

THE MIDWEST SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY CONVENTION:  
SIX YEARS OF MEETINGS\*

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This paper contains a descriptive analysis of the institutions represented at the 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974 annual meetings of the Midwest Sociological Society. Frequency and rates of participation, regional and Canadian representation, involvement of nonacademic organizations are considered. The results of the analysis indicated that the modal participants each year were the graduate sociology departments-- that most of these departments were located in American universities and colleges, that departments with the highest participation offered the doctorate in sociology and were from the Midwest, that participation and attendance is influenced by meeting site, and that there has been a steady increase (except for 1970 and 1971) in the number of participants.

The need for additional study of the sociology convention is stressed and specific directives for research are provided.

This paper contains a descriptive analysis of the academic institutions represented at the 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974 annual meetings of the Midwest Sociological Society ("MSS"). Although the sociology convention has occasionally been the object of study (e.g., Higbie and Hammond, 1966; Mintz, 1967; Hammond and Higbie, 1968; Lin, Garvey, and Nelson, 1970; Leonard and Schmitt, 1973; Leonard, 1974), it has not been examined extensively. In view of the increasing interest in the sociology of sociology, the intrinsic concern of sociologist with formal organizations, and the role of regional, and especially, national psychology conventions in the early dissemination of research findings (Garvey and Griffith, 1971:355-58), this neglect is unwarranted.

Methodology

The programs for the 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974 MSS meetings provided the source material. The format of these programs facilitated data tabulations as all types of sessions (e.g., regular sessions, seminar papers,

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contributed papers, luncheon roundtable discussions, didactic sessions, topical discussions, "coffees") and the names and institutional affiliations of the chairpersons, moderators, panelists, and discussants were listed. The institutional affiliation of each participant was regarded as a unit frequency except when a paper was coauthored by two or more persons from the same institution. Here the institution was only counted once so that the representation of any institution would not be over-inflated. However, the institutional affiliation of persons involved in two different capacities (e.g., separate papers, discussant and paper, et cetera) was tallied twice.

The initial analysis of the data involved separate rankings of all the meetings; then, a cumulative total, mean, and rank for each institution was determined. Information was also obtained regarding the degree granting status of each academic department in sociology. Several Guides to Graduate Departments of Sociology were utilized for this purpose, but it should be noted, graduate schools are not always consistent in providing such information. Certain other data regarding the academic departments was also obtained, e.g., geographical location of school. Although the results of this initial analysis are too encompassing to present in tabular form, conclusions are summarized in the next session.

#### Description of Total Samples

The overall analysis of the institutions participating at the six meetings resulted in the following conclusions (Refer to Table 1):

(1) There were 71, 57, 63, 84, 99, and 130 institutions represented at the 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974 meetings, respectively. Approximately 237<sup>1</sup> different institutions were participants at one time or another during this five-year span. This figure is "approximate" since some schools remained unclassified, e.g., SUNY, California, California State College, and the institutional affiliations of some participants could not be determined. Also, there were institutions who had non-sociology representatives, e.g., schools of law (Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Denver); medicine (Washington, Minnesota); and social work (Minnesota).

(2) The number (six year sum) of participants using the methodological criterion mentioned previously was 1,431 with 200, 126, 128, 211, 293, and 473 for 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974, respectively. It should be noted that these figures probably underestimate the total number of program participants since there were numerous instances of papers authored by two or more participants.

(3) There were 54 (23%) academic institutions represented at the meetings that offered a master's degree but not a doctorate. Of these 54, four (7%) were Canadian schools.

(4) For the six-year period, 72 (30%) of the departments offered a doctorate in sociology. Three (4%) of the 72 were Canadian institutions.

(5) There were 111<sup>2</sup> (47%) institutions that did not offer a graduate degree in sociology represented at the meetings.

(6) There were eight (3%) "miscellaneous" schools represented at the meetings. For example, there were four law schools (Denver, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin), two schools of medicine (Minnesota and Washington), one school of

social work (Minnesota) and one high school (Irving Cross) represented at some time during the six-year span.

(7) There were 8 (3%) Canadian schools represented at the meetings; of these (eight) schools, 7 (88%) offered graduate degrees in sociology (Ph.D. = 3; M.A./M.S. = 4).

