



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

# Footnotes

## OMB Guts NSF Social Science Budget ASA Council Meets

The National Science Foundation's 1982 budget has been targeted by the Reagan administration for drastic surgery. According to recent reports in the national news media (*New York Times*, February 9, 1981 and *Washington Post*, February 11, 1981), several NSF programs, including those that provide support for research in the social and economic sciences, will be severely reduced if current OMB proposals are enacted by Congress. Also affected are scientific instrumentation, science education, and programs for minorities and women. The social and economic sciences programs had originally been recommended for a substantial increase in support by the outgoing Carter administration. The reports also indicate that programs to support basic re-

search in the "natural" sciences have not been slated for reduction.

The Carter administration had requested a total of \$1,353.5 million for NSF and this represented an increase of 23.5 percent over the allocation for FY 1981. The allocation to the social and economic sciences was to have been 40.1 million, an increase of 19.3 percent over the previous year. The funds were to be used for special support for the development of new data bases, interdisciplinary research, support of core programs and an emphasis on critical national issues of the 1980's such as energy development, industrial productivity and technological innovations. Before the recommended increase, there had been an overall decline of about 21 percent in constant dollar support for the social sciences over the previous ten

years.

The cuts recommended by the Reagan administration will amount to about \$30 million, or about 75 percent, from the social and economic sciences budget. Science education will be cut by 47 million or 42 percent, and the entire budget of \$98 million for instrumentation programs and programs for women and minorities is being eliminated.

The process by which the budget is adopted is long and complicated. Deliberations about these and other changes recommended by the current administration are likely to continue for some time and new recommendations are likely to be made. Members will be informed about developments through *FOOTNOTES* and other communications from the Executive Office.

The ASA Council met in Washington on January 23-25 and approved the Association's 1981 operating budget. It also adopted a new Section Manual and approved a recommendation from the Committee on Sections that the By-Laws be revised so that the minimum number of persons required to establish a section would be increased.

During the three days of meetings, Council considered a variety of recommendations from other committees and acted on resolutions from the Business Meeting in New York. Among the committee proposals were recommendations from the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology regarding the monitoring of minority participation in Association affairs, recommendations from the Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching and a proposed new code of principles from the Committee on Professional Ethics.

Despite having an agenda filled with committee reports and other items requiring immediate action, Council found time to continue its policy discussion of applied sociology and to discuss proposals regarding the stance that the Association might take toward the certification of sociologists.

### 1981 BUDGET

In approving the 1981 budget, which calls for expenditures of about \$1.4 million for all Association activities except those supported by restricted funds, Council also approved the publication of a new biographical membership directory and authorized the Committee on Publications to continue with plans to index recent issues of the Association's journals. Directories which show members' names and addresses have been published annually. However, the last biographical directory, which includes informa-

Non-Profit Org.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
Permit No. 43089  
Washington, D.C.

tion on degrees and areas of specialization, was published in 1975.

A subcommittee of the Committee on Publications investigated the feasibility of indexing the Association's journals and recommended that this project be undertaken. As now envisioned, it will cover issues of journals not previously indexed by the Association back to 1971. The last index prepared for the *American Sociological Review* covered issues from 1936-1970. Discussed, but left open, was the question of whether a single cumulative index or separate indices for each journal would be published.

### SECTIONS

Council voted to approve the revised Manual on sections as recommended by the Committee on Sections. This Manual, which has been in preparation for some time, spells out the procedures for establishing and operating sections, clarifies the relationship of sec-

See Council, Page 2

## 1981 Toronto Plenaries Announced

The Plenary Sessions for the Toronto annual meeting of the ASA (August 24-28, 1981) will focus on research and experience in applying sociology in industry, government and agriculture. The sessions will also be characterized by a strong representation of international interests and participants.

For the first Plenary Session on Monday evening, with Vice President Renee Fox in the chair, sociologists will be reflecting upon their roles as participant observers in public policy-making in high government positions. Speakers will be Guy Spitaels, Vice Prime Minister of Belgium; Harold Sheppard, who served as counsellor on aging to President Carter, and Guy Rocher, formerly Deputy Minister for Cultural Development, Quebec Government, and Professor of Sociology in the Institut de Recherches en Droit Publique, Universite de Montreal.

In his Tuesday evening Presidential Address, drawing on case

examples and from industry and agriculture, William F. Whyte will seek to demonstrate how a focus on social inventions may contribute to advances in scientific knowledge as well as in sociological practice.

The Thursday evening Plenary Session has been organized by Eric Trist, one of the most influential pioneers in developing the theory and practice of introducing change into what he visualizes as socio-technical systems. Trist's work first came to the attention of sociologists through his studies of the British Coal Industry, when he was working with the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations. After working with colleagues on projects all over the world, and teaching at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, Trist is now on the faculty of York University in Toronto. Speakers for this session will be Einar Thorstrud, Director of the Work Research Institute in Oslo, Norway;

Fred Emery, who has been leading an applied research program in Australia; and Richard Walton of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Emery will provide a broad overview and theoretical interpretation of what has been learned over the years in projects to institute changes in socio-technical systems. Thorstrud will discuss a major applied research program involving the re-design of the physical structure of Norwegian merchant ships and the accompanying reorganization of relations between engine room and deck crews, with the resulting reduction of status differences and intergroup barriers. Walton will focus on rapidly changing office technology, which are reducing the skills required by office workers at the same time that they come to the job with higher levels of education and expectation than earlier periods.

## Final Research Regulations Approved: Most Social Science Research Exempt

A long and complicated battle has finally been successfully concluded concerning the appropriate mechanisms to protect human research subjects. Initiated by concern for real abuses which have occurred in the past in biomedical research, in the 1970's Institutional Review Boards emerged in campuses and other research settings across the country as a new institutional form to "protect" human subjects. The newness of the IRBs and the ambiguity of the initial HEW regulations produced what many saw as an unnecessary interference into the research pro-

cess. Too, the original definitions based on biomedical examples were extended to almost all social and behavioral research, where many claimed the regulations did not apply. The issues involved have been at the center of concern for many researchers across the country and have evoked a variety of activity on the part of national associations. (See "Inter Nos" in this issue for some indication of ASA concern.) The final resolutions of those concerns are embodied in the final regulations recently approved by HHS. In effect, the regulations now specify that

review is appropriate only for HHS-funded research and most social and behavioral research is excluded from review.

The final regulations, published in the *Federal Register*, January 26, 1981 (Book 2, Section 8366) amend the regulation by HHS on the protection of human subjects. In doing so, HHS has taken into account many of the objections social scientists have voiced over the years. They were signed by Secretary Patricia Harris as one of the last acts of the Carter Administration. They become effective 7-21-81 but there is encourage-

ment to apply certain portions as soon as possible.

### Legislative Background

The National Research Act of 1974 initiated the creation of Institutional Review Boards and also created the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects (now HHS). That Commission was required to recommend to the Secretary of HEW mechanisms for evaluating and monitoring the performance of the newly created IRBs. Those recommendations were published in November 1978 and, after reviewing the recommendations

and comments, an initial set of regulations were published in August 1979. Since that time the Department has solicited opinions and comments from a variety of sources. The ASA and many individual sociologists have provided input.

### Major Provisions

The final regulations show considerable improvement and have taken into account most of the criticisms which have been made by social scientists over the last several years. First, the regulations are now applicable only for

See IRB, Page 9

## Executive Office Openings

The Executive Office is accepting applications for three positions that are now vacant. An Assistant Executive Officer and two Professional Associates will be hired. A description of the positions was included in the February *FOOTNOTES*. Applications should include a curriculum vita, a list of three persons who have been asked to send letters of reference, and a two-page statement describing special skills and outlining how the applicant would perform in the position. All materials should be sent to Russell R. Dynes at the Executive Office no later than March 28.

