of the PSA but participated in the annual meetings and served as officers, including the position of secretary. The PSA was a *society*, prior to 1960, not an *association*. It was as Ida Harper Simpson said of the early Southern Sociological Association, “a community of scholars united in their view of sociology and their desire to apply their view in doing research...” (Simpson 1988, p. 255).

Two past PSA presidents from the 1950s have written comments on these early characteristics. Ralph Turner, president in 1957, has commented that “the Pacific Sociological Association in 1956-57 (or Pacific Sociological Society, as it was called then) was quite a different organization than it is in 2003. The membership was small enough that we could hold a three-day annual meeting without simultaneous sessions. As a result, nearly everyone got to know everybody else, and most of us attended all sessions, regardless of specialities. The meetings were more *gemeinschaft* than *gesellschaft*! I don’t remember that it was the practice for the president to announce a theme. The program was simply prepared from the acceptable papers submitted. Since the American Sociological Society had traditionally rotated meetings between New York and Chicago (representing the limits of civilized society!), and western schools had less money for academic travel than now, the Pacific meetings were for many the principal arena for exchange of ideas and research findings and plans” (personal e-mail correspondence, November 12, 2003).

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S. Frank Miyamoto, president in 1959, has also described the early Pacific Sociological Society and the changes that have taken place:

S. Frank Miyamoto's recollections of the PSA's early years

*The Pacific Sociological Association was known in its earlier days as the Pacific Sociological Society. The change of name was adopted around 1960 shortly after the national organization, the American Sociological Society, chose to call itself an "association" instead of a "society." I mention the change because, incidentally, I was president of the Pacific Sociological Society in 1958-59 – I represented the end of an era, so to speak – but more significantly the change of title reflected the considerable change that occurred in those years in the status of sociology as a discipline and in the society's function as a professional organization.*

*I have not investigated the question, but I believe in the era before World War II academic professional organizations often called themselves a "society," with the idea that the term referred to those who shared common disciplinary interests, who banded together primarily for the purpose of reinforcing communication and fellowship. For people living in the twenty-first century who often feel overburdened with the amount of communication and occasions for travel they face, it may be difficult to imagine the pleasure of communication and especially of fellowship that members before World War II received from attending annual meetings. But it may be useful to remind present-day members that the term "society," as a reference to communication and fellowship, had a genuine significance in that earlier period that may be difficult to appreciate today.*

*The foregoing may serve to highlight the contrast that the term "association" conveys. Even without invoking Weber's discussion of *vergesellschaftung*, I believe readers will readily understand that "association" refers to a more highly specialized organizational structure than does the term "society." The ASA and the PSA, as "associations," are still primarily concerned to serve communications aims, but they do so through a much more complex organizational structure than in the earlier era, and with the support of much more complex and effective technological means than were available seventy or eighty years ago. As for the membership, it has become huge by comparison with what it was in the earlier era; it has become more specialized, diverse, and complex; and it has become markedly impersonal.*

*I suspect there may not be another past president of PSA who will be writing about the organization as it was before World War II, so I feel it may be useful and of interest if I offer a brief sketch of what I remember about those earlier years. Perhaps I have given more space to the change of name from "society" to "association" than the subject deserves, but I have done so because the organization, as I recall it in its earlier phase, had a distinctly different feel than it has today, and I think the two terms effectively symbolize the difference. The difference is the main theme of my account...*

*I assume the PSA is still structured as a regional organization with three divisional subunits – the Southern, the Central, and Northern Divisions – each headed by*

*a vice president. I am not sure what function the divisions serve today, but at the time the society was first established, and even in the 1940s, it could be said that the divisions played almost as significant a role as did the larger organization. Until air travel became increasingly a commonplace in the 1950s, travel between the three Pacific Coast states was slow and often costly by the standards of the Depression decade. I believe it has always been customary to rotate the meeting place of the annual regional meeting among the three divisions, but because meetings held in southern California or the far Northwest presented access problems, it was the practice as I recall to meet every other year in the Central Division in order to minimize the distance problem.*

*Because of the travel problem, until the 1950s each division often held its own annual meeting, and it is my impression that the division meetings were almost as well attended as the regional. My first experience with the PSS came in the mid-1930s when a Northern Division meeting was held on the University of Washington campus, and I attended as a graduate student. The meeting was held at the University's old faculty club which had a spacious lounge with a large fireplace, a dining room, and a few meeting rooms. I believe a student dormitory was used for accommodations. The main meetings of that conference were held in the lounge of the Faculty Club. I can still dimly visualize the gathering, of probably less than fifty people, seated in upholstered sofas and chairs arranged in a semi-circle around the fireplace, with another circle or two of hard-backed chairs which most of us students occupied. The speaker stood in front of the fireplace.*

*As small and informal as that meeting was, I thought it served a very important purpose functionally of reinforcing the sense of collegiality among sociologists who in those days necessarily saw themselves as members of a new and poorly understood discipline. Sociologists of that time had no self-doubts about the importance of their field, but working as they did among people who often met the term "sociology" with incomprehension if not skepticism, the ease with which ideas could be exchanged at a meeting like this was reassuring and stimulating. And given the intimacy and informality of the setting, friendships were made with an ease that was gratifying.*

*It is curious that for that period I remember the division meetings better than I do the regional gatherings. For one thing, I find it hard today to remember much about the various conferences I attended fifty years ago, and the regional meetings blur in my memory with the national American Sociological Society meetings that I occasionally attended, while lacking the prestige of the national meeting. In contrast, the division meetings distinctly preserved the quality of fellowship and collegiality, which I mentioned above as a major function of the conferences, in a way that the regional meetings could not. I clearly recall a Northern Division meeting in 1950, held at the Agate Beach resort hotel in the beautiful Oregon coast beach area of Newport, Oregon, where almost 150 people may have been assembled. That meeting stands out in my mind as one of the best conferences I ever attended, and I think I remember it with special clarity because a meeting of that size in that peerless setting,*



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*among sociologists with a divisional identity who were impelled by the sense of their growing importance, seemed to serve all the desired functions of a conference about as well as any professional meeting might.*

*The growing importance of sociology, in fact, is associated with my clearest recall of meetings of the Pacific Sociological Society. In the 1950s PSS suddenly took on an importance it did not have before. In the post-World War II years UCLA quickly grew to become a contender with USC as the foremost sociology department in southern California. Stanford moved sociology out from under the wings of economics, and the new department began its expansion in the 1950s. The biggest impact on PSS came with the sudden establishment in the early 1950s of a new department of sociology at the University of California, Berkeley, and the creation of a faculty that included such names as Herbert Blumer, Reinhardt Bendix, Seymour Martin Lipset, Phillip Selznick, and many others. The sudden growth of sociology at foremost universities in California and the entry of their faculty into PSS activities dramatically changed the character of this regional organization, and gave its members a sense of vitality and importance, which they had not had before.*

*But the sudden rise of sociology at the California universities was not the only development that initiated rapid changes in the Pacific Sociological Society. The entire field of sociology changed after World War II, and the war seemed to have been a major contributor to that change. War itself has no redeeming value, but it often induces changes that have major social consequences. In fact, more correctly, it was the depression which preceded and Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal philosophy which set the stage for the change, and the war greatly accelerated the trends.*

*First, with the end of the War there was a huge influx of war veterans who poured onto campuses under the support of the GI Bill, and these were perceptibly more mature students than were typically seen before. Not only were they more mature but they were also more worldly, for many had been stationed in Europe or Japan or other parts of the world and no longer showed the provincialism (and ethnocentrism) that was a dominant characteristic of Americans before. Graduate programs in sociology enjoyed great benefit from the availability of this student pool, and PSS in due course reflected the change not only by a notable increase of membership, but also by the intellectual aggressiveness of this cohort.*

*The war also initiated the dismantling of the color line that literally barred Black Americans from access to all the major opportunity paths in American society. The dismantling began, I believe, with the large northward migration of southern Blacks into wartime industries of the north, and the establishment of the Federal Employment Practices Committee to ensure that Black employees were not discriminated against in wartime jobs. These wartime changes thereafter gave Black Americans the confidence and motivation to seek changes in other important opportunity areas of American society, with the enormous consequences, which are now an indelible part of American history. And this radical change in Black American stratification*

*exploded into not only changes of racial and ethnic stratification more generally, but also into changes in the discriminatory stratification against women, the disabled, gender identity, and other bases of discrimination that previously characterized American society. I cannot take the space here to show how these changes influenced the character of American sociology and its professional organizations, but I believe it would not be difficult to demonstrate the connection.*