(8) Across the six years, the academic departments that had the highest participation at each meeting offered a doctorate degree in sociology. This was true for 10 of the top 11 (91%) departments and 18 of the top 24 (75%). It is interesting to note that of all the schools participating at one time or another during the six year span, only 13 (5%) were found to participate in every one of these annual meetings. Of these 13, 10 (77%) offered a Ph.D., 3 (23%) offered a Master's only, and none offered a Bachelor's.

(9) The modal frequencies of participation at the six meetings were as follows: Case Western Reserve and Illinois were high in 1969 with a frequency of 11; Missouri, Wisconsin and Washington University were tops in 1970 with a frequency of 8; Minnesota ranked first in 1971 with 25; Northwestern was high in 1972 with 18; Iowa State was tops in 1973 with 18, and Iowa State and Kansas were tied with 28 in 1974. Table 1 shows the yearly participation, cumulative total, mean participation, and rank orders (top 59) of all schools participating during the six-year span.

(10) A regional analysis of the departments represented at these meetings indicated, as expected, that most were from the midwest. The role of geographical locale may be further supported by examining the relationship between the city-location of the meeting and the institutions from which the participants come. In 1969 the MSS and the Ohio Valley Sociological Society (now called the North Central Sociological Association--"NCSA") held a joint meeting in Indianapolis. Case Western (Cleveland, Ohio) and Illinois (Champaign) were the modal participants. In 1970 the MSS was held in St. Louis. Although this meeting revealed the fewest number of participants during the six year span, the most frequently represented institutions were Washington University (St. Louis), Missouri (Columbia), and Wisconsin (Madison). In 1971 the meeting was held in Minneapolis. That year Minnesota (Minneapolis) had a total of twenty-five program participants. The 1972 meeting convened in Kansas City, Missouri, but the same geographical role did not appear evident. Milwaukee was the site of the 1973 MSS conclave and Marquette and Wisconsin (Milwaukee), although not the modal participants, witnessed their highest number of program participants during the six year period. The 1974 convention located in Omaha and resulted in the largest number of program participants during the six years. While there were a number of schools making major contributions at this meeting, Nebraska (Omaha) more than doubled its number of participants over any single previous meeting. In brief, city location does appear to affect who, i.e., universities, participants.

A more systematic attempt was made to assess the effect of geographical distance on (1) official attendance and (2) program participation for the 1972 and 1973 MSS meetings. To do this, miles from the meeting site, official attendance, and program participation information<sup>3</sup> for the respective meetings were gathered. It must be pointed out that the correlations (Pearsonian  $r$ 's) are relatively crude measures since the capital<sup>4</sup> of each state was used in determining the mileage from the meeting location.

Two sets of correlation coefficients (with their levels of significance) were computed for each convention: (1) the correlation between miles from Milwaukee (and Kansas City) and the 1973 (and 1972) official attendance. This statistic enabled one to garner some insight into the relationship between meeting attendance and institutional location (actually, the state capital); (2) the correlation between miles from Milwaukee (and Kansas City) and the 1973 (and 1972) program participants. This association enabled a determination of the relationship between institutional distance (actually, the state capital) and program participation. The Pearsonian product-moment correlation coefficient between state attendance and miles from Milwaukee was  $-0.552$  ( $p < .001$ ) whereas the association between these two variables (this time miles from Kansas City) was  $-0.584$  ( $p < .001$ ). The correlation coefficients between participation and distances for the Milwaukee and Kansas City conventions, respectively, were:  $-0.502$  ( $p < .003$ ) and  $-0.411$  ( $p < .017$ ).

What do these measures of association suggest? To answer this query look at the sign and magnitude of the  $r$ 's. In all cases a minus sign precedes the  $r$  value. Of course, this means that there is a negative or inverse relationship between the variables under examination. Consequently, geographical distance from the meeting site is important: closer schools are more likely to attend and to participate. According to Senter (1969:433) (who has modified Guilford's tables for interpreting the correlation coefficient) there is a moderate (negative) correlation (substantial relationship) between distance from meeting site and attendance and participation.

An interesting comparison is between the participation and attendance associations for the same meeting. For both meetings, attendance reflects a stronger association with distance than does participation. To illustrate, compare (for Milwaukee) the  $-0.552$  (attendance and distance,  $r_1$ ) with  $-0.502$  (participation and distance,  $r_2$ ). A clearer case is to compare for Kansas City the  $-0.584$  (attendance and distance,  $r_3$ ) with  $-0.411$  (participation and distance,  $r_4$ ). From these comparisons it appears that the relationship is stronger for attendance and distance than for participation and distance.