## NEH Language Seminar

Joshua A. Fishman, Yeshiva University, will direct an NEH Seminar for College Teachers from June 22 to August 14, 1981. The topic of the Seminar will be "Language Maintenance and Language Shift Among American Ethnolinguistic Minorities." Participants will be chosen from applicants who have their PhDs, have been engaged primarily in teaching for at least three years and are faculty members in humanities departments that do not offer doctoral work. Twelve participants will receive \$2,500 stipend-bearing fellowships for the eight week period and will be expected to attend all sessions of the Seminar, read widely in the topic area and complete (and orally present) a written assignment/individual project in this topic area with the approval and assistance of the Seminar Director. For additional information and application forms, write: Professor Joshua A. Fishman, Yeshiva University, Ferkauf Graduate School, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003. All applications must be received by April 15, 1981.

## Council Actions

(continued from page 1)

tions to the Association, and discusses section activities and functions. As a part of its report, the Committee on Sections also recommended that the Association's By-Laws be revised so that the number of members required to form a section would be increased from 200 to 250. Once a section has been established, the number of members required to maintain its active status would remain at 200. After discussing this proposal in some detail, Council voted its approval. As a proposed change in the Association's By-Laws, it must now be voted upon by the membership.

In its deliberations and actions, all of which are covered in more detail in the official minutes, Council:

- Accepted a COFRAT recommendation that it convey its disapproval to Brandeis University for the University's refusal to allow the ASA access to confidential material relating to an appointment issue.
- Accepted the final report of the Annual Meeting Study Committee which recommended that meetings would continue to be held during the late August and early September period.
- Asked the Committee on Certification of Sociologists to explore alternatives to certification with emphasis being given to "non-therapeutic" applications of sociology.
- Decided to continue the current

annual meeting preliminary program format.

- Voted to continue work on a new code of principles with members of Council being appointed to work with members of the Ethics Committee on revisions.
- Restored limited funds to the annual budget for mid-year committee meetings, but restricted those meetings to instances where they are absolutely essential.
- Directed the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget to look for ways to reduce annual meeting costs.
- Approved slates of nominees for editorships of the *Rose Monograph Series*, *Social Psychology Quarterly*, *Sociological Methodology*, and *The American Sociologist*.
- Reaffirmed its policy of not considering sitting members of Council for editorial appointments.
- Approved part of a resolution from the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology. Chairs of CSREMS and CSWS will consult with the Executive Office and report back to Council on implementation of a plan to determine the involvement and participation of minorities and women in Association activities.
- Approved, or approved with modifications, eleven of fourteen Business Meeting resolutions.

## System Research Program at NIMH

A grant program in mental health service system research that emphasizes quantitatively oriented studies in five research areas is being continued by the Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, NIMH.

The emphasized areas are:

1. Assessment of costs and financing of mental health services.
2. Assessment of the supply and utilization of mental health facilities and services.
3. Interactions within the general health/mental health service system which influence the care of persons with mental disorders.
4. Assessment of the need for mental health services.
5. Applications of information systems technology to mental health service systems.

Research proposals in all five areas are encouraged. Special priority, however, will be given to studies in the cost and financing area in the initial years of the program. Since the emphasized areas are not mutually exclusive, a given research study may cut across several areas.

The program seeks quantitatively oriented studies which can produce generalizable knowledge about the mental health service system and advance the state of applied research methodology in this area.

Receipt dates for new applications are March 1, July 1 and

## New Administrative Officer Appointed

Jo Ann Ruckel has been appointed Administrative Officer of the Association. Council made official that appointment at its January meeting.

Jo Ann will be replacing Midge Miles, who is leaving the Association after 15 years service and moving to Florida. Jo Ann is familiar with all aspects of the Association activity from her eleven years at the office. She has recently been most closely involved with the publication and production aspects of the Association and has been working closely with Midge the last several months in making the administrative transition.

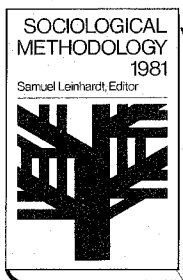
All Association members should thank Midge and welcome Jo Ann.

November 1. Applications should be submitted on form NIH 398. Application kits, containing the necessary forms and instructions are available at most universities, or may be obtained from the Grants and Contracts Management Branch, NIMH, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone: (301) 443-3065.

Further information and copies of the grant announcement may be obtained from the Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, NIMH. Phone: (301) 443-3648. Gordon Seidenberg is the contact person.



## THE JOSSEY-BASS SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES



Samuel Leinhardt, Editor

### SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY 1981

*Sociological Methodology's* ongoing effort to keep pace with current trends in social science research continues with the 1981 yearbook. This volume, the twelfth in a series sponsored by the American Sociological Association, reflects both the growing quantitative sophistication of sociological methods and the increasingly interdisciplinary interests of social researchers. It also illustrates the continuing concern of investigators with improving the quality of analytical tools, establishing theoretically consistent modeling frameworks, and enhancing the validity of data collection procedures. Among the major developments discussed and exemplified are:

- *increased intermeshing of sociology and economics* (various chapters address topics in economics, use econometric methods of analysis, or draw jointly on sociological and economic theory)
- *extensions of discrete multivariate data analysis* (social networks, graph sampling and inference, scalability, association, dependence, and longitudinal issues are all covered)
- *new methods of handling data distributed across time and space* (panel data, comparative cross-sectional data, and areally aggregated data are examined by investigators using different approaches)
- *improved procedures for survey interviewing* (new attention is focused on interactions between interviewer and respondent, with advice for improving response validity and consistency).

*Sociological Methodology 1981* has 456 pages and contains over 100 tables and figures. The eleven chapters, each written expressly for this volume, reveal the state of the art in sociological methodology today.

#### CONTENTS

Prologue, *Samuel Leinhardt*

1. Production Markets as Induced Role Structures, *Harrison C. White*
2. Structural Models for Discrete Data: The Analysis of Discrete Choice, *Charles F. Manski*
3. A Survey of Statistical Methods for Graph Analysis, *Ove Frank*
4. Categorical Data Analysis of Single Sociometric Relations, *Stephen E. Fienberg, Stanley S. Wasserman*
5. Three Elementary Views of Log Linear Models for the Analysis of Cross-Classifications Having Ordered Categories, *Leo A. Goodman*
6. A Comparison of Alternative Models for Analyzing the Scalability of Response Patterns, *Clifford C. Clogg, Darwin O. Sawyer*
7. Two Faces of Panel Analysis: Parallels with Comparative Cross-Sectional Analysis and Time-Lagged Association, *Otis Dudley Duncan*
8. Estimation of Nonstationary Markov Chains from Panel Data, *Burton Singer*
9. Spectral Decomposition as a Tool in Comparative Mobility Research, *David D. McFarland*
10. Estimating Linear Models with Spatially Distributed Data, *Patrick Doreian*
11. Research on Interviewing Techniques, *Charles F. Cannell, Peter V. Miller, Lois Oksenberg*

March 1981, \$29.95

\*Available to individual ASA members at the special *prepaid* price of \$23.95 for orders post-marked no later than April 30 (payment must accompany order to receive discount).

# 1981 Candidate Biographies

## ASA CANDIDATES

The information published below was supplied by the candidates and each was informed that the submission of a photo was optional.