*Finally, I want to point to just one other major change that influenced the character of the Pacific Sociological Society. This was the wartime development of the aircraft, and its post-war effect on interstate travel. I remember that as a graduate student at the University of Chicago before the war, I often spent three days and three nights traveling from Seattle to Chicago by rail or by motor highways, and I remember how sharply my concept of travel distance changed after my first experience with air travel between those two points. The coming of jet planes in the 1950s simply magnified the sense of how easily distances may be overcome. Air travel radically changed membership and attendance at professional meetings, and thereby changed the character of these organizations.*

*In fact, I should add that the automobile and interstate highways also improved greatly after the war, which notably added to the incentive to attend divisional and even regional meetings, especially if one could assemble a group to share the cost of the trip. Interestingly, I remember the sense of fellowship with colleagues engendered by those auto trips about, as well as I remember anything about those meetings, especially if the trip required a night or two of stopovers.*

*All this says little about what the organization itself or the sociology of that period were like, but comments on those features would require a more complex and lengthier account, and more research than I have time for just now. I trust that this rather general account of the changes in the early setting of the Pacific Sociological Society, however, will be of interest to present members of PSA. (personal e-mail correspondence, February 8, 2004).*

The annual meetings in the 1990s and early 2000s were substantially different than reminisces of earlier years by past presidents Turner and Miyamoto. There were 250 sessions, for example, in 2004, with as many as 14 scheduled simultaneously, each competing for the attention of attendees. At the 2004 annual meeting, Past President Lyn Lofland expressed a concern about this. She stated that the expansion in the number of sessions and the growth of membership were very healthy for the association, but she worried that the cost of such expansion might be the “friendliness and coziness” that Miyamoto alluded to above and that she encountered as a graduate student while attending the annual meetings (Lofland 2004).

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Since 1990 there has also been a significant increase in the diversity of types of sessions at the annual meeting, for example, roundtables, poster sessions, author meets critics' sessions, and video and film sessions are now commonplace. In the earlier years, many sessions were organized around traditional scientific paper presentations, reflecting the view of sociology as a scientific discipline (Keith, 2004). Today the annual program represents a diversity of interests and the increasing differentiation of the discipline, what past president Morris Zelditch, Jr. has called "the turns and posts – the linguistic turn, the historic turn, the cultural turn, and the turns of post-positivism, post structuralism, and post modernism" (Zelditch 2004). Attendees no longer have a common intellectual experience with so many different and competing sessions to choose from. Few sessions draw large crowds. In recent years even the one session that every attendee at the conference could attend – the Presidential Address – has often drawn fewer than 200 attendees. Research interests have become much narrower and the annual meetings have grown in the number of sessions offered, making it possible for members to show up and attend only those sessions and receptions in their speciality areas, such as race and ethnicity, theory, or gender. "The large number of sessions at PSA is, on the one hand, a testament to the vitality of PSA but, on the other, a sign of over-differentiation of the field into so many specialities that it has become necessary to have many sessions to accommodate all of the sub-fields in the discipline" (Jonathan Turner, personal e-mail correspondence October, 2003). Recent meetings have been organized so that there will be something for everyone, no matter what area of interest, theoretical orientation, or research agenda. And unlike the era Miyamoto wrote about, session organizers determine which submissions are accepted and which are not. With often over 200 session organizers, presentations range from those based on a formally written scientific paper delivered in a traditional style to those based on hastily written outlines, proposals for research, and ideological commentary delivered almost extemporaneously.

Another characteristic of the contemporary annual meeting is what Ida Harper Simpson (1988, p. 262) has identified as the entertainment feature. "To induce individuals to attend whose commitment to the discipline is narrow, entertainment opportunities are likely to be featured. Rewards of program participation may be insufficient without the added inducement of a vacation that may be combined with professional business." Certainly, one of the reasons for the robust attendance at many recent PSA annual meetings has been their location in the great coastal cities of San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, and Portland. Members are encouraged to attend, network, and participate in the sessions being offered, but they are also encouraged to enjoy the spectacular inducements of the city where the meeting is being held, from restaurants to bars, ballgames, and art museums.

Contemporary meetings have provided a great deal of opportunity to participate not only as attendees but also as presenters for a very diverse membership

from undergraduate students to faculty at elite PhD-granting departments. Whether this opportunity, as it did in the past, will result in a contribution to the overall discipline of sociology and translate into loyalty to the association remains to be seen.

Democratization  
of the Association

Democratization, the last significant trend, is a variant on the movement from *gemeinschaft* to *gesellschaft*, from a society to an association, from a small, tight-knit, male-dominated community of scholars to a large, diverse collection of members with increasingly narrower areas of interest. Democratization has brought a steady increase in the number and percentage of women and students as members and as program participants at the annual meetings. It has brought a steady increase in the number and percentage of women officers and officers from non PhD-granting departments. And it has also brought, as mentioned above, a much more participatory annual meeting, where nearly all who wished to be on the program or needed to be on the program to receive reimbursement for expenses have found themselves on the program. The contrast between annual meetings from the 1930s to the 1960s, with few sessions and with papers screened by the president, and the meetings in the 1990s and early 2000s, with many sessions and with papers and presentations screened by a diverse and large number of session organizers, speaks for itself.

The trend toward democratization was formalized in 1990 when president Lyn Lofland appointed Rodolfo Alvarez to rework the PSA constitution. Lofland was concerned about the undemocratic nature of the PSA (Lofland 2004). Prior to the 1990s, most chairs of the various committees were appointed by the president and were part of his or her network or list of acquaintances. Even the committee memberships were often composed of persons who had not been active in the PSA but were in the president's network, supplemented by a few volunteers. Thus there often was little continuity in decision-making even with a stable organizational structure. Commenting on the PSA in the 1970s, past president Jane Prather recalled that at the annual meetings it was hard to find women. Students were present but not in abundance and most of them were graduate students. The nomination process was very exclusive, and members from her type of institution (non PhD-granting) did not have leadership positions (Prather 2004).

To address these concerns, Alvarez created a Committee on Committees to make appointments and changed the Nominations and Publications committees into elected committees. These changes, which were adopted by the membership, began to open up appointments and election to committees from a wider segment of the membership.

President Francesca Cancian was also instrumental in the trend toward democratization, as she expanded the Program Committee during her tenure in 1993-1994 by appointing members from a variety of institutions and regions.

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The Committee on the Status of Women was also very important in the process of democratizing the PSA. Women who were active in the PSA had close links with one another no matter the type or prestige of institution they were from. And beginning with the work of Carol Jenkins at the 1988 meeting, more sessions on teaching were introduced and integrated throughout the annual program. The visibility of teaching began to attract membership and participation from colleges and universities, including community colleges, that were not Ph.D.-granting institutions (Prather 2004).

TABLES 4 through 7 document this trend toward the democratization of membership, participation, and attendance at the annual meetings. TABLE 4 shows the continuing increase in the number of members who were students, even though the PSA has had a long tradition of courting students as members. As far back as 1960 nearly 30 percent of the members were students. That percentage dipped during the period of declining enrollments in sociology nationally and then increased steadily throughout the 1990s and early 2000s. By 2004, 45.3 percent (605) of the 1,332 members were students, and an increasing number were undergraduates.

TABLE 4  
number &  
percent of  
student members  
in five-year  
increments

YEAR	STUDENT MEMBERS
1930-1952	‡
1955	32 (15.5%)
1960	104 (29.3%)
1965	220 (34.7%)
1970	255 (29.8%)
1975	158 (20.2%)
1980	236 (25.1%)
1985	158 (26.7%)
1990	200 (36.6%)
1995	444 (44.9%)
2000	530 (42.0%)
2004	605 (45.3%)

‡ no specific record;  
students paid same  
registration as  
other members.

Undergraduate membership increased for several reasons – the continuing growth and expansion of sociology departments in the Western region, the increase in enrollments nationally in sociology, and the demise in the Western region of state sociological associations which had served as an organizational structure for both undergraduate and graduate student participation. At the turn of the century, only one viable state organization was left in the Western region (with the isolated exception of Hawaii), the California Sociological Association. Thus the PSA became a quasi-state association by default, providing an opportunity for undergraduate students to participate from states without

a sociological association. TABLE 5 shows this trend from 1995 to 2004, the only years for which there are archival records. In 1995, 309 (42%) of 737 registrants were students, in 2000, 440 (45.7%) of 963, and by 2004, nearly half were students (49.7%), 542 of 1,090. For comparison, at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association in 2003 in Atlanta, 35 percent of paid attendees were students (Spalter-Roth and Erskine 2004).