Is there a statistically significant difference between the  $r$ 's? To answer this question, the correlation coefficients were transformed into  $z_f$ 's. This process is called Fisher's  $z_f$  transformation<sup>5</sup> and is performed as follows.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} r_1 & = & \frac{-0.552}{\sqrt{1-0.552^2}} = .6213 \\ r_2 & = & \frac{-0.502}{\sqrt{1-0.502^2}} = .5520 \\ r_3 & = & \frac{-0.584}{\sqrt{1-0.584^2}} = .6685 \\ r_4 & = & \frac{-0.411}{\sqrt{1-0.411^2}} = .4368 \end{array}$$

The following hypotheses, for correlation coefficients, were tested:

$$H_0 = r_1 = r_2 \quad (\text{and } r_3 = r_4)$$

$$H_1 : r_1 \neq r_2 \quad (\text{and } r_3 \neq r_4)$$

$$p \leq .05 \quad (\text{one tailed test})$$

After finding the difference between the  $z_f$ 's ( $r_1$  and  $r_2$ ; and  $r_3$  and  $r_4$ ) and dividing by the standard error of the difference between the  $z_f$ 's, or  $S_{Dz}$ <sup>6</sup>, it was discovered that there were not statistically significant differences

( $p \geq .05$ ) between  $r_1$  and  $r_2$ ; and  $r_3$  and  $r_4$ . Consequently, chance factors could have accounted for these differences.

(11) There were a modest number of nonacademic organizations represented at these meetings. Generally speaking, these organizations were either research units, e.g., Institute for Community Studies (Kansas City), Merrill-Palmer Institute, Central Midwestern Regional Educational Laboratory (St. Louis), Epidemiological Field Station (Kansas), Institute for Juvenile Research (Chicago), Senior Citizens Research Office (Chicago) or other social organizations e.g., Correctional Service of Minnesota, ACTION, United Front, Public Safety (Burnsville, Minnesota), Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights, Illinois Commission on Human Relations, St. Paul Indian Center, Chicago Housing Tenants Organization, Drug Abuse Program, Rehabilitation Services (Lincoln, Nebraska).

In summary, the descriptive analysis of academic institutional representation at the six meetings revealed some interesting patterns. The results indicated that the modal participants each year were the graduate sociology departments, that most of these departments were located in American universities and colleges, that departments with the highest participation offered the doctorate in sociology and were from the Midwest, that participation and attendance is influenced by meeting site, and that there has been a steady increase (except for 1970 and 1971) in the number of participants.

The extent of Canadian involvement at the meetings is also of interest as is the fact that a sizable number of American sociology departments that do not offer a graduate degree were always represented. The presence of the nonacademic organizations each year supports the role of the environment external to academic departments upon sociological activities.

### Discussion

This effort has focused upon the convention as a fruitful object for sociological investigation. It is probable that the internal workings, external relationships, and changing aspects of the sociological enterprise would be enhanced through the additional study of both future and past sociology meetings. Attention to the national and other regional<sup>7</sup> sociological conventions would facilitate a comparative perspective that could be further extended to the study of conventions in other social sciences.

Although institutional affiliation has been emphasized, changes in paper and session topics might also be explored. This strategy would provide clues to the changing concerns of the profession. The careers of sociologists also loom as a variable of interest. What role do papers play in professional development? Future studies should assign special emphasis to the similarities and differences between types of institutions with respect to the frequency and nature of participation. Caplow's concept of the organizational set, which provides the vehicle for the merger of organization theory and reference group theory (Schmitt, 1972:152), has been effectively utilized in the study of recruitment patterns in graduate departments (Gross, 1970; Shichor, 1970) and offers promise as a theoretical tool in this regard. "Nonparticipants" could also become a focal point. Who comes to these meetings?<sup>8</sup> How are these persons influenced? Secondary experiences (e.g., attendance at sessions) and less structured interactions (e.g., parties, hallway conversations) might be profitably included in these analyses.

Footnotes

1. Given the program formats, avoiding a classification error is probably inevitable. Nevertheless, every attempt was made to eschew this.