### President-Elect

#### ALEX INKELES



**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, Stanford University (1971-). **Former Positions Held:** Margaret Jacks Professor of Education, Stanford University (1971-78); Instructor to Professor of Sociology (1948-71), Director of Studies in Social Relations, Russian Research Center (1950-1971), Director of Studies on Non-Economic Development, Center for International Affairs (1962-71), Harvard University; Visiting Professor, Latin American School of the Social Sciences, (FLASCO), Santiago, Chile (1963); Fulbright Research Professor, Institute for Social Research, Athens, Greece (1977); International Social Science Council, Group of Twenty on Man's Condition (1975-76); Consultant to UNESCO (1950, 1978), Ford Foundation (1967-69). **Degrees:** BA 1941, MA 1948, Cornell University; PhD 1949, Columbia University. **Publications:** *Public Opinion in Soviet Russia* (1950); *How the Soviet System Works* (Co-author, 1956); *The Soviet Citizen: Daily Life in a Totalitarian Society* (Co-author, 1959); *What is Sociology?* (1964); *Socialization and Society* (Co-author, 1968); *Stability and Social Change* (Co-author, 1971); *Becoming Modern: Individual Change in Six Developing Countries* (Co-author, 1974); many articles on personality and social structure, and comparative studies in *ASR*, *AJS*, *Sociometry*, and other journals. **Honors and Awards:** Phi Beta Kappa (1940); Phi Kappa Phi (1941); Kappa Tau Alpha Annual Award (1950) and Grant Squires Prize (1955) for *Public Opinion in Soviet Russia*; Hadley Cantril Award (1975) for *Becoming Modern*; elected to American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1962), American Philosophical Society (1972), as Fellow of American Psychological Association (1966), Association for the Advancement of Science (1980); Professor Honoris Causa, Candido Mendes Faculty, Brazil (1970); Fellowships—Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1955-56), Foundations Fund for Research in Psychiatry (1957-60), Social Science Research Council (1959-60), Russell Sage Foundation (1966), Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton (1974-75), Institute for World Order and Guggenheim Foundation (1977), Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation (1979). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace (1977-); Eastern Sociological Society (Executive Committee, 1955-56; Vice President, 1958-59; President, 1960-61); Sociological Research Association (Council, 1976-78; Secretary-Treasurer, 1979; President, 1980); American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Membership Committee, 1974-76; Western Division Executive Committee, 1973-76); National Research Council, Assembly of the Behavioral Sciences (Executive Committee, 1969-75); Editor, *Annual Review of Sociology* (1975-80); Consulting Editor, *International Review of Cross-Cultural Studies* (1978-); Associate Editor, *Ethos* (1979-); Editor, Foundations of Modern Sociology Series, Prentice-Hall, Publishers (1962-). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Vice President (1975-76); ASA Council (1962-64); Chair, Section on Social Psychology (1963); Council Member, Section on Methodology (1972-73); *Sociometry* (Editorial Board, 1955-61; Associate Editor, 1962-64).

#### ALICE S. ROSSI



**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Amherst (1974-). **Former Positions Held:** Professor and Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Goucher College-Baltimore (1969-74); Research Associate, NIH Career Scientist, Johns Hopkins University (1967-69); Research Associate, University of Chicago (1962-67). **Degrees:** BA 1947, Brooklyn College; PhD 1957, Columbia University. **Publications:** "Aging and Parenthood in the Middle Years" in *Life Span Development and Behavior* (1980); "Life Span Theories and Women's Lives" in *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society* (Fall, 1980); "A Biosocial Perspective on Parenting" in *Daedalus* (Spring, 1977); "Body Time and Social Time: Mood Patterns by Menstrual Cycle Phase and Day of Week" in *Social Science Research* (Co-author, 1977); *The Feminist Papers: From Adams to deBeauvoir* (1973, 1974); *Academic Women on the Move* (Co-author, 1973). **Honors and Awards:** Honorary Degrees—Humane Letters, Towson State College (1973), Science, Rutgers University (1975), Law, Simmons College (1977); Ford Faculty Fellowship (1976); University Award for Distinguished Scholars, State University of New York-Buffalo (1971); Career Development Award, NIMH (1965-69). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** National Commissioner, International Women's Year Commission (Presidential appointee, 1977-78); Chair, Board of Directors, Social Science Research Council (1976-78); Vice President, American Association of University Professors (1974-76); President, Eastern Sociological Society (1973-74); President, Sociologists for Women in Society (1971-72); Founder and member of Governing Board of Scholars (1974-); Committee on Ability Testing, National Academy of Sciences (1978-80). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Committee on Nominations (1970-72); Editorial Board, *American Sociological Review* (1970-72); Sorokin Award Selection Committee (1971-73); Secretary, Section on Family (1971-73); SSR Representative (1972-74); Vice President (1977-78); ASA Council (1977-78); 1978 Program Committee.

### Vice President-Elect

#### JAMES E. BLACKWELL



**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Boston (1970-). **Former Positions Held:** Associate Professor, Case Western Reserve University (1969-70); Assistant to Associate Professor, San Jose State University (1959-63); Director, U.S. Peace Corps Operations in Tanzania and Malawi, East Africa (1963-65). **Degrees:** BA 1948, MA 1949, Western Reserve University; PhD 1959, Washington State University. **Publications:** *Mainstreaming Outsiders: The Production of Black Professionals* (1981); *The Black Community: Diversity and Unity* (1975); *Black Sociologists: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives* (Co-editor, 1974); *Health Needs of Urban Blacks* (Co-author, 1978); "The Power Basis of Ethnic Conflict in American Society" in *The Uses of Controversy in Sociology* (1976); numerous research monographs and book chapters. **Honors and Awards:** ASA Sydney Spivack Award (1979); Danforth Associate (1973); Outstanding Educator in America (1972); Who's Who in the East (1977); Who's Who Among Black Americans (1975); Alpha Kappa Delta, Blue Key of Omicron Delta Kappa. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Society for the Study of Social Problems (President, 1980-81); Secretary, 1962-63; Chair of Section on Social Problems Theory, 1960-62); Eastern Sociological Society (President, 1981-82; Chair of Committee on Minorities in Sociology, 1974-76); President, Caucus of Black Sociologists (1970-72); Research Advisory Committee, College Entrance Examination Board (1975-78); Chief, Division on Community Development and Administration, USAID/Kathmandu, Nepal (1966-69). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Committee on Information and Technology (1971-72); 1973 Program Committee; Chair, Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology (1973-75); DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee (1978-81); Chair, 1980-81); ASA Council (1970-71).

## Petition Candidates

Eight candidates were added to the ballot as the result of petitions. They are listed below, according to the positions for which they were nominated.

#### Council:

Stanley Lieberman, University of Arizona  
Hans O. Mauksch, University of Missouri-Columbia

#### Committee on Publications:

Richard M. Emerson, University of Washington  
Morris Zelditch, Jr., Stanford University

#### Committee on Nominations:

George W. Bohrnstedt, Indiana University  
Randall Collins, University of Virginia  
Seymour Spilerman, Russell Sage Foundation

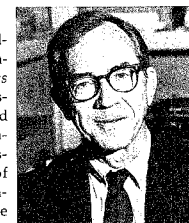
#### Committee on Committees

Eilton F. Jackson, Indiana University

Petitions were also submitted for five other persons. In each case, however, the number of valid signatures was less than the required minimum.

Ballots will be mailed to voting members later in the Spring.

#### EVERETT K. WILSON



**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and Editor, *Social Forces* (1968-). **Former Positions Held:** Assistant Professor to Professor and Chair, Department of Sociology, Antioch College (1948-68); Visiting Associate Professor, University of Michigan (1957-59); Sociologist-in-Chief, Sociological Resources for the Social Studies (1966-68). **Degrees:** BA 1938, Antioch College; MA 1942, PhD 1952, University of Chicago. **Publications:** *Passing on Sociology, The Teaching of a Discipline* (Co-author, 1980); *Sociology: Rules, Roles and Relationships* (1966, 1971); *L'Education Morale* (Trans., 1961, 1973); "Why Study Sociology?" (Co-author, 1980); "Selective Recruitment for Successful Sociology Instruction" in *Knowledge Available and Knowledge Needed to Improve Sociology Instruction* (Co-editor, 1979). **Honors and Awards:** ASA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching (1980); Fulbright Research Scholar, Paris (1960-61); ACLS and SSR Research Fellowships. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** President, North Carolina Sociological Association (1974); Program Chair, Southern Sociological Society (1976). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Visiting Scientist Program (1963); Membership Committee (1965-66); Sorokin Award Selection Committee (1967-69); Committee on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology (1969-70); Committee on Social Studies Curriculum in American Secondary Schools (1969, 1974); Committee on Publications (1968-70; Chair, 1969-70; 1976-78); Committee on SRSS Materials (1975, 1977-78).