YEAR	FACULTY	STUDENT	TOTAL
1929-1957	‡	‡	‡
1960	‡	‡	181
1965	‡	‡	255
1970	‡	‡	613
1975	‡	‡	463
1980	‡	‡	553
1985	‡	‡	359
1990	‡	‡	308
1995	428	309	737
2000	523	440	963
2004	548	542	1,090

Parallel with the increase in number and percentage of student members has come an explosion in the number and percentage of members who are women. TABLE 6 dramatically shows the steady increase in the number and percentage of female members. This trend has been most pronounced beginning in 1965. Prior to 1960 there were few women members, for example, 13 in 1940, 10 in 1945, 11 in 1950, only 37 in 1960. But five years later, in 1965 there were 120, and from that point onward the number and percentage of women increased dramatically. Since 1995 women have dominated membership with well over 50 percent of the total. These trends were not isolated to the Western region. Student membership in the American Sociological Association was 31 percent in 1999, having grown from just 12 percent in 1980, while 48 percent of the members of the ASA in 1999 were women (*Profile of the 1999 ASA Membership*).

## Part II

TABLE 5  
registration at  
annual meetings  
in five-year  
increments

‡ *Although registration fees were first assessed in 1958, records are not available to separate student from faculty registration for the period 1959-1994. Separate fees for faculty and students were not implemented until 1973.*

## Part II

TABLE 6  
membership by  
gender in five-  
year increments

† *no record*

YEAR	NUMBER / % WOMEN	NUMBER / % MEN
1930	†	†
1935	31 (25.4%)	91 (74.6%)
1940	13 (16.0%)	68 (84.0%)
1945	10 (13.3%)	65 (86.7%)
1950	11 (8.1%)	125 (91.9%)
1955	22 (10.7%)	184 (89.3%)
1960	37 (10.4%)	318 (89.6%)
1965	120 (18.9%)	514 (81.1%)
1970	179 (20.9%)	678 (79.1%)
1975	204 (26.0%)	580 (74.0%)
1980	278 (29.5%)	663 (70.5%)
1985	†	†
1990	†	†
1995	516 (52.2%)	472 (47.8%)
2000	683 (54.1%)	579 (45.9%)

The same trend holds for the participation of women in the annual meeting. TABLE 7 shows once again that prior to 1965 there were few women listed in the program, for example, only 1 in 1930, by 2000, 443 women presented (52.1%).

TABLE 7  
number &  
percent of women  
listed in annual  
programs in  
five-year periods

YEAR	WOMEN ON PROGRAM (%)	TOTAL ON PROGRAM
1930	1 (7.1)	14
1935	2 (8.3)	24
1940	0	16
1946	0	17
1950	2 (15.4)	13
1955	3 (8.8)	34
1960	0	48
1965	11 (12.5)	88
1970	22 (11.1)	199
1975	88 (22.4)	393
1980	121 (24.9)	485
1985	109 (32.4)	336
1990	153 (41.9)	365
1995	341 (49.8)	684
2000	443 (52.1)	851

The same trend of democratization by gender also characterizes the elected officers of the PSA. TABLES 8 and 9 show that in the decades from 1930-1960 less than one percent of all elected officers were women (2 of 365). Between 1970 and 2004, however, the election of women to office had increased to 40 percent of all officers (161 of 403), and in the last fifteen years, from 1990 to 2004, the percentage increased to 52.8 (94 of 178).

OFFICERS	1930S – 1960S	1970S – 2000S	LAST 15 YEARS
community colleges	0	1%	2.2%
private colleges	17%	3.7%	6.6%
4/5-year schools	9.9%	20.4%	32.5%
ph.D.-granting schools	73.2%	74.9%	58.6%

  

PRESIDENTS	1930S – 1960S	1970S – 2000S	LAST 15 YEARS
private colleges	15%	2.8%	6.7%
4/5-year schools	0	8.6%	13.3%
ph.D.-granting schools	85%	88.6%	80%

  

WOMEN OFFICERS	1930S – 1960S	1970S – 2000S	LAST 15 YEARS
women officers	.6%	40%	52.8%
women presidents	0	28.5%	53.3%

TABLE 8  
percentage of elected officers (and specifically presidents and women officers) by type of institution and decade (1930 – 2004)

Other measures of democratization are not so dramatic, however. TABLES 8 and 9 show that during the decades between 1930 and 1960, 85% (34 of 40) of presidents came from ph.D.-granting universities, while during the last fifteen years, from 1990 to 2004, the percentage had hardly changed. Presidents of the association have always overwhelmingly come from research-oriented departments, where publication and large research projects were more likely to occur and become markers of reputation in the discipline. There has been, however, a flattening-out of the types of institutions from which all elected officers have come, with the exception of community colleges. In the decades from 1930 to 1960, only 9.9 percent (36 of 365) of elected officers came from four and five-year public colleges and universities, while in the last fifteen years the percentage increased by over three to 33 (59 of 178) At the same time, the percentage of elected officers from ph.D.-granting institutions decreased from 73.2 to 59.6 percent (from 267 of 365 to 106 of 178).



## Part II

TABLE 9 shows that of the 75 presidents, only seven (9.3%) were from private liberal arts colleges, three (4%) from four or five year public colleges and universities, while 65 (86.7%) were from Ph.D.-granting universities.

TABLE 9: number and percentage as total of elected officer positions (and specifically presidents and women officers) by type of institution and decade

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	OFFICERS								TOTAL
	1930s	1940s	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000-04	
community colleges	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	5 [.6%]
private colleges	22	16	18	6	2	1	4	8	77 [10%]
4/5-year schools	1	7	9	19	13	10	37	22	118 [15.4%]
Ph.D.-granting institutions	33	59	80	95	100	95	77	29	568 [74%]
<b>total officers</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>768 [100%]</b>
<b>PRESIDENTS</b>									
private colleges	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	7 [9.3%]
4/5-year schools	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3 [4%]
Ph.D.-granting institutions	7	7	10	10	10	9	9	3	65 [86.7%]
<b>WOMEN</b>									
women officers	2	0	0	0	31	36	62	32	163 [21.3%]
women presidents	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	3	10 [13.3%]

Members from community colleges have, essentially, not been elected to office. Prior to 2004, only Anne Sundgren from Tacoma Community College and Tina Martinez from Blue Mountain Community College had been elected to office. This data reflects the traditional pattern of status and hierarchy in sociology and other academic disciplines. However, with the exception of the office of the president, there has been a recent trend toward being elected to office on the basis of experience and dedication to the PSA rather than status as a researcher from a research university.

## Part II

Continuity  
Over Time

Publication,  
Research & the  
Annual Meeting

Socialization of  
Students

Although the trends have been dramatic and show that the PSA is not the organization it once was, not everything has changed. Considerable stability over time has also occurred. This continuity has been provided by five characteristics – a continuing focus on the original purpose of the association of promoting both sociological research and the teaching of sociology through publications and the sponsorship of an annual meeting, socialization of students into the discipline and profession, sponsoring and publishing a presidential address as a highlight of the annual meeting, remaining a mostly voluntary organization, with virtually no paid staff, and relying upon the domination of membership and participation from California.

From the very beginning of the society, the *Proceedings* of the annual meeting and the major papers and presidential addresses were first published in *Sociology and Social Research* and then between 1939 and June of 1957 in *Research Studies of the State College of Washington*. In 1958 the association launched its first journal, the *Pacific Sociological Review*, which later became *Sociological Perspectives*. Today, the journal is published quarterly by the University of California Press and contains refereed articles from sociologists all over the world while it continues to print the annual presidential address. This seventy-five year history of publication has gone on without interruption. Editors have been appointed and reappointed, audits of the journal have taken place, and an expansion of pages has occurred as the enterprise of sociology has grown. Parallel to this undertaking has been the uninterrupted sponsorship of an annual meeting and, in its early years, of divisional meetings as well. This commitment has been so central to the association that the annual meetings were held on paper even during the war years of 1942-1944 when travel was restricted. Membership dues were collected during this time, papers prepared for the annual meeting, presidential addresses written, and the proceedings of the “paper” meeting published. The sponsorship of the annual meeting has been an anchor point for the association, providing members with an opportunity to meet face-to-face, visit friends, exchange ideas, and report on recent scholarship and research.

With the publication in 1993 of a newsletter, *The Pacific Sociologist*, members started to receive seven publications yearly from the association, four issues of the journal and three issues of the newsletter, a constant reminder of their connection to the organization and the enterprise of sociology.