2. This figure includes the eight "miscellaneous" schools alluded to in the next paragraph.

3. This data was secured through some previous research conducted by this writer.

4. In some instances this was not possible because the Rand McNally Road Atlas and Travel Guide (1968) did not list the state capital, e.g., New Jersey, Rhode Island, etc. When this occurred, a city location as near to the capital as possible was listed.

5. See Champion (1970:203-204) for a review of Fisher's  $Z_F$  transformation procedure.

6. To compute the standard error of the difference between the  $Z_F$ 's. the following equation was employed:

$$SD_z = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N_1-3} + \frac{1}{N_2-3}}$$

7. For a similar study of the American Sociological Association Annual Meetings, see Leonard and Schmitt (1973) and for the North Central Sociological Association see Leonard (1974).

8. An analysis of who comes to professional meetings is currently being undertaken by this writer and a pair of Iowa State University sociologists.

TABLE 1

YEARLY, CUMULATIVE, AND MEAN PARTICIPATION AND RANK ORDERING OF UNIVERSITIES PARTICIPATING IN SIX ANNUAL MEETINGS (1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974) OF THE MIDWEST SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

	<u>Yearly Participation</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Rank</u>
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974			
Minnesota <sup>b</sup>	5	6	25	13	16	26	91	15.1	1
Missouri <sup>b</sup>	6	8	4	10	10	24	62	10.3	2
Iowa State <sup>b</sup>	2	1	4	5	18	28	58	9.7	3
Iowa <sup>b</sup>	7	3	2	9	13	20	54	9.0	4
Kansas <sup>b</sup>	7	2	1	4	11	28	53	8.8	5
Northwestern <sup>b</sup>	3	6	9	18	2	6	44	7.3	6.5
Southern Illinois <sup>b</sup>	7	4	2	9	11	11	44	7.3	6.5
Illinois State <sup>a</sup>	4	3	2	6	9	13	37	6.1	8
Nebraska <sup>b</sup>	5	3	4	5	8	9	34	5.6	9
Illinois <sup>b</sup>	11	7		4	7	4	33	5.5	10.5
Wisconsin <sup>b</sup>	7	8		2	8	8	33	5.5	10.5
Missouri <sup>a</sup> (Kansas City)		2	2	2	6	17	29	4.8	12
Wisconsin <sup>a</sup> (Milwaukee)		5	5	4	5	9	28	4.6	13
Northern Illinois <sup>a</sup>	2		3	5	7	10	27	4.5	14
Chicago <sup>b</sup>	6	3	1	8	2	4	24	4.0	15.5
Kansas State <sup>a</sup>	1	2	1	3	3	14	24	4.0	15.5
Nebraska <sup>a</sup> (Omaha)		2	3	2	5	11	23	3.8	17.5
Washington U. <sup>b</sup> (St. Louis)	6	8		4		5	23	3.8	17.5
Illinois <sup>b</sup> (Chicago Circle)		4	1	6	6	4	21	3.5	19.5

	<u>Yearly Participation</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Rank</u>
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974			
Loyola <sup>b</sup>		3	2	4	9	3	21	3.5	19.5
Colorado State <sup>b</sup>				3	7	8	18	3.0	21
Marquette <sup>a</sup>	2	2	2	1	6	4	17	2.8	22
Tennessee <sup>b</sup>			2	5	4	5	16	2.6	23
Case Western <sup>b</sup>	11	1	1	1	1		15	2.5	24
Drake <sup>a</sup>			2	1	4	7	14	2.3	25.5
Michigan State <sup>b</sup>	9			2		3	14	2.3	25.5
Wayne State <sup>b</sup>	4	1	2	1	1	4	13	2.1	27.5
Wichita State <sup>a</sup>				1	5	7	13	2.1	27.5
Wisconsin (Oshkosh)					4	8	12	2.0	29
Colorado <sup>b</sup>		2		1	5	3	11	1.8	32
Indiana <sup>b</sup>	7		1	2		1	11	1.8	32
Michigan <sup>b</sup>	5	1	2	2	1		11	1.8	32
Toledo <sup>a</sup>	2		1	2	5	1	11	1.8	32
Wisconsin (White Water)				5	3	3	11	1.8	32
Mankato <sup>a</sup>					2	7	9	1.5	36
Minnesota (Duluth)				5	3	1	9	1.5	36
Wisconsin (Lacrosse)		3	2	1	2	1	9	1.5	36
Missouri <sup>a</sup> (St. Louis)		3	1			4	8	1.3	39.5
Notre Dame <sup>b</sup>	4			1	2	1	8	1.3	39.5
Ohio State <sup>b</sup>	7				1		8	1.3	39.5
Purdue <sup>b</sup>	5		1		1	1	8	1.3	39.5
Alabama <sup>b</sup>					2	5	7	1.1	45
Bowling Green <sup>b</sup>	1	1		1	2	2	7	1.1	45
Coe	1	1		1	1	3	7	1.1	45