## Council

### RODOLFO ALVAREZ



**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, University of California-Los Angeles (1972-). **Former Positions Held:** Assistant Professor, Yale University (1966-72); Visiting Lecturer, Wesleyan University (1970); Teaching Fellow, University of Washington (1964-65). **Degrees:** BA 1961, San Francisco State University; MA 1964, PhD 1966, University of Washington. **Publications:** *Discrimination in Organizations: Using Social Indicators to Manage Social Change* (1979); *Racism, Elitism, Professionalism: Barriers to Community Mental Health* (1976); "The Psycho-Historical and Socioeconomic Development of the Chicano Community in the United States (article, 1973); "Information-flow Within the Professions: Some Selective Comparisons of Law, Medicine, and Nursing" (chapter, 1970); "Informal Reactions to Deviance in Simulated Work Organizations: A Laboratory Experiment" (article, 1968). **Honors and Awards:** Citation for Meritorious Service, State of Washington (1967). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Board of Directors, American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California (President, 1980-81; First Vice President, 1978-79); Alpha Kappa Delta (President, 1976-79; First Vice President, 1974-76; Second Vice President, 1972-74); Nominations Committee Chair, Association for Humanist Sociology (1980); Nominations Committee, Section K, American Association for the Advancement of Science (1973-76; Chair, 1975-76); Pacific Sociological Association (Committee on the Status of Minorities in the Profession, 1977-81, Chair 1979-81; Advisory Council, 1979-82); Nominations Committee, Southwestern Social Science Association (1976-78); Editorial Board, *Social Science Quarterly* (1971-); Board of Trustees, Institute for American Universities (1976-); Board of Directors, Narcotics Prevention Association (1974-77; Chair, 1976); Westwood Democratic Club (President, 1977; Executive Vice President, 1976); Delegate, National Democratic Convention (1976); Board of Directors, Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (1975-79). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology (1972-73); Committee on Nominations (1977-78); Spivack Award Selection Committee (1977-79).

### M. ELAINE BURGESS



**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina-Greensboro (1968-). **Former Positions Held:** Associate Professor to Professor, University of Kansas (1966-68); Assistant to Associate Professor, University of North Carolina-Greensboro (1960-66); Research Associate, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (1960-63). **Degrees:** BA 1947, MA 1949, Washington State University; PhD 1960, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. **Publications:** "Ethnic Scale and Intensity: The Zimbabwe Experience" in *Social Forces* (1981); "The Resurgence of Ethnicity" in *Ethnic and Racial Studies* (1978); "Ethnic Issues and Debates" in *Sociology in Southern Africa* (1979); "Race Relations and Social Change" in *Comparative Perspectives in Race Relations* (1969); *An American Dependency Challenge* (Co-author, 1964); *Negro Leadership in a Southern City* (1962). **Honors and Awards:** Research Fellow, Centre for Interracial Studies, Zimbabwe (1977); Nominee, Undergraduate Teaching Award, University of North Carolina-Greensboro (1969-70). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Southern Sociological Society (President, 1979-80; Vice President, 1973-74; Program Chair, 1971-72; Secretary-Treasurer, 1965-66); Advisory Council, Title I, HEA, Battered Women Regional Center (1974-75); North Carolina Sociological Society (Program Committee, 1970; Nominations Committee Chair, 1973-74); Board of Advisors, Federal Research and Evaluation Center for Head Start, Midwest Region (1966-68); North Carolina Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, Research Committee (1965-66). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Committee on the Profession (1978-80); Committee on Professional Ethics (1971-73, 1978-80); Committee on Nominations (1975-76); Committee on Non-Sexist Terminology (1974-75); Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology (1974-76).

### BRUCE K. ECKLAND



**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (1964-). **Former Positions Held:** Visiting Scientist, Research Triangle Institute (1975); Visiting Sociologist, Educational Testing Service (1966-67). **Degrees:** MA 1960, PhD 1964, University of Illinois. **Publications:** "Academic Ability, Higher Education, and Occupational Mobility" in *American Sociological Review* (1965); "Genetics and Sociology: A Reconsideration" in *American Sociological Review* (1967); "Sex Differences in the Educational Attainment Process" in *American Sociological Review*

(Co-author, 1974); "Contextual Effects in the High School Attainment Process" in *American Sociological Review* (Co-author, 1975); "Education and Political Party: The Effects of College or Social Class?" in *American Journal of Sociology* (Co-author, 1979). **Honors and Awards:** Sociological Research Association; *American Men and Women of Science*; National Fellow, Educational Finance and Productivity Center; Editorial Board, *American Journal of Sociology*; Editorial Board, *Social Forces*; Editorial Board, *Social Biology*; Editorial Board, *Behavior Genetics*. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Co-Chair, Task Force on Psycho-Social Deprivation, National Institutes of Health (1968); President, Society for the Study of Social Biology (1972-75); Director, Sociological Theory and Research in Education, National Research Council (1971); Chair, Committee on Sociology of Education, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (1976-79). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Editorial Board, *American Sociological Review*; ASA Delegate to White House Conference on Children (1970); Editorial Board, *Sociology of Education* (1971-73); Chair, Section on Sociology of Education (1972-73); Editorial Board, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*.

### TED GEORGE GOERTZEL



**Present Position:** Associate Professor of Sociology, Rutgers University (1973-). **Former Positions Held:** Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Oregon (1968-73); Visiting Instructor, Universidade de Sao Paulo (1967-68); Director, Goertzel & Associates Social Science Consultants (1978-). **Degrees:** BA 1964, Antioch College; MA 1966, PhD 1970, Washington University-St. Louis. **Publications:** *Political Society* (1976); *Eminent Personalities* (Co-author, 1978); *Sociology: Class, Consciousness and Contradictions* (Co-author, 1979); "Generational Conflict and Social Change" (article, 1972); "Class in America: Qualitative Distinctions and Quantitative Data" (article, 1979). **Honors and Awards:** Latin American Teaching Fellowship. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Steering Committee, East Coast Conference of Socialist Sociologists; Campaign Coordinator, Camden County United Way; Member, Insurgent Sociologist Collective; Camden County Planned Parenthood Advisory Committee; Consultant, Human Service Task Force of Camden County; Consultant, United Ways of Burlington and Camden County. **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Chair, Section on Marxist Sociology (1977); Committee on the Sociology of World Conflicts (1974).

### STANLEY LIEBERSON



**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, University of Arizona (1974-). **Former Positions Held:** Professor, University of Chicago (1971-74); Professor, University of Washington (1967-71); Assistant Professor to Professor, University of Wisconsin (1961-67); Instructor to Assistant Professor, University of Iowa (1959-61). **Degrees:** MA 1958, PhD, University of Chicago. **Publications:** *A Piece of the Pie: Blacks and White Immigrants Since 1880* (1980); *Language Diversity and Language Contact* (1981); *Language and Ethnic Relations in Canada* (1970); *Metropolis and Region in Transition* (Co-author, 1970); *Explorations in Sociolinguistics* (Ed., 1967); *Ethnic Patterns in American Cities* (1963); *Metropolis and Region* (Co-author, 1960). **Honors and Awards:** University of Chicago Colver-Rosenberger Dissertation Prize (1960); Guggenheim Fellowship (1972-73); Claude Bissell Distinguished Visiting Professorship, University of Toronto (1979-80). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Sociology Advisory Committee, National Science Foundation (1978-81); Advisory Panel on Collective Disorders, LEAA (1977-78); Advisory Council of Sociological Abstracts (1972-73); Population Association of America (Committee on Population Statistics, 1970-72; Board of Directors, 1969-72); Executive Committee, Sociological Research Association (1976-81); Committee of Examiners, GRE Advanced Sociology Test (1969-73); Committee on Sociolinguistics, Social Science Research Council (1964-70). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee (1978-81); Committee on Publications (1971-73); 1971 Program Committee; Committee on Government Statistics (1968-73).