The socialization of students into the discipline and profession has also been a continuing commitment of the association, even though students’ participation and status in the association have waxed and waned over the years. One of the PSA’s initial purposes was to promote the teaching of sociology in the Western region. Promoting teaching implies a concern for learning and for the mentorship of students. The central reason for this continuing concern of the association was the commitment to students by its founder, Emory S.

## Part II

Bogardus. While at USC, Bogardus early on sponsored a student sociology club, and in 1920 he founded the honor society Alpha Kappa Delta. This interest in students and their work was most likely responsible for the tradition of participation of students in the PSA over 75 years. Charles Hohm has commented on the strength of Bogardus' commitment to students, which remained even through his later years (personal e-mail correspondence, April 20, 2004).

*I was a 20 year old sociology junior at USC when I first met Dr. Emory Bogardus. I had just transferred to USC after spending three semesters at a small Mennonite college in Kansas (Tabor College) and spending a semester in Chapman College's Semester at Sea program. I had never been part of large university, so USC was quite a shock. From the moment I arrived in the Sociology Department at USC, I became aware of AKD and Dr. Bogardus. We would hold meetings at his home in West Los Angeles. Someone – either a faculty member or a student – would make a presentation in Dr. Bogardus' living room. After the presentation there would be a question and answer session and then some refreshments. After that, whoever did not leave would go upstairs to Dr. Bogardus' study where we would hear him reminisce about his days as a student in the Sociology Department at the University of Chicago. Pictures of sociologists such as Robert Park and Albion Small lined the walls of his study. Dr. Bogardus was a prolific author but he was also very much interested in students, both undergraduate and graduate. He took me under his wing when I was an undergraduate and continued to nurture me when I entered USC's graduate program in Sociology. He was also very kind and generous to my wife Linda. We both treasure the copy of his book on the history of AKD that he gave us with a sweet message penned in his very precise handwriting. We have an AKD chapter here at San Diego State University and at every year's AKD induction ceremony I say a few words about Dr. Emory Bogardus.*

As a regional association, the PSA has served as a place where younger scholars and students could try their wings. Lyn Lofland, president in 1990, recalled the PSA as “an especially welcoming and nurturing scholarly and professional home,” where she gave her first professional presentation at the annual meeting in Portland in 1972 before she “dared to try the ASA” (Lofland 2004).

Although students were not charged separate membership dues until the middle 1950s, by 1960 nearly one third of PSA members were students. It is not unreasonable to assume that the percentage of student members prior to this time was also quite high. For the last forty years, records show that student membership has been significant (see TABLE 4).

By the early 1970s the association was presenting monetary awards to students for the best papers presented at the annual meeting. And in the early years, the outstanding student paper was published in the journal. Most of the student members were probably graduate students in the early years of the organization. By the turn of the century, both undergraduate and graduate students were

members. During the early annual meetings, few students were on the program, but today many are. Students also serve on committees, a tradition started in the 1990s. And in 2003, the membership voted to change the constitution to create a one-year graduate student position on PSA council.

Along with the participation of students, in recent years the association has paid more attention to teaching, a significant part of mentoring and socializing students into the discipline and profession. As a result of the teaching movement within the ASA, the PSA formed a Committee on Teaching in 1979. Since that time, sessions on teaching have been part of the annual meetings, although more so in some years than others. Reflecting on this and the annual meeting in 1988, president Stanley Lieberson commented that a “striking feature of that meeting . . . was the number of sessions devoted to teaching issues. There was a massive shift that year mostly due to the energetic and relentless determination of the program chair, Carol Jenkins. There was no holding her back, and she was right, of course. We were ignoring the concerns and interests of a very important segment of our profession” (personal e-mail correspondence, November 14, 2003). Since 1993, through the leadership of the Committee on Teaching and the various program committees, the PSA has organized many sessions devoted to teaching, and thus has explicitly supported students and the important role of sociologists in the socialization of their students.

Another tradition that has remained from the very first meeting in 1930 is the annual presidential address, given each year at the annual conference. This address is a highlight of the annual meeting and was honored in the early days of the association with a banquet, after which the president would speak. As the association grew in size, the banquet was no longer feasible. However, the presidential address is still an important feature of the annual meeting. It is still scheduled without competing sessions, providing an opportunity to all of those attending the conference on the day it takes place to hear it. The tradition of publishing the presidential addresses has also been ongoing. With few exceptions (John Foskett, Sanford Dornbusch, Herbert Blumer, Gertrude J. Selznick, Edwin M. Lemert, Richard J. Hill, and Rodolfo Alvarez), each of the 75 presidential addresses has been published (see TABLE 10). There is unfortunately no record in the archives or elsewhere of those not published.

Annual  
Presidential  
Addresses

TABLE 10. presidents, presidential addresses and meeting sites

YEAR	PRESIDENT	INSTITUTION	ADDRESS	MTG CITY
1929	<i>organizational meeting</i>	usc	<i>n/a</i>	Los Angeles
1930	Emory S. Bogardus	usc	<i>Tools in Sociology</i>	Los Angeles
1931	Emory S. Bogardus	usc	<i>Balance in Leadership</i>	Los Angeles
1932	William Kirk	Pomona College	<i>An Approach to Sociological Research</i>	Pomona
1933	Clarence M. Case	usc	<i>Technocracy &amp; Social Engineering</i>	Whittier
1934A	George M. Day	Occidental	<i>Races and Cultural Oases</i>	Los Angeles
1934B	Constantine Panunzio	UCLA	<i>Social Science &amp; Societal Planning</i>	Los Angeles
1935	Howard B. Woolston	Washington	<i>American Intellectuals and Social Reform</i>	Oakland
1936	Charles N. Reynolds	Stanford	<i>Sociology and Social Reform</i>	Eugene
1937	George B. Mangold	usc	<i>The Sociologist and the Public</i>	Pomona
1938	Samuel H. Jameson	Oregon	<i>Status of Status</i>	Berkeley
1939	Glenn E. Hoover	Mills College	<i>The Role of Intelligence in Human Affairs</i>	Pullman
1940	Martin H. Neumeyer	usc	<i>Leisure: A Field for Social Research</i>	Stanford
1941	Jesse F. Steiner	Washington	<i>A Sociologist Looks at War</i>	Los Angeles
1942	Elon H. Moore	Oregon	<i>The Social Functions of War</i>	none (wwII)
1943	Olen E. Carlson	Redlands	<i>Human Relations in Forestry</i>	none (wwII)
1944	William C. Smith	Linfield	<i>Sociologists, What Now?</i>	none (wwII)
1945	Ray E. Baber	Pomona	<i>none</i>	none (wwII)
1946	Ray E. Baber	Pomona	<i>Race Relations on the Pacific Coast</i>	San Jose
1947	Calvin F. Schmid	Washington	<i>Some Remarks on Sociological Theory and Research</i>	Agate Beach
1948	Richard T. LaPiere	Stanford	<i>Sociology on the Perspective of a Quarter-Century</i>	Santa Barbara
1949	Harvey J. Locke	usc	<i>Empirically Tested Principles of Social Behavior</i>	San Jose
1950	George A. Lundberg	Washington	<i>Human Values: A Research Program</i>	Seattle
1951	Leonard Broom	UCLA	<i>Toward a Cumulative Social Science</i>	Berkeley
1952	Paul Wallin	Stanford	<i>Two Conceptions of the Relations Between Love and Idealization</i>	Los Angeles
1953	Stuart C. Dodd	Washington	<i>Can the Social Sciences Serve Two Masters? An Answer Through Experimental Sociology</i>	Berkeley