	<u>Yearly Participation</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Rank</u>
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974			
Cornell College	2		2	2		1	7	1.1	45
Georgia <sup>b</sup>	2		1			4	7	1.1	45
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>				1	1	5	7	1.1	45
St. Louis Univ. <sup>b</sup>		2	2	2		1	7	1.1	45
Bradley		1	1	2	2		6	1.0	54
Concordia	1			2	2	1	6	1.0	54
DePaul <sup>a</sup>				1	1	4	6	1.0	54
Kentucky <sup>b</sup>	4			2			6	1.0	54
Moorhead State			1	1	2	2	6	1.0	54
Morningside College						6	6	1.0	54
Oklahoma State <sup>b</sup>				2	1	3	6	1.0	54
SIU Edwardsville <sup>a</sup>	1				3	2	6	1.0	54
Western Illinois <sup>a</sup>				1	4	1	6	1.0	54
Western Michigan <sup>b</sup>	3		1	1	1		6	1.0	54
Wisconsin (Stevens Point)					3	3	6	1.0	54
Georgia State <sup>a</sup>			1		4		5	0.8	
Ohio <sup>a</sup>	2			1	1	1	5	0.8	
SUNY (Brockport)			1	1		3	5	0.8	
Colorado <sup>b</sup>						5	5	0.8	
South Dakota <sup>b</sup>	1				1	2	4	0.7	
Central Michigan <sup>a</sup>	4						4	0.7	
Denver <sup>b</sup>					1	3	4	0.7	

	<u>Yearly Participation</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Rank</u>
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974			
Eastern Illinois		1		1	1	1	4	0.7	
Gustavus Adolphus	1		1			2	4	0.7	
Kent State <sup>a</sup>	4						4	0.7	
N. Dakota State <sup>a</sup>				1		3	4	0.7	
SW Missouri State				1	1	2	4	0.7	
Tulane <sup>b</sup>	2				1	1	4	0.7	
Wyoming <sup>a</sup>				1	1	2	4	0.7	
Virginia Polytechnic <sup>b</sup>						4	4	0.7	
Boston Univ. <sup>b</sup>		1		1	1		3	0.5	
City College (New York) <sup>a</sup>				1	1	1	3	0.5	
Columbia <sup>b</sup>	1					2	3	0.5	
Columbus				1	1	1	3	0.5	
Florida State <sup>b</sup>			1		1	1	3	0.5	
Kearney State					1	2	3	0.5	
Knox	2				1		3	0.5	
Lake Forest			1	1	1		3	0.5	
McGill <sup>bc</sup>			1	1	1		3	0.5	
North Texas <sup>b</sup>			1	1		1	3	0.5	
Oklahoma <sup>b</sup>					1	2	3	0.5	
Oregon <sup>b</sup>	1	1		1			3	0.5	
St. Cloud			1		2		3	0.5	
St. Olaf		1			1	1	3	0.5	