### HANS O. MAUKSCH



**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, Department of Family & Community Medicine and Department of Sociology, University of Missouri-Columbia (1968-). **Former Positions Held:** Executive Officer, American Sociological Association (1975-77); Chief, Section of Behavioral Sciences, School of Medicine, University of Missouri (1969-75); Dean, College of Liberal Arts & Professor of

Social Sciences, Illinois Institute of Technology (1962-68); Director, Department of Patient Care Research (1958-62); Chair, Social Science Department, School of Nursing (1954-62); Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. **Degrees:** MA 1951, PhD 1960, University of Chicago. **Publications:** "A National Perspective: The Case of One Disciplinary Association" in *Clarifying Learning Outcomes in the Liberal Arts* (in press); "The Evolution and Consequences of Changing Professional Patient Status: Patient and Societal Concerns" in *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine* (in press); "Going Through Medical School and Considering the Choice of Family Medicine: Prescription or Antidote" in *Marriage and Family Review* (Co-author, in press); "Regulation of Research as Factors of Accountability and Power" in *Regulation of Science Inquiries: Societal Concern with Research* (1979); "Social Science Bases for Conceptualizing Family Health" in *Health, Medicine, Society* (1976). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Midwest Sociological Society (President-Elect, 1980-81; Chair, Committee on Undergraduate Instruction, 1978-80); Association for Behavioral Sciences and Medical Education (President, 1970-72; Board Member, 1972-73); Editorial Board, Health Services Research (1972-74). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Executive Officer (1975-77); Committee on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology (1969-73; Chair, 1971-73); Chair, Section on Undergraduate Education (1973-74); Coordinator, Teaching Workshops/Teaching Resources Group (1980-); Director, ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology (1974-81); Committee on Teaching (1979-81); Council, Section on Medical Sociology (1972-74); Committee on Committees (1968-69).

### JOHN MOLAND, JR.



**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology and Director of Center for Social Research, Southern University (1969-). **Former Positions Held:** Professor and Chair, Fisk University (1968-69); Associate Professor of Sociology, Grambling State University (1961-68); Assistant Professor of Sociology, Florida A&M University (1953-60). **Degrees:** BA 1952, MA 1954, Fisk University; PhD 1967, University of Chicago. **Publications:** "Social Indicators with Emphasis on the Quality of Life Among the Black Aged in Rural Louisiana" in *The Black Sociologist* (1979); "Differences in Perceptions of Anomia Among Rural Blacks and Whites in Louisiana" in *Journal of Social and Behavioral Sciences* (1978); "Propaganda and Brainwashing" in *Social Control for the 1980's* (1978); "Politics and Youth Gangs: A Follow-Up Study" in *The Sociological Quarterly* (1976); "Humor in Negro and White Subcultures: A Study of Jokes Among University Students" in *American Sociological Review* (1959). **Honors and Awards:** Departmental Honors in Sociology, Fisk University (1952); Sidney-Hillman Scholarship (1952-53); LaVerne Noyes Scholarship (1961-63); Listings in *American Men and Women of Science* and *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Southwestern Sociological Association (President, 1976-77; First Vice President and Program Chair, 1975-76; Second Vice President, 1974-75); Association of Social and Behavioral Scientists (President, 1972-73; Vice President and Program Chair, 1971-72; Executive Secretary, 1975-77); Southern Sociological Society (Executive Council, 1977-80; Nominating Committee Chair, 1973-74); Panel on Statistics for Rural Development Policy, Committee on National Statistics, National Research Council; Advisory Panel for the Assessment of the Impact of Technology on the Productivity of Land, Office of Technology Assessment, U.S. Congress (1980-); Research Consultant, Rural Development Training Project in Tanzania, Office of International Cooperation and Development of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development (1978-81). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program (1973-75); Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology (1973-76); Committee on Committees (1975-76).

### HANAN SELVIN



**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, State University of New York-Stony Brook (1972-). **Former Positions Held:** Lecturer, Department of Sociology, Columbia University (1955-56); Senior Postdoctoral Fellow, National Science Foundation (1963-64); Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of California-Berkeley (1956-64); Professor of Sociology and Chair, University of Rochester (1964-67); Professor of Sociology and Chair, State University of New York-Stony Brook (1967-70); Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford (1972-73). **Degrees:** BA 1942, PhD 1956, Columbia University. **Publica-**

Council (continued)

tions: *Reader in Bureaucracy* (Co-editor, 1952); "A Critique of Tests of Significance in Survey Research" in *American Sociological Review* (1957); "The Empirical Classification of Formal Groups" in *American Sociological Review* (Co-author, 1963); "Survey Analysis" in *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* (1968); "On Formalizing Theory" in *The Idea of Social Structure, Papers in Honor of Robert K. Merton* (1976). **Honors and Awards:** Phi Beta Kappa; Citation for Distinction in Teaching, University of California-Berkeley (1959); NSF Postdoctoral Fellow (1963-64); C. Wright Mills Award of SSSP (Co-winner, 1968). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Consulting Editor, Random House (1965-67); Advisory Board in Sociology and Social Psychology, National Science Foundation (1965-67); Vice President and Acting President, Eastern Sociological Society (1969-70); Board of Advisory Editors, *Social Science Research* (1973); Trustee, Industrial Home for the Blind (1974-). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Associate Editor, *American Sociological Review* (1962-64); Chair, Section on Methodology (1968-69); Committee on Nominations (1970-71); Representative to Section K, American Association for the Advancement of Science (1979-81).

THEDA SKOCPOL



**Present Position:** Member, School of Social Science, The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton (1980-81). **Former Positions Held:** Assistant to Associate Professor of Sociology, Harvard University (1975-80). **Degrees:** BA 1969, Michigan State University; MA 1972, PhD 1975, Harvard University. **Publications:** *States and Social Revolutions: A Comparative Analysis of France, Russia, and China* (1979); "Wallerstein's World Capitalist System: A Theoretical and Historical Critique" (article, 1977); "The Uses of Comparative History in Macrosocial Research" (article, 1980); "Political Response to Capitalist Crisis: Neo-Marxist Theories of the State and the Case of the New Deal" (article, 1980). **Honors and Awards:** C. Wright Mills Award of SSSP (1979); ASA Award for a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship (Co-recipient, 1980). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Selection Committee for 1978 C. Wright Mills Award, Society for the Study of Social Problems; 1980 Program Committee for Social Science History Association. **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Committee on Professional Ethics (1977-79; Chair, 1979); Committee on the Professions (1979); Council Member, Section on the Political Economy of the World-System (1980-); 1982 Program Committee.

HARRIET ZUCKERMAN



**Present Position:** Professor, Department of Sociology, Columbia University (1978-). **Former Positions Held:** Assistant to Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Columbia University (1965-78). **Degrees:** AB 1958, Vassar College; PhD 1965, Columbia University. **Publications:** *Scientific Elite: Nobel Laureates in the United States* (1977); *Toward a Metric of Science: The Advent of Science Indicators* (Co-editor, 1978); *Continuities in Research on Science Indicators* (Co-editor, 1980); "Theory Choice and Problem Choice in Science" (chapter, 1979); "Deviant Behavior and Social Control in Science" (chapter, 1977). **Honors and Awards:** Guggenheim Fellow; Sigma Xi National Lecturer; Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences; Visiting Scholar, Russell Sage Foundation. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Editorial Board, *American Journal of Sociology* (1972-74, 1977-79); Social Science Research Council (Board of Directors, 1974-76; Chair of Science Indicators Committee, 1974-78); Board of Directors, Annual Reviews, Inc. (1974-); Board of Trustees, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1976-); Advisory Board, *Dictionary of American Biography* (1979-); Board of Directors, American Association for the Advancement of Science (1980-). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Editorial Board, *American Sociological Review* (1971-74); Committee on Nominations (1973-74); Representative to Section K, American Association for the Advancement of Science (1976-78).

Committee on Publications

RUE BUCHER

**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle (1975-). **Former Positions Held:** Professor of Sociology, University of Illinois Medical Center (1963-74). **Degrees:** PhD 1961, University of Chicago. **Publications:** *Psychiatric Ideologies and Institutions* (Co-author, 1964, 1981); *Becoming Professional* (Co-author, 1978); articles in *ASR*, *AJS*, *Social Prob-*

*lems*, *Social Forces*, etc. **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Section on Occupations and Organizations (Council, 1971-74; Co-Chair, 1976-77); Committee on Training and Professional Standards (1974-76); Council Member, Section on Medical Sociology (1974-77); Stouffer Award Selection Committee (1977-78); Committee on Committees (1978-79).