YEAR	PRESIDENT	INSTITUTION	ADDRESS	MTG CITY
1954	Robert E. L. Faris	Washington	<i>The Alleged Social Class System in the United States</i>	Corvallis
1955	Charles B. Spaulding	uc Santa Barbara	<i>Sociologists, Specialists and Students</i>	Santa Barbara
1956	Joel V. Berreman	Oregon	<i>Filipino Identification with American Minorities</i>	Stockton
1957	Ralph H. Turner	UCLA	<i>The Normative Coherence of Folk Concepts</i>	Eugene
1958	John F. Foskett	Oregon	<i>The Westward Movement of Sociology</i>	San Diego
1959	S. Frank Miyamoto	Washington	<i>The Social Act: Re-Examination of a Concept</i>	San Francisco
1960	Donald A. Cressey	UCLA	<i>Epidemiology of Individual Conduct: A Case from Criminology</i>	Spokane
1961	Clarence C. Schrag	Washington	<i>Some Demerits of Contemporary Sociology</i>	Tucson
1962	Robert A. Nisbet	uc Riverside	<i>Sociology as an Art Form</i>	Sacramento
1963	Harry Alpert	Oregon	<i>Some Observations on the State of Sociology</i>	Portland
1964	Sanford M. Dornbusch	Stanford	<i>Exploring the Self</i>	San Diego
1965	Walter T. Martin	Oregon	<i>Sources of Social Stress: Some Converging Theories</i>	Salt Lake City
1966	Melvin Seeman	UCLA	<i>Sociology as a Profession: The National Scene</i>	Vancouver BC
1967	James F. Short, Jr.	wa State	<i>Action-Research Collaboration and Sociological Evaluation</i>	Long Beach
1968	Jack P. Gibbs	Texas	<i>The Issue in Sociology</i>	San Francisco
1969	Otto N. Larsen	Washington	<i>Sociological Gamesmanship in the Professional Role-Set of the Ultramultiversity</i>	Seattle
1970	Carl W. Backman	Nevada, Reno	<i>Some Current Blueprints for Relevance</i>	Anaheim
1971	Edward Gross	Washington	<i>Universities and the Shape of Sociological Ideas</i>	Honolulu
1972	Herbert Blumer	uc Berkeley	<i>The Nature and Significance of 'The Social Situation'</i>	Portland
1973	Gertrude J. Selznick	uc Berkeley	<i>The Concept of the Social Self in Mead and Freud</i>	Scottsdale

YEAR	PRESIDENT	INSTITUTION	ADDRESS	MTG CITY
1974	Edwin M. Lemert	uc Davis	<i>Rules, Values, and the Negotiation of Deviance</i>	San Jose
1975	Richard J. Hill	Oregon	<i>Paradigms Lost and Paradigms Re-Gained with Apologies to John Milton</i>	Victoria, BC
1976	Herbert L. Costner	Washington	<i>de Tocqueville on Equality: A Discourse on Intellectual Style</i>	San Diego
1977	David Gold	uc Santa Barbara	<i>Social Research and Social Problems: Toward a Structural Explanation of Fuzzy Association</i>	Sacramento
1978	Joseph S. Gusfield	uc San Diego	<i>Buddy Can You Paradigm? The Crisis Theory in the Welfare State</i>	Spokane
1979	Robert Dubin	uc Irvine	<i>Central Life Interests: Self Integrity in a Complex World</i>	Anaheim
1980	Leonard Gordon	Arizona State	<i>Where Do We Go From Here: Sociological Community or Sociological Chaos?</i>	San Francisco
1981	John Lofland	uc Davis	<i>Sociologists Asian Interest Group: Prospects and Propriety</i>	Portland
1982	Lois B. DeFleur	Washington State	<i>Technology, Social Change, and the Future of Sociology</i>	San Diego
1983	Don C. Gibbons	Portland State	<i>Deviance, Crime, and the Gray-ing of America</i>	San Jose
1984	Lamar T. Empey	usc	<i>How is Social Order Possible?</i>	Seattle
1985	William R. Catton Jr.	Washington State	<i>Emile Who and the Division of What?</i>	Albuquerque
1986	Edgar F. Borgatta	Washington	<i>The Future of Sociology: The Basis for Optimism</i>	Denver
1987	Bernard Farber	Arizona State	<i>Publications Perish—Sociology Endures</i>	Eugene
1988	Stanley Lieberman	uc Berkeley	<i>Asking Too Much, Expecting Too Little</i>	
1989	Jonathan Turner	uc Riverside	<i>The Disintegration of American Sociology</i>	Reno/Sparks
1990	Lyn Lofland	uc Davis	<i>Is Peace Possible? An Analysis of Sociology</i>	Spokane
1991	Karen Cook	Washington	<i>The Power of Sociological Ideas</i>	Irvine
1992	Morris Zelditch, Jr.	Stanford	<i>Problems and Progress in Sociological Theory</i>	Oakland

YEAR	PRESIDENT	INSTITUTION	ADDRESS	MTG CITY
1993	Randall Collins	UC Riverside	<i>What Does Conflict Theory Predict about America's Future?</i>	Portland
1994	Francesca Cancian	UC Irvine	<i>Truth and Goodness: Do Research and Teaching on Inequality Promote Social Betterment?</i>	San Diego
1995	Jane Prather	csu Northridge	<i>What Sociologists Are Learning about the Next Generation of Students: Are We Prepared to Teach in the 21st Century?</i>	San Francisco
1996	Thomas Scheff	uc Santa Barbara	<i>A Vision of Sociology</i>	Seattle
1997	Rodolfo Alvarez	UCLA	<i>Knowing and Doing: Sociology and Society, Sociological Practice and Social Problems</i>	San Diego
1998	David A. Snow	Arizona	<i>The Value of Sociology</i>	San Francisco
1999	Cecilia Ridgeway	Stanford	<i>Thinking About Social Differences and Social Ties</i>	Portland
2000	Kathy Charmaz	Sonoma State	<i>Looking Backward, Moving Forward: Sociology for the 21st Century</i>	San Diego
2001	Scott Coltrane	uc Riverside	<i>Marketing the 'Marriage Solution': Misplaced Simplicity in the Politics of Fatherhood</i>	San Francisco
2002	Judith Howard	u of Washington	<i>Tensions of Social Justice</i>	Vancouver BC
2003	Jean Stockard	u of Oregon	<i>Social Science &amp; Social Policy</i>	
2004	Earl Babbie	Chapman Univ	<i>Sociology: An Idea Whose Time Has Come</i>	San Francisco



## Part II

To celebrate the 75th anniversary of the PSA, Varano (2004) analyzed all of the published presidential addresses. He found several recurring issues that were discussed by the past presidents. The most prevalent issue has been an ongoing discussion, often a debate, over the role of sociology – “what is it” and “what is it good for.” Sixty of the 68 presidential addresses he examined dealt, at least in part, with these questions. The discussion in the addresses centered on whether sociology is, can, or should be a science, that is value free, objective, and focused on research and theory that develops the discipline, or whether sociology should be an applied practice, more partisan and more explicit, much like a profession, in fulfilling a role in directing and shaping society. A second issue related to the first was whether sociology was “in a state of crisis” or whether it was developing promisingly as either a science or a major player in society. Often the “crisis” was centered over methodological issues, but the most impassioned and concerned addresses focused on either the “poverty of theory” or the strengths and advances of a specific theory. A third pattern that Varano found was a great range in the substantive foci of the addresses, from a sociology of forestry (Carlson 1943) to de Tocqueville (Costner 1976) to the Promise Keepers (Coltrane 2001). And although crime and deviance and race and ethnicity were fairly well represented, he found it interesting that no presidential address focused on or was directly related to gender. In addition few addresses dealt with qualitative research. Only one dealt with teaching (Prather 1995), and only one was humorous (Larsen 1969). Finally, Varano found that few (11 of 67) were openly critical of American society and of the eleven that were, five were given in the 1930s.

### A Voluntary Association

Another continuing feature of the PSA has been the steady flow of loyal members and new members who have been willing to volunteer their time to keep the association running smoothly. Voluntary associations are characterized by high turnover in membership, lack of historical memory and continuity within the organization, and a high dependence on a few members’ loyalty and leadership. Certainly at times these have been characteristics of the PSA. However, the PSA has always had a flow of volunteers who have enabled it to overcome the difficulties and problems it has faced. An example of this volunteerism was expressed by past-president Don Gibbons as he reflected on his term as president (personal e-mail correspondence, November 2003). “My first real contribution to the association came in 1959, when San Francisco State sponsored the annual meetings, held at the Sheraton Palace Hotel. Neither the college nor the city provided any support for these meetings, with the result that the late Carlo Lastrucci and I spent three days sitting at a table, collecting dues and registration fees, handing out programs, and carrying out the myriad other tasks. Indeed, Lastrucci and I put together the program on mimeographed stencils, ran these off, and I drew the program cover (a sketch of the Golden Gate Bridge). Talk about service to the association!” Or as another past president remembered the annual meeting in 1982, “I was pleased to work with outstanding colleagues dedicated to the success of the organization and the

discipline. PSA officers included Barbara Rosenblum, Carol A.B. Warren, Riley Dunlap, Linda Bourque, Jacqueline Wiseman, Rodolfo Alvarez, William R. Catton Jr., and Mary R. Laner, while David Gold served as editor of the *Pacific Sociological Review*. With their assistance, we organized the annual conference around the theme of Social Change and the Sociology of the Future, which drew a wide range of sociologists from a variety of fields and institutions” (Lois B.DeFleur, personal e-mail correspondence, April 2004).