	<u>Yearly Participation</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Rank</u>
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974			
SUNY (Stony Brook) <sup>b</sup>		1		1		1	3	0.5	87.5
Tarkio				1	1	1	3	0.5	87.5
Toronto <sup>bc</sup>					1	2	3	0.5	87.5
Sam Houston <sup>a</sup>						3	3	0.5	87.5
Virginia Common Wealth <sup>a</sup>						3	3	0.5	87.5
Western Kentucky <sup>a</sup>	1	1		1			3	0.5	87.5
William Jewell		1			1	1	3	0.5	87.5
Windsor <sup>ac</sup>	1			1	1		3	0.5	87.5
Wisconsin State (Platteville)			3				3	0.5	87.5
Akron <sup>b</sup>	2						2	0.3	116.5
Arkansas <sup>a</sup>					1	1	2	0.3	116.5
California State (Bakersfield)						2	2	0.3	116.5
Cincinnati <sup>b</sup>			2				2	0.3	116.5
Creighton				1		1	2	0.3	116.5
Cornell Univ. <sup>b</sup>	1					1	2	0.3	116.5
Grinnell					2		2	0.3	116.5
Hamline			1			1	2	0.3	116.5
Houston <sup>a</sup>	1			1			2	0.3	116.5
Hiram		1				1	2	0.3	116.5
Ill. Institute of Technology <sup>a</sup>					2		2	0.3	116.5
Hunter College						2	2	0.3	116.5
Lakehead Univ.						2	2	0.3	116.5
Massachusetts <sup>b</sup>				1	1		2	0.3	116.5
Monmouth	1			1			2	0.3	116.5

	<u>Yearly Participation</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Rank</u>
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974			
Montana <sup>b</sup>			1			1	2	0.3	116.5
Mount Mercy						2	2	0.3	116.5
New School <sup>b</sup>		1	1				2	0.3	116.5
New York Univ. <sup>b</sup>	1				1		2	0.3	116.5
Northern Iowa			1			1	2	0.3	116.5
Oakland (Mich)						2	2	0.3	116.5
Parkland		2					2	0.3	116.5
Penn State <sup>b</sup>	1				1		2	0.3	116.5
Pittsburgh <sup>b</sup>	1	1					2	0.3	116.5
Roosevelt <sup>a</sup>	2						2	0.3	116.5
Rutgers <sup>b</sup>		1		1				0.3	116.5
School of Ozarks			1			1	2	0.3	116.5
SUNY (Buffalo) <sup>b</sup>	1				1		2	0.3	116.5
SUNY (Oswego)					1	1	2	0.3	116.5
St. John's <sup>b</sup>			1		1		2	0.3	116.5
Trent <sup>c</sup>	1	1					2	0.3	116.5
Washington <sup>b</sup>	1					1	2	0.3	116.5
Wisconsin (Waukesha)				1		1	2	0.3	116.5
West Virginia St.					1	1	2	0.3	116.5
Wooster	2						2	0.3	116.5
Alberta <sup>bc</sup>		1					1	0.2	186.5
Arrapohoe Comm. College						1	1	0.2	186.5
Auburn <sup>a</sup>						1	1	0.2	186.5
Augsburg			1				1	0.2	186.5
Augustana	1						1	0.2	186.5

	<u>Yearly Participation</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Rank</u>
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974			
Baker						1	1	0.2	186.5
Ball State <sup>a</sup>					1		1	0.2	186.5
Bridgeport <sup>a</sup>		1					1	0.2	186.5
California State (unclassified)	1						1	0.2	186.5
California State (Carson)						1	1	0.2	186.5
California (Los Angeles) <sup>b</sup>					1		1	0.2	186.5
California (unclassified)	1						1	0.2	186.5
California (Riverside) <sup>b</sup>				1			1	0.2	186.5
California (Fullerton) <sup>a</sup>		1					1	0.2	186.5
California (Berkeley) <sup>b</sup>		1					1	0.2	186.5
California State (Los Angeles) <sup>a</sup>					1		1	0.2	186.5
Carnegie-Mellon	1						1	0.2	186.5
Carthage						1	1	0.2	186.5
Calvin	1						1	0.2	186.5
Cleveland State <sup>a</sup>	1						1	0.2	186.5
College of St. Mary (Omaha)						1	1	0.2	186.5
Clemson						1	1	0.2	186.5
Connecticut <sup>b</sup>				1			1	0.2	186.5
Dakota Wesleyan		1					1	0.2	186.5
Dalhousie <sup>ac</sup>						1	1	0.2	186.5
Denver College of Law				1			1	0.2	186.5