LEO P. CHALL



**Present Position:** President, *Sociological Abstracts*, Inc. (1962-). **Former Positions Held:** Instructor (1961-64), Lecturer (1953-61), Brooklyn College-CUNY. **Degrees:** MA 1952, Ohio State University. **Publications:** "The Reception of the Kinsey Report in the Periodical Press of the USA: 1947-49" (1955); "The Sociology of Knowledge" in *Contemporary Sociology, Philosophical Library* (1958); "The First 10 Years" in *Decennial Index: 1953-62* (1969); "The Quinquennial Years: 1963-1967" in *The Third Quinquennial Index* (1977); "A Comparison of Psychological and Sociological Literature: 1845-1953" in *Southwestern Sociological Association Proceedings* (1966); "Notes Towards a History of the Literature of Social Problems" in *Handbook on the Study of Social Problems* (1971). **Honors and Awards:** ASA Letter of Commendation (1957); *Who's Who in the East* (1971); *Dictionary of International Biography* (1972). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Committee on Abstracting Scientific Publications in Foreign Languages (1962-66); Program Committee (1976-77).

RICHARD M. EMERSON



**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, Professor of South Asian Studies, University of Washington (1970-). **Former Positions Held:** Chair (1975-78), Associate Professor (1964-70), Department of Sociology, University of Washington; Visiting Professor, Stanford University (1966); Associate Professor of Sociology and Senior Research Associate in Psychiatry (1962-64), Instructor to Assistant Professor (1955-61), University of Cincinnati. **Degrees:** AB 1950, University of Utah; MA 1952, PhD 1955, University of Minnesota. **Publications:** "Social Exchange" in *Social Psychology: Sociological Perspectives* (forthcoming); "Social Exchange Theory" in *The Annual Review of Sociology* (1976); "Exchange Theory, Part I: A Psychological Basis of Social Exchange", "Exchange Theory, Part II: Exchange Relations and Networks" in *Sociological Theories in Progress* (1972); "Power-Dependence Relations: Two Experiments" in *Sociometry* (1964). **Honors and Awards:** NEH Senior Research Fellowship (1979-80); The Hubbard Medal, National Geographic Society (1963); Ford Foundation Teaching Internship Award (1954-55); George M. Corey Award for Scholarship in Sociology (1950). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Associate Editor, *Sociometry* (1969-72).

LLOYD H. ROGLER



**Present Position:** Albert Schweitzer University Professor and Director, Hispanic Research Center, Fordham University (1974-). **Former Positions Held:** Professor of Sociology, Case Western Reserve University (1968-74); Assistant to Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Yale University (1962-68). **Degrees:** BS 1951, MA 1952, PhD 1957, University of Iowa. **Publications:** *Trapped: Families and Schizophrenia* (1965); *Migrant in the City: The Life of a Puerto Rican Action Group* (1972); "The Changing Role of a Political Boss in a Puerto Rican Migrant Community" in *American Sociological Review* (1974); "Help Patterns, The Family, and Mental Health: Puerto Ricans in the United States" in *International Migration Review* (1978); "Intergenerational Change in Ethnic Identity in the Puerto Rican Family" in *International Migration Review* (1980). **Honors and Awards:** Stimson Award, Yale University Committee for Faculty Research in Area and International Studies of the Concilium on International Studies (1964); Academic Excellence Award, COSSMHO (1980). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Behavioral Sciences Fellowship Review Committee, National Institute of Health Public Health Service (1970-71); National Advisory Mental Health Council of the NIMH (1972-76); Committee on Grants to Minority Scholars for Research in Racism and other Problems in Mental Health, Social Science Research Council (1972-75). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Chair, Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program (1976-78); Editorial Board, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* (1976-78).

JOSEPH W. SCOTT



**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, Notre Dame University (1970-). **Former Positions Held:** Associate Professor, University of Toledo (1967-70); Assistant Professor, University of Kentucky (1965-67). **Degrees:** BS 1957, Central Michigan University; MA 1959, PhD 1963, Indiana University. **Publications:** *The Black Revolts: The Politics of Racial Stratification*; "Multiversity, University Size, University Quality, and Student Protest: An Empirical Study" in *American Sociological Review* (Co-author, 1969); "Sources of Change in Community, Family and Fertility in a Puerto Rican Town" in *American Journal of Sociology* (1967). **Honors and Awards:** Fulbright Scholar to Argentina; Rockefeller Professor to Nigeria; American Council on Education Fellow; John Hay Whitney Fellow; NIMH Fellow. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** North Central Sociological Association (Vice President, 1979; Council Member-at-Large, 1974-79). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Committee on Professional Ethics (1972-74); Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (1979-81).

MORRIS ZELDITCH, JR.



**Present Position:** Associate Professor and Professor, Department of Sociology, Stanford University (1961-). **Former Positions Held:** Chair, Department of Sociology, Stanford University (1964-68); Social Scientist, Department of Psychiatry, Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons (1958-61); Instructor and Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Columbia University (1955-61). **Degrees:** BA 1951, Oberlin College; PhD 1955, Harvard University. **Publications:** *Status, Attributions, and Justice* (Co-author, 1981); *Status Characteristics and Social Interaction* (Co-author, 1977); *Sociological Theories in Progress*, Vol. II (1972), Vol. I (1966), Co-author; *Types of Formalization in Small Groups Research* (Co-author, 1962, 1980); *A Basic Course in Statistics* (Co-author, 1959, 1968, 1975). **Honors and Awards:** Dean's Award for Excellence in Teaching, Stanford (1978); Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1968-69); Woodrow Wilson Fellow (1951-52); Phi Beta Kappa (1951). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** *American Sociological Review* (Editorial Board, 1965-67; Editor, 1975-77); Editorial Board, *Sociometry* (1966-68); 1973 Program Committee; Sorokin Award Selection Committee (1972-74); Committee on Committees (1973-74).

Committee on Nominations

District 1

FREDERICK L. CAMPBELL

**Present Position:** Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Washington (1966-). **Degrees:** BS 1962, Eastern Michigan University; MA 1964, PhD 1967, University of Michigan. **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Chair-Elect, Section on Undergraduate Education (1981); Editorial Board, *The American Sociologist* (1980-82).

HARVEY L. MOLOTCH



**Present Position:** Visiting Professor, Center for Urban Affairs, Northwestern University (1980-81); Professor, Department of Sociology, University of California-Santa Barbara (1968-). **Previous Appointments:** Visiting Professor, University of Essex (1975-76); Visiting Associate Professor, State University of New York-Stony Brook (1970-71). **Degrees:** BA 1963, University of Michigan; MA 1965, PhD 1967, University of Chicago. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** State of California Committee on Appropriate Technology; C. Wright Mills Award Committee, Society for the Study of Social Problems; California Commission on Women in Media; State of California Project Clean Air.



## Committee on Nominations (continued)

### District 2

#### GEORGE W. BOHRNSTEDT



**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, Indiana University (1973-). **Previous Appointments:** Director, Institute of Social Research, Indiana University (1974-79); Visiting Fellow, Department of Sociology, Yale University (1976-77); Chair (1970-73), Associate Professor (1969-73), Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota; Co-Instructor (1967-69), Lecturer (1968-69), Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin. **Degrees:** MS 1963, PhD 1966, University of Wisconsin. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Editorial Advisory Board, *Social Science Research* (1978-); Co-Editor, *Sociological Methods & Research* (1971-79); Editorial Advisory Board, *Evaluation Quarterly* (1976-77); Program Committee, American Association for Public Opinion Research (1976-77); Associate Study Director, Social Behavior Research Center, University of Wisconsin (1967-70). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Editor, *Social Psychology Quarterly* (1980-82); Committee on Publications (1980-82); Committee on Awards Policy (1979-82); Ad Hoc Committee on Sections (1978-79); Chair, Section on Methodology (1977-79); Stouffer Award Selection Committee (1973); Associate Editor, *Sociological Methodology* (1968-70).