Over the 75 year history, no officer or editor has ever been paid or accepted compensation, including the secretary-treasurers and the current executive director. Some compensation has been provided at times to assistants to the secretary-treasurers and the editors of the journal. Clearly this ability to always have members step forward when needed has been a significant marker for the association.

Along with volunteerism, the income derived from the publication of the PSA journal has allowed the association to have very modest membership dues with very modest increases (see TABLE 10) along with an increasingly stable financial account (see TABLE 11). Faculty dues, for example, have not been raised since 1982. If they had been indexed for inflation, they would have been \$50 in 2004. And at the end of its first 75 years, the association’s financial account is by far the strongest in its history. If the work involved with running the organization had not been done by volunteers, then paid employees would have been necessary, and they would have severely drained the association’s finances.

## Part II

TABLE IO  
history of dues &  
registration fees

YEAR	MEMBERSHIP DUES		REGISTRATION FEES	
	FACULTY	STUDENTS	FACULTY	STUDENTS
1929-1934	<i>unknown</i>	<i>unknown</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
1935-1937	\$1	\$1	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
1938-1946	\$1.50	\$1.50	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
1947-1952	\$2	\$2	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
1953-1957	\$3	\$2	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
1958-1962	\$3	\$2	\$1	\$1
1963	\$3	\$2	\$2	\$2
1964-1970	\$5	\$2	\$2	\$2
1971-1972	\$8	\$4	\$2	\$2
1973-1975	\$10	\$5	\$6	\$3
1976	\$10	\$5	\$8	\$4
1977-1981	\$15	\$7	\$10	\$5
1982-1986	\$20	\$8	\$12	\$6
1987	\$20	\$8	\$20	\$12
1988-1994	\$20	\$10	\$25	\$12.50
1995-2001	\$20	\$10	\$25	\$17.50
2002+	\$20	\$10	\$35	\$17.50

*On-site registration fees, started in 1988, were generally \$5-\$10 more for faculty and \$5 more for students.*

TABLE II  
financial account  
(at end of decade)

DECADE	NET WORTH	2005 DOLLARS
1939	\$57.41	\$755.40
1949	\$199.05	\$1,543.02
1959	\$2,425.14	\$15,348.99
1969	\$12,813.29	\$64,066.45
1979	\$10,553.03	\$26,716.53
1989	\$19,272.90	\$28,594.81
1999	\$28,245.33	\$31,175.86
2004	\$127,643.31	\$127,643.31

Today the PSA can be seen as a relic, an anachronism. In spite of the changes surrounding it – increased membership, expanded size, and commercialization of the annual meeting, and technological changes, such as online registration and digital publications – the association by and large continues to do things the old-fashioned way. It sends out a paper newsletter three times per year by first class postage, manages the annual meeting without paid staff, and maintains an increasingly complex web site without an expensive third party vendor. Editors still volunteer to manage the review process and publication of

the journal, and there are still plenty of volunteers for officers and members of committees. How much longer this will continue, however, is unknown.

One additional feature of the association must be mentioned, since it has provided the PSA with a stable and continuously expanding membership and attendance at the annual meetings. The PSA was and is a mostly California organization, even though its region covers the Pacific basin. It was founded in southern California; it held its first seven meetings in the Los Angeles area, including the 1929 organizational meeting at the Victoria Hotel in Los Angeles. The annual meeting has been held 43 out of 72 times (60%) in California and in the far Western region of the Pacific area (Hawaii, California, Oregon, Canada, and Washington) over 90 percent of the time (TABLE 12, next page).

Domination by  
California

Forty-four (58%) presidents have been from colleges and universities in California, with the majority of the others from the West Coast states of Washington and Oregon, 17 (22%) and 10 (13%) respectively. The inland states of the Pacific area, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, Hawaii, Montana, and Arizona, have produced only 4 presidents, three of them from Arizona. The annual meeting has been held in those states only six times.

Membership has also been predominately from California. In 1935, 68 (55.7%) of 122 members were from California, 35 (28.5%) from Washington and eight (6.6%) from Oregon. By 2004 nearly the same percentage (52.2%) was from California, 697 of 1,333 members. The next highest states were Washington with 106 (7.9%) members, Arizona with 92 (6.9%) and Oregon with 71 (5.3%). Over 150 members (11.6%) were from outside the PSA region.

In addition, Californians have dominated the annual meetings. Between 1960 and 2000, 36 percent of the 10,072 names listed as participants (co-authors, organizers, discussants, and presenters, including multiple entries of the same name for the same annual meeting) have come from California. The next highest representations were from states in the pacific region: Washington with eight percent, Oregon with seven percent, Arizona with five percent, Utah with four percent, and Colorado, Nevada, and Canada with two percent each. Surprisingly, thirty percent (3,031) of the listed names during those years came from states outside the region, suggesting that the PSA's reach extends well beyond the Pacific area (Nyberg, et al. 2004). A similar pattern holds for the early years between 1930 and 1959, when travel was more difficult and when some of the early meetings of the association were scheduled during the Christmas vacation in December or early January. Of 679 names listed in the preliminary or final programs for these years (including multiple listing for the same name), 419 (61.7%) were from California, 152 (22.5%) from Washington, 71 (10.5%) from Oregon, 10 (1.5%) from Utah, and 5 (0.7%) each from Arizona, Idaho and Canada. Between 1930 and 1959, only three people from outside the region are listed.

**Part II**

TABLE I2  
annual meeting  
locations

NOTE: *the annual meeting did not physically occur during the war years of 1942, 1943 and 1944.*

CITY	YEAR	#
San Diego	1958, 1964, 1976, 1982, 1994, 1997, 2000	7
Los Angeles	1929, 1930, 1933, 1934A, 1934B, 1941, 1952	7
San Francisco	1959, 1968, 1980, 1995, 1998, 2001, 2004	7
Portland	1963, 1972, 1981, 1993, 1999	5
San Jose	1946, 1949, 1974, 1983	4
Seattle	1950, 1969, 1984, 1996	4
Berkeley	1938, 1951, 1953	3
Eugene	1936, 1957, 1987	3
Spokane	1960, 1978, 1990	3
Anaheim	1970, 1979	2
Oakland	1935, 1992	2
Pomona	1931, 1937	2
Sacramento	1962, 1977	2
Santa Barbara	1948, 1955	2
Vancouver BC	1966, 2002	2
Agate Beach	1947	1
Albuquerque	1985	1
Denver	1986	1
Honolulu	1971	1
Irvine	1991	1
Las Vegas	1988	1
Long Beach	1967	1
Pullman	1939	1
Reno/ Sparks	1989	1
Salt Lake City	1965	1
Scottsdale	1973	1
Palo Alto	1940	1
Stockton	1956	1
Tucson	1961	1
Victoria BC	1975	1
Whittier	1932	1
Pasadena	2003	1
Corvallis	1954	1

This history shows a general relationship between the location of the states in which the annual meeting was held and the percentage of participants from those states. Had more meetings been held in the inland states of Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, for example, the likelihood is that a higher percentage of participants in the annual meeting would have come from those states. The domination of California has thus been both functional and dysfunctional for the association. However, because California has provided the PSA with the base for an increasing membership and participation in the annual meetings, it has been more beneficial than dysfunctional. In the future, it may become necessary to locate the annual meeting inland once every several years in order to counter the domination by California and the other two coastal states of Washington and Oregon.

The trends and changes over time in organizational structure, the annual meetings, and the size and diversity of membership have been significant, even after considering the continuity that has persisted. What will be the effects of the ongoing process of democratization, increasing student membership, the larger size of the annual meetings, and the consequences of the dramatic change from a male dominated organization to one that may be dominated by women in the future?