	<u>Yearly Participation</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Rank</u>
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974			
Depage		1					1	0.2	186.5
Detroit <sup>a</sup>			1				1	0.2	186.5
Eastern Michigan <sup>a</sup>	1						1	0.2	186.5
East Tennessee		1					1	0.2	186.5
Emory <sup>b</sup>					1		1	0.2	186.5
Eureka	1						1	0.2	186.5
Evansville					1		1	0.2	186.5
Fontbonne Col.						1	1	0.2	186.5
Fort Hays State						1	1	0.2	186.5
Hanover	1						1	0.2	186.5
Harper		1					1	0.2	186.5
Hastings College						1	1	0.2	186.5
Indiana State <sup>a</sup>					1		1	0.2	186.5
Indiana (South Bend)					1		1	0.2	186.5
Iowa (School of Law)							1	0.2	186.5
Iowa Wesleyan						1	1	0.2	186.5
Irving Cr. H.S.					1		1	0.2	186.5
King College					1		1	0.2	186.5
Loretta Heights			1				1	0.2	186.5
Louisiana State <sup>b</sup>						1	1	0.2	186.5
Luther						1	1	0.2	186.5
Lutheran				1			1	0.2	186.5
Loop City College						1	1	0.2	186.5
Macalester	1						1	0.2	186.5

	<u>Yearly Participation</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Rank</u>
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974			
Manitoba <sup>ac</sup>				1			1	0.2	186.5
Missouri Southern				1			1	0.2	186.5
Minnesota (Morris)			1				1	0.2	186.5
Minnesota College of Medicine			1				1	0.2	186.5
Minnesota College of Law			1				1	0.2	186.5
Minnesota School of Social Work			1				1	0.2	186.5
Memphis State <sup>a</sup>		1					1	0.2	186.5
Mahidol		1					1	0.2	186.5
Missouri (Rolla)			1				1	0.2	186.5
Muskegon	1						1	0.2	186.5
New Mexico <sup>a</sup>						1	1	0.2	186.5
Niagra University						1	1	0.2	186.5
Nevada <sup>b</sup>	1						1	0.2	186.5
Northeastern Il.						1	1	0.2	186.5
Pennsylvania <sup>b</sup>				1			1	0.2	186.5
Portland State <sup>a</sup>				1			1	0.2	186.5
Queensborough Community College						1	1	0.2	186.5
Rhode Island <sup>a</sup>						1	1	0.2	186.5
Rockford			1				1	0.2	186.5
SUNY-Cortland						1	1	0.2	186.5
SUNY-Potsdam						1	1	0.2	186.5
SUNY-Unclassified	1						1	0.2	186.5
Sangamon <sup>a</sup>						1	1	0.2	186.5
San Francisco		1					1	0.2	186.5

	<u>Yearly Participation</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Rank</u>
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974			
St. Mary (Kansas)					1		1	0.2	186.5
St. Mary (Nova Scotia)						1	1	0.2	186.5
St. Norbert					1		1	0.2	186.5
St. Catherine					1		1	0.2	186.5
St. Scholastica				1			1	0.2	186.5
Stetson						1	1	0.2	186.5
South Carolina <sup>a</sup>					1		1	0.2	186.5
Southern Seminary						1	1	0.2	186.5
South Dakota						1	1	0.2	186.5
St. Thomas						1	1	0.2	186.5
San Fernando Valley <sup>a</sup>				1			1	0.2	186.5
South Horeda		1					1	0.2	186.5
Texas A & M <sup>a</sup>						1	1	0.2	186.5
Texas Tech. <sup>a</sup>						1	1	0.2	186.5
Temple <sup>b</sup>					1		1	0.2	186.5
Thammasat		1					1	0.2	186.5
Tufts <sup>b</sup>	1						1	0.2	186.5
Tulsa <sup>a</sup>						1	1	0.2	186.5
Universtat Mainz West Germany						1	1	0.2	186.5
Washburn						1	1	0.2	186.5
Washington (Seattle) <sup>b</sup>						1	1	0.2	186.5
Washington State <sup>b</sup>				1			1	0.2	186.5
Washington (School of Medicine)		1					1	0.2	186.5
Wisconsin (Green Bay)			1				1	0.2	186.5
Western Ontario <sup>ac</sup>					1		1	0.2	186.5



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	<u>Yearly Participation</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Rank</u>
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974			
Western Carolina					1		1	0.2	186.5
Wisconsin State (Unclassified)				1			1	0.2	186.5
Wisconsin State (Superior)			1				1	0.2	186.5
Wisconsin State (Eau Claire)			1				1	0.2	186.5
Wisconsin (Law School)			1				1	0.2	186.5
Youngstown State <sup>a</sup>	1						1	0.2	186.5

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