#### BUTLER A. JONES

**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, Cleveland State University (1969-). **Previous Appointments:** Associate Professor to Professor of Sociology, Ohio Wesleyan University (1952-69); Professor of Social Sciences, Tallmadge College (1942-52). **Degrees:** PhD 1955, New York University. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** North Central Sociological Association (Secretary-Treasurer, 1959-62; Vice President, 1962; President, 1963); Society for the Study of Social Problems (Intergroup Relations Chair, 1957-59; Secretary, 1975-76); National Council, AAUP (1969-72). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Visiting Scientists Program (1971); Committee on Regional Affairs (1969-70); DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee (Chair, 1972-73); Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program (1980-82).

#### ALBERT J. McQUEEN



**Present Position:** Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Oberlin College (1966-). **Previous Appointments:** Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan (1959-64); Howard University (1964-65); Brooklyn College (1965-66). **Degrees:** BA 1952, Oberlin College; MA 1953, PhD 1959, University of Michigan. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Visiting Scientist, Laboratory for Socio-Environmental Studies, NIMH (1971, 1973); Review Committee, Research Scientist Development Grant Program, NIMH (1971-76); Association of Black Sociologists (Executive Committee, 1971-75; Chair, 1974-75); Society for the Study of Social Problems (C.W. Mills Award Committee, 1972-73; Executive Committee, 1974-75). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Committee on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology (1969-72); DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee (1973-75; Chair, 1974-75); Committee on Nominations (1974-75); Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee (1980-82).

### District 3

#### F. CHANDLER DAVIDSON



**Present Position:** Associate Professor, Rice University (1972-). **Degrees:** PhD 1969, Princeton University.

#### CHARLES K. WARRINER

**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, University of Kansas. **Degrees:** MA 1948, PhD 1953, University of Chicago. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Midwest Sociological Society (President, 1977-78; Board Member, 1980-). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Committee on International Cooperation (1963).

### District 4

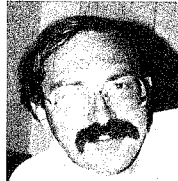
#### MURIEL CANTOR

**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, American University (1968-). **Previous Appointments:** Chair, Department of Sociology, American University (1973-75, 1977-79). **Degrees:** PhD 1969, University of California-Los Angeles. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** President, D.C. Sociological Society (1977-78); Editor, *SWS Newsletter* (1977-78). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Committee on Committees (1975-76).



#### RANDALL COLLINS

**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, University of Virginia (1978-). **Previous Appointments:** Associate Professor of Sociology, University of California-San Diego (1969-77); Assistant Professor, University of Wisconsin (1968-69). **Degrees:** MA 1965, Stanford University; PhD 1969, University of California-Berkeley. **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Chair, Section on Theoretical Sociology (1979-80); Co-Editor, *Sociological Theory* (1980-).



#### LYNDA ANN EWEN

**Present Position:** Associate Professor of Sociology, West Virginia Institute of Technology (1975-). **Previous Appointments:** Assistant Professor of Sociology, Wayne State University (1970-75); Instructor, Departments of Sociology and History, University of Wisconsin-Madison (1968-70). **Degrees:** BA 1965, Hartwick College; MA 1970, PhD 1970, University of Wisconsin-Madison. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Editorial and Publications Committee Chair, Association for Humanist Sociology (1978); Editor, *Humanity and Society* (1980-83). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Council, Section on Marxist Sociology (1979-81); Council, Section on the Sociology of World Conflicts (1980-81).



### District 5

#### JAMES S. HOUSE

**Present Position:** Associate Research Scientist, Survey Research Center, and Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan (1978-). **Previous Appointments:** Instructor to Associate Professor (1970-78), Director of Undergraduate Studies (1973-76), Department of Sociology, Duke University; Adjunct Assistant to Adjunct Associate Professor, Department of Epidemiology, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (1975-78). **Degrees:** BA 1965, Haverford College; PhD 1972, University of Michigan. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Committee on the Status of Women, Southern Sociological Society (1977-78); Chair, Subcommittee on Social Support, Work and Mental Health of the Task Group on Social Support, President's Commission on Mental Health (1977-78); Subcommittee on Stress in Organizational Settings, National Institute of Medicine Panel of Research on Stress in Health and Disease (1979-80). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Editorial Board, *Social Psychology Quarterly* (1977-79); Committee on Committees (1979-80); Section on Social Psychology (Council Member, 1979-80; Cooley-Mead Award Selection Committee, 1980-81); Associate Editor, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* (1980-82).



#### SOL LEVINE

**Present Position:** University Professor of Sociology and Community Medicine, Boston University (1972-). **Previous Appointments:** Chair, Department of Sociology, Boston University (1976-79); Professor and Chair, Department of Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health (1967-72); Assistant to Associate Professor of Social Psychology, Harvard School of Public Health (1957-63). **Degrees:** BA 1942, Queens College-CUNY; MA 1948, PhD 1953, New York University. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Alcoholism and Alcohol Problems Review Committee, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (1973-77; Chair, 1976-77); National Educational Television (National Advisory Committee, Research Committee, 1973-); Health Advisory Committee, Public Affairs Committee, Inc. (1970-); Advisory Editor, *Social Science*

and *Medicine* (1978-); Editorial Board, *International Journal of Health Services* (1978-). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Chair, Section on Medical Sociology (1968-69); Editorial Board, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* (1969-71).

### District 6

#### BOGDAN DENITCH

**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology and Executive Officer, PhD Program in Sociology, Queens College and Graduate School, City University of New York (1976-). **Previous Appointments:** Assistant to Associate Professor of Sociology, Queens College-CUNY (1973-77); Senior Research Associate, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University (1967-76); Visiting Senior Professor of Politics, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (1979-80). **Degrees:** MA 1971, PhD 1973, Columbia University. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Committee on Political Sociology, International Sociological Association (1972-); Joint Committee on Eastern Europe, American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council (1973-76); Editorial Board, *Dissent* (1971-). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Committee on World Sociology (1975-78).

#### MYRA MARX FERREE

**Present Position:** Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Connecticut (1976-). **Previous Appointments:** Senior Research Associate, Laboratory for Psychosocial Studies, Boston College. **Degrees:** PhD 1976, Harvard University. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Chair, Committee on Status of Women, Eastern Sociological Society (1977-79); University of Connecticut Faculty Senate (1980-83). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Associate Editor, *Contemporary Sociology* (1981-83).



#### SEYMOUR SPILERMAN

**Present Position:** Julian C. Levi Professor of Sociology, Columbia University (1978-); Senior Research Fellow, Brookdale Institute of Gerontology and Adult Human Behavior, Jerusalem (1975-). **Previous Appointments:** Research Scholar and Director of Research on Policy Analysis, Russell Sage Foundation (1977-80); Instructor to Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin (1967-78). **Degrees:** MA 1961, Brandeis University; PhD 1968, Johns Hopkins University. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Associate Editor, *Sociological Methods and Research* (1971-74); Associate Editor, *Social Science Research* (1972-); Advisory Board Member, Mathematical Social Science Series, Elsevier Press (1972-); SSRC Committee on Longitudinal Methodology in the Social Sciences (1976-79). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Associate Editor, *American Sociological Review* (1972-74); Stouffer Award Selection Committee (1973-75; Chair, 1975); Committee on Publications (1977-79); Committee on Public Policy Publications (1979); Chair, Privacy Research Award Selection Committee (1979-80); Editorial Board, *Sociological Methodology* (1979-81); Chair, Section on Methodology (1980-81).



## Committee on Committees

### District 1

#### FRANCESCA M. CANCELAN

**Present Position:** Associate Professor of Sociology, University of California-Irvine (1976-). **Previous Appointments:** Assistant Professor of Sociology, Stanford University (1969-76); Fellow, Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford (1970-71); Assistant Professor of Child Development and Family Relationships, Cornell University (1966-69); Postdoctoral NIMH Fellow, Stanford University (1965-66). **Degrees:** BA 1958, Reed College; PhD 1963, Harvard University. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Vice President, Sociologists for Women in Society (1979-81); Chair of Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession, Pacific Sociological Association (1978-80); Chair of Committee on Sociology, School of Social Sciences, University of California-Irvine (1977-80); Joint Committee on Latin American Studies, Social Science Research Council and American Council of Learned Societies (1974-77). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Section on Theoretical Sociology (Council Member, 1974-77; Secretary-Treasurer, 1977-80).