Conclusion

Regional sociological associations developed in the 1930s to provide sociologists with professional meetings they could attend without the need to travel long distances at great expense. They also provided benefits, such as potential new members for the ASA, opportunities for leadership and status attainment (43% of the first 75 ASA presidents have also held office as a regional association president), and a place where sociologists could be somewhat innovative (Keith 2004). However, today their relevance can be questioned. Keith found that they underutilize potential members. They don't do a good job of recruiting sociologists to membership. In the past 20 years, fewer ASA presidents have served as president of a regional association. Since 1990 unlike ASA presidents, fewer regional presidents have come from high status-graduate departments. Since 1990 the ranking and visibility of the regional associations' journals have all declined relative to their peers. And constituencies of the ASA and the regional associations are diverging, with the regionals drawing their membership increasingly from undergraduate programs and non-academic applied positions and not from high-status graduate departments. Keith argues that the regional associations are adrift. "In many respects, these organizations are attempting to be what they have always been without developing a coherent understanding of the extent to which their constituencies have evolved and changed. Moreover, their lack of apparent awareness or ability to address their constituencies has effectively left them with the goal of carrying the association forward based on the trajectory of its past" (Keith, p. 98). In brief, Keith sees the drift creating a separation of the "discipline into multiple, competing constituencies without an overarching framework that links or, more specifically,

## Part II

integrates these divergent groups” (Keith, p. 102). The drift is an outcome of the persistent perception of sociology as a scientific discipline not a profession, which Keith claims is responsible for the split between the ASA and the regional associations. Faculty from high-status institutions that emphasize scientific research dominate the leadership of the ASA and reproduce the ASA’s annual conference as a venue where scientific papers are presented, while faculty from “lower-status” institutions participate in the regional associations which still adhere to the traditional model of their annual conferences and journals as being a place to present and publish scientific papers. Keith argues that rather than clinging to the past, the regional associations should focus on their constituencies and embrace sociology as a profession by focusing on the identification and solution of social problems, reaching out to practitioners and applied social researchers, encouraging more sessions on teaching, and organizing sessions that debate what sociology really is or should be.

A good deal of Keith’s analysis of the changes that have occurred in the regional associations applies to the PSA. However, some of the trends he identifies do not. For example, since 1990, 80 percent of PSA presidents (12 of 15) have come from Ph.D.-granting institutions, with seven from “high-status” departments, about the same number and percentage as in the previous 15-year period. In addition, Keith found that the PSA was the most efficient of the regional associations in terms of recruiting faculty membership, suggesting that the PSA has already begun to focus on the needs and interests of its “new” constituency. On the other hand, the trends in the PSA and particularly the process of democratization discussed above have fundamentally altered the membership of the association. Are the “golden days” of the PSA over, as Ida Harper Simpson (1988) suspected they were for the Southern Sociological Association?

To paraphrase the words of George Herbert Mead, the past is a different place. It can only be known from the point of view of the present. Perhaps the PSA should be seen as a complicated and extended act that remains incomplete. If so, according to Mead, the full meaning of this act will only be known when it is over, and no one knows when that will be. But if the past is prologue to the future, the PSA will continue to change and will most likely celebrate its 100th anniversary in 2029 despite the continuing transformation of sociology, concerns about the quality of its graduate students, the ups and downs of enrollment at both the graduate and undergraduate levels, the unevenness of funding for research, the disintegration of the discipline’s core, the rise of more specialty areas, the encroachment of other disciplines, and sociology’s unresolved commitment to being a scientific discipline while at the same time involved with using its knowledge in practical affairs to change the society and the world.

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**appendix**references,  
continued

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## Appendix

a complete  
history of  
PSA awards

Distinguished  
Student Paper  
Awards,  
1971 – 2004

*Started in 1971, given every year; first place only listed. Beginning in 1997, two first place awards were given, one for undergraduates and one for graduate students. The monetary aspect of these awards has ranged from \$25 to \$50 in the 1970s to \$200 plus two free nights lodging at the conference hotel in the 2000s.*

1971	Russell J. LaVesque, University of Arizona: <i>White Response to Negro Voter Registration in Southern States</i>
1972	Joseph G. Weis, uc Berkeley: <i>Patterns of Middle Class Adolescent Drug Use</i>
1973	Dennis S. Milet, Univ. of Colorado: <i>Change Ratios in Age Specific Fertility Performance &amp; the Recent Decline in General Fertility in the US</i>
1974	Barbara C. Farhar, University of Colorado: <i>The Impact of the Rapid City Flood on Public Opinion About Weather Modification</i>
1975	Joseph Kotarba, ASU: <i>American Acupuncture: The New Enterprise of Hope</i>
1976	Joseph Rankin, University of Arizona: <i>Investigating the Interrelations Among Societal Control Variables and Conformity</i>
1977	Patricia A. Roos, UCLA: <i>Questioning the Stereotypes: Exploring Differentials in Income Attainment of Japanese, Mexican-Americans, and Anglos in California</i>
1978	Penelopoe J. Greene, University of Washington: <i>Green is Good: The Doll Technique and Racial Attitudes</i>
1979	Jean Keith Crawford: <i>A Case Study of Changing Folk Medical Beliefs and Practices in the Urban Barrio</i>
1980	<i>unknown or no award given</i>
1981	C. Montgomery Broaded, Univ. of Hawaii Manoa, <i>title unknown</i>
1982	Gary Bowden, University of Calgary: <i>Ideology, Political Economy and Historical Change in the Estimation of US Crude Oil Resources</i>
1983	Art Budros, UCLA: <i>Some Causes and Consequences of Alienation in the American Workplace: A Reformulation and Testing of Blauner's Theory of Worker Alienation</i>
1984	William G. Staples, usc: <i>Toward a Structural Perspective on Gender Bias in the Juvenile Court</i>
1985	Yehouda A. Shenhav, Stanford: <i>Dependency and Compliance in Academic Research Infra-Structures</i>
1986	Kathy Murguia, csu Bakersfield: <i>Weinstein's Theory and the Mechanization of the Processed Tomato Industry</i>
1987	Marvin Prosono, uc San Francisco: <i>Forensic Psychiatry, Professionalization and History: A Sociological View</i>
1988	Deanna Chang, University of Hawaii at Manoa, <i>title unknown</i>
1989	Ann M. Cooper, uc Riverside, <i>title unknown</i>
1990	Nina Eliasoph: <i>The Presentation of a Political Self: A Study of the Public Sphere in the Style of Erving Goffman</i>
1991	<i>unknown or no award given</i>
1992	Hisako Matsuo, uc Riverside: <i>Identification Assimilation of Japanese Americans: Reassessment of Primordialism and Circumstantialism</i>

- 1993 Jieli Li, Ohio University: *Geopolitics of the Chinese Communist Party in the Twentieth Century*
- 1994 Lisa Jean Moore and Monica J. Casper, uc San Francisco: *Inscribing Bodies, Inscribing the Future: Gender, Sex & Reproduction in Outer Space*
- 1995 Susan Blank, uc Irvine: *Household Formation & Mexican Immigrants: An Alternative Strategy for Meeting the Goals of Recent Migration*
- 1996 Julie Press & Eleanor Townsley, UCLA: *Yet Another Gender Gap: Reporting Housework Contributions*
- 1997 Rodney Powell, San Diego State: *A Content Analysis of Personal Advertisements Placed by Male and Female Heterosexuals and Homosexuals in Major West Coast and Midwest Metropolitan Cities* (undergraduate paper award) and Jeanne Powers, uc San Diego: *Is there an Emerging Cognitive Elite?* (graduate paper award)
- 1998 Mara Loveman, UCLA: *Collective Action in Contexts of Extreme Risks* (graduate paper award). *undergraduate paper award not given*
- 1999 *no awards given*
- 2000 Mark Tristan Ng, UCLA: *The Continual Search for a Place Called Home: The Experiences(s) of Queer Asian Pacific Islander (API) Male Youth in LA* and Kate McClellan, Univ. of Alaska: *Stalking, Domestic Violence & the Legal System* (both undergraduate awards) & Jordan Durbin, Portland State: *The Persistence of Gender Inequality in the Medical Profession* (graduate award)
- 2001 Scott Melzer, uc Riverside: *Occupational Violence Spillover: The Effects of Physically Violent Occupations on Men's Violence Against Female Partners* (graduate student paper award); *undergraduate paper award not given*
- 2002 Molly George, University of Denver: *Performance vs. Appearance: Body Negotiations of Collegiate Women Athletes* (undergraduate paper award) and Amy Denissen, UCLA: *Perpetual Pioneers: Women's Efforts to Gain Inclusion in the Construction Trades* (graduate student paper)
- 2003 Demetra Kalogrides, Santa Clara Univ.: *Understanding Career Aspirations: Professional Values vs. Class Interests and the Compounding Affects of Faculty Criticism* (undergraduate student paper award) and Andrew Jorgenson, uc Riverside: *Consumption and Environmental Degradation: A Cross-National Analysis of the Ecological Footprint* (graduate student paper award)
- 2004 Lindsey Brooke Fees, Arizona State: *Queer Eye for the Straight Guy: A 'Makeover' of Messages* (undergraduate paper award) and Matthew Brashears, University of Arizona: *The Use of Log-Multiplicative Models to Measure the Strength of Homophily* (graduate paper award)

Distinguished Student Paper Awards, *continued*

## appendix

### Distinguished Contributions to Sociological Practice Award

*Started in 1984, given in alternating years until 1990, and then every year or periodically.*

YEAR	RECIPIENT
1984	<i>no award given</i>
1986	Tomas E. Lasswell, usc
1988	John M. Johnson, ASU
1990	Jane Mercer, uc Riverside
1991	Patrick L. Beirnacki, Youth Environment Project
1992	Penelope Canan, University of Denver
1993	Steven Deutsch, University of Oregon
1994	No Award Given
1995	Daniel Glaser, usc
1996	<i>no award given</i>
1997	Richard P. Baker, Boise State University
1998	Lewis Yablonsky, csu Nothridge
1999	K. William Wasson, csu Long Beach

### Distinguished Contributions to Sociological Practice Award

*Started in 1983, given in alternating years until 1996, and then every year.*

YEAR	RECIPIENT
1983	<i>no award given</i>
1985	<i>unknown or no award given</i>
1987	<i>no award given</i>
1989	<i>no award given</i>
1990	Dean S. Dorn, csu Sacramento
1991	<i>no award given</i>
1992	Witold Krassowksi, Santa Clara University
1993	<i>no award given</i>
1994	Reed Geertsen, Utah State University
1995	<i>no award given</i>
1996	Jerome Rabow, UCLA
1997	James A. Glynn, Bakersfield College
1998	Charles F. Hohm, San Diego State University
1999	<i>no award given</i>
2000	John Foran, uc Santa Barbara
2001	<i>no award given</i>
2002	Jonathan Turner, uc Riverside
2003	<i>no award given</i>
2004	Robert Emerson, UCLA

## appendix

YEAR	RECIPIENT
1984	<i>no award given</i>
1986	Claude S. Fischer: <i>To Dwell Among Friends: Personal Networks in Town and City</i>
1988	<i>unknown or no award given</i>
1990	Jack Katz: <i>Seductions of Crime: Moral and Sensual Attraction to Doing Evil</i>
1991	George M. Thomas: <i>Revivalism and Cultural Change: Christianity, Nation Building, and the Market in 19th Century United States</i>
1992	Kathy Charmaz: <i>Good Days, Bad Days, The Self in Chronic Illness and Time</i>
1993	Rodney Stark and William Sims Bainbridge: <i>A Theory of Religion</i>
1994	David Snow and Leon Anderson: <i>Down on Their Luck: A Study of Homeless Street People</i>
1995	John Foran: <i>Fragile Resistance</i>
1996	James Aho: <i>This Thing of Darkness: The Sociology of the Enemy</i>
1997	Calvin Morrill: <i>The Executive Way: Conflict Management in Corporations</i>
1998	Simonetta Falasca-Zamponi: <i>Fascist Spectacle: The Aesthetics of Power in Mussolini's Italy</i>
1999	William Domhoff: <i>Who Rules America?: Power and Politics in the Year 2000</i>
2000	Charles Varano: <i>Forced Choices: Class, Community, and Worker Ownership</i>
2001	Valerie Jeness, for a series of published articles dealing with hate-crimes, hate-crime legislation, and community responses to hate-motivated violence. The series was published in the following journals between 1994-1998: <i>Gender and Society</i> , <i>Social Problems</i> , <i>Sociological Perspectives</i> , <i>Research in Social Movements, Conflict and Change</i> , and <i>American Sociological Review</i> .
2002	Pierrett Hondagneu-Sotelo: <i>Domestica: Immigrant Workers Cleaning and Caring in the Shadows of Affluence</i>
2003	Amy Binder: <i>Contentious Curricula: Afrocentrism and Creationism in American Public Schools</i>
2004	Grindstaff, uc Davis: <i>The Money Shot: Trash, Class, and the Making of TV Talk Shows</i> and Evelyn Nakano Glenn, uc Berkeley: <i>Unequal Freedom: How Race and Gender Shaped American Citizens</i>

Distinguished  
Scholarship  
Award  
for a book or  
series of articles

Started in 1984,  
given in alternat-  
ing years until  
1990, and then  
every year.

## appendix

Distinguished  
Scholarship  
Award  
for an outstanding  
article published  
in Sociological  
Perspectives  
  
Started in 1985,  
given in alternat-  
ing years.

YEAR	RECIPIENT
1985	<i>no award given</i>
1987	T. R. Young: <i>The Sociology of Sport: Structural, Marxist, and Cultural Marxist Approaches</i>
1988	<i>unknown or no award given</i>
1991	Jonathan Turner and Alexandra Maryanski, uc Riverside: <i>Sociology's Lost Human Relations Files</i>
1992	Albert Bergesen, University of Arizona: <i>Regime Change in the Semi-periphery: Democratization in Latin America and the Socialists Bloc</i>
1993	<i>unknown or no award given</i>
1994	<i>no award given</i>
1995	Albert Bergesen, University of Arizona: <i>The Rise of Semiotic Marxism</i>
1996	<i>no award given</i>
1997	<i>no award given</i>
1998	Joseph M. Whitmeyer, University of North Carolina Charlotte: <i>Eccentricity and Indulgence in Autocratic Rulers</i>
1999	<i>no award given</i>
2000	<i>no award given</i>
2001	William R. Freudenbur and, Lisa J. Wilson, University of Wisconsin and Daniel J. O'Leary: <i>Forty Years of Spotted Owls? A Longitudinal Analysis of Logging Industry Losses</i>
2002	<i>no award given</i>
2003	Richard Nagasawa, ASU, Zhenchao Qian, Ohio State and Paul Wong, University of Michigan at Dearborn: <i>Social Control Theory as an Explanatory Model of asian/Pacific Drug and Alcohol Use</i>
2004	<i>no award given</i>

Social  
Conscience  
Award

A monetary award  
given to a service  
agency based or  
working in the  
meeting city, this  
award was of-  
ficially started in  
1996 after being  
given informally  
in 1995.

YEAR	RECIPIENT
1995	Riley Center for Battered Women & Children, San Francisco – \$100
1996	Pike Market Medical Center, Seattle – \$300
1997	The Union of Pan Asian Communities and the Lesbian and Gay Men's Community Center, San Diego – \$250 each
1998	Asian Immigrant Women Advocates, Oakland – \$500
1999	Bradley-Angle House, Portland – \$500
2000	San Diego Foundation for Change – \$500
2001	San Francisco Coalition for Homelessness – \$500
2002	End Legislative Poverty, Vancouver BC – \$500
2003	Interfaith Community United for Justice and Peace, Pasadena – \$500
2004	Sisters Network of San Francisco – \$500

Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD) **3, 15, 53, 110, 144**

American Sociological Association (Society) **1, 3, 6, 9, 10-12, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 29, 33-34, 35, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 67, 69, 71, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 86, 90, 93, 110, 120**

Analysis & Trends Over Time **124-156**

Annual meetings 1930s: **4-8**;  
1940s: **13-15**; 1950s: **19-20**;  
1960s: **25-28**; 1970s: **38-42**;  
1980s: **62-64**; 1990s: **83**;  
2000s: **105-106**

Awards **28, 36, 37, 39, 40-41, 66, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 87, 94, 98, 101, 103, 104, 106, 112, 115, 116, 120, 121, 128**

Business Meeting **2, 11, 12, 13, 17, 27, 45, 46, 49, 51, 52, 54, 58, 61, 70, 93, 107, 109, 122**

Colorado **52**

**COMMITTEES:**

Awards **28, 36, 37, 39, 42, 43, 64, 66, 68, 70, 71, 73, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83, 87, 91, 94, 98, 101, 103, 104, 109, 112, 115, 119, 128, 130**

Audit **20, 28, 34, 42, 43, 64, 67, 83, 113, 114, 121, 127, 128**

Civil Rights and Civil Liberties **64, 79, 83, 87, 112, 116, 119, 120, 128, 130**

Community Colleges **104, 105, 109, 112, 116, 120**

Committee on Committees **81, 82, 83, 87, 88, 100, 107, 109, 114, 118, 121, 128, 137**

Constitution and Bylaws (Revision) **22, 25, 28, 33, 34, 42, 43, 61, 66, 70, 71, 86, 105, 113**

Contract Monitoring (Negotiation) **42, 43, 64, 67, 70, 76, 83, 94, 128**

Endowment (Bequests) **73, 74, 77, 80, 82, 83, 95, 100, 103, 105, 109, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 128**

Freedom of Research and Teaching (Academic Freedom, COFRAT) **42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 54, 55, 61, 64, 67, 69, 70, 71, 89, 91, 98, 109, 112, 115, 120, 128, 130, 81, 88, 90, 97**

Membership **3, 4, 8, 16, 20, 28, 42, 43, 64, 67, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80, 101, 103, 104, 108, 109, 116, 120, 127**

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