**Committee on Committees (continued)**

**ROBERT B. HAGEDORN**

**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, University of Victoria (1969-). **Previous Appointments:** Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, California State College-Fullerton (1966-69); Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Washington State University (1963-66). **Degrees:** BA 1950, San Francisco State College; MA 1953, University of Washington; PhD 1963, University of Texas.

**District 2**

**MIGUEL A. CARRANZA**

**Present Position:** Assistant Professor, University of Nebraska-Lincoln (1977-). **Previous Appointments:** Instructor, University of Nebraska-Lincoln (1975-77). **Degrees:** MA 1974, PhD 1977, University of Notre Dame. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Vice Chair, La Junta de Sociologos Chicanos (1976-77).



**JAMES E. CONYERS**

**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, Indiana State University (1968-). **Previous Appointments:** Le Moyne College, Memphis (1955-56); Indiana State University (1962-64); Atlanta State University (1964-68). **Degrees:** MA 1956, Atlanta University; PhD 1962, Washington State University. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** President, Association of Social and Behavioral Scientists (1970-71); Chair, Caucus of Black Sociologists (1973-74); Advisory Panel for Sociology, National Science Foundation (1975-77). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Chair, Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in the Profession (1971-72); DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee (1971-73); Committee on Nominations (1973-74).



**ELTON F. JACKSON**

**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, Indiana University (1964-). **Previous Appointments:** Chair, Department of Sociology, Indiana University (1975-78); Visiting Assistant Professor, Wesleyan University (1963-64); Instructor to Assistant Professor, Yale University (1960-64). **Degrees:** MA 1958, PhD 1960, University of Michigan. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Social Sciences Research Review Committee, NIMH (1969-73); Consulting Editor, *American Journal of Sociology* (1978-79). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Associate Editor, *Sociometry* (1967-69); Associate Editor, *American Sociological Review* (1969-71); Committee on Nominations (1973-74); Editorial Board, *Sociological Methodology* (1977-79).

**District 3**

**JACQUELYNE JOHNSON JACKSON**

**Present Position:** Professor of Human Development, School of Human Ecology, Howard University (1980-81); Associate Professor of Medical Sociology, Department of Psychiatry, Duke University Medical Center (1968-). **Previous Appointments:** Assistant Professor of Sociology, Howard University (1964-66); Professor of Sociology, Jackson State University (1962-64); Assistant to Associate Professor of Sociology, Southern University (1959-62). **Degrees:** MS 1955, University of Wisconsin; PhD 1960, Ohio State University. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Executive Committee, Southern Sociological Society (1972); Association of Social and Behavioral Sciences (President, 1969-70; Executive Secretary, 1970-75); Board of Trustees, George Washington Carver Research Foundation of Tuskegee Institute (1972-). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Committee on Nominations (1973-74); Editor, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* (1973-75); Committee on Publications (1973-75).

**ALEJANDRO PORTES**

**Present Position:** Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1980-81). **Previous Appointments:** Professor of Sociology, Duke University (1975-80); Visiting Professor of Sociology, University of Brasilia (1976); Associate Professor of Sociology and Associate Director, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas-Austin (1971-75); Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Illinois-Urbana (1970-71); Lecturer in Sociology, University of Wisconsin (1969-70). **Degrees:** MA 1967, PhD 1970, University of Wisconsin-Madison. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Executive Council, Latin American Studies Association (1980-82); Social Sciences Training Review Committee, NIMH (1977-81); Doctoral Fellowship Selection Board Member, Inter-American Foundation (1978-81); Editorial Board, *Studies in International Sociology* (1977-83); Chair, National Dissertation Fellowship Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean, Social Science Research Council (1975-77); Member, Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences, National Academy of Science (1973-77). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Committee on National Statistics (1980-82); Associate Editor, *American Sociological Review* (1979-81); Associate Editor, *Sociology of Education* (1976-78); Committee on World Sociology (1972-74).



**District 4**

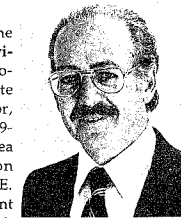
**RUTLEDGE M. DENNIS**

**Present Position:** Principal Investigator, Black Middletown Project, NIMH, and Research Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Virginia (1980-81); Associate Professor of Sociology, Virginia Commonwealth University (1979-). **Previous Appointments:** Coordinator, Afro-American Studies and Assistant Professor of Sociology, Virginia Commonwealth University (1971-78). **Degrees:** PhD 1975, Washington State University. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Field Consultant, Study of Community Organization and Desegregation (1978); Executive Council, Virginia Social Science Association (1975-76); Editorial Advisory Board, PASS, African Studies Society (1975-76); Co-organizer and Co-coordinator, Southeastern Regional African Seminar (1972-75); Advisory Council, Virginia International Consortium Studies (1973-80); Review Committee, National Endowment for the Humanities (1979-); Section Chair, Southern Sociological Society (1975, 1977); Commissioner, Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority (1976-80).



**HAROLD L. SHEPPARD**

**Present Position:** Counsellor to the President on Aging (1980-81). **Previous Appointments:** Associate Professor of Sociology, Wayne State University (1947-59); Staff Director, Senate Committee on Aging (1959-61); Assistant Administrator, Area Redevelopment Administration (1961-63); Staff Social Scientist, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research (1963-75); Senior Research Fellow and Director of the Center on Work and Aging, American Institutes for Research (1975-80). **Degrees:** PhD 1948, University of Wisconsin. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Consultant to or Member of—Senate Subcommittee on Manpower, Unemployment, and Poverty; White House Conferences on Aging and Civil Rights; Committee on Economic Development; Administration on Aging; German Marshall Fund; National Council on Aging; and others. **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** 1969 Program Committee; Committee on Nominations (1972-73); Committee on Employment (1975).



**District 5**

**RUTH SIMMS HAMILTON**

**Present Position:** Professor, Department of Sociology and Racial & Ethnic Studies, Michigan State University (1978-). **Previous Appointments:** Assistant to Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and African Studies Center, Michigan State University (1969-78); Assistant Professor, Departments of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University (1965-68); Research Affiliate, Institute for African Studies, University of Ghana (1963-64). **Degrees:** MA 1962, PhD 1966, Northwestern University. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Trustee, Carnegie Corporation (1981-); Commissioner, Study Committee on United States Policy Toward Southern Africa, Rockefeller Foundation (1979-); Consultant Evaluator, Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools (1975-79); Midwest Advisor for Social Science Research, Russell Sage Foundation (1972-75). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Chair, Section on the Sociology of World Conflicts (1978-79); Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology (1972-74); Committee on Training and Professional Standards (1971-74; Chair, 1973); Committee on Teacher-Sociologists (1969-71).



**MICHAEL USEEM**

**Present Position:** Visiting Associate Professor of Sociology, University of California-Santa Cruz (1980-81); Associate Professor of Sociology, Boston University (1974-). **Previous Appointments:** Assistant Professor of Sociology, Harvard University (1970-74). **Degrees:** PhD 1970, Harvard University. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** C. Wright Mills Award Selection Committee, Society for the Study of Social Problems (1974); Executive Council, Massachusetts Sociological Association (1975-76); Associate Editor, *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* (1977-); Associate Editor, *Social Problems* (1978-); Nominations Committee, Eastern Sociological Society (1980-81). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Associate Editor, *The American Sociologist* (1976-78); Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology (1976-78); Advisory Editor, *Contemporary Sociology* (1981-83).



**District 6**

**HENRY BARBERA**

**Present Position:** Adjunct Professor, State University of New York-Purchase (1980-). **Previous Appointments:** City College, City University of New York (1971-77). **Degrees:** PhD 1971, Columbia University. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Vice President, Early Childhood Puppet Theatre Foundation (1973-). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Council Member, Section on the Sociology of World Conflicts (1975-77, 1980-82).



**CYNTHIA FUCHS EPSTEIN**

**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, Queens College and Graduate Center, City University of New York (1975-). **Previous Appointments:** Instructor to Associate Professor, Queens College-CUNY (1966-74); Instructor, Barnard College (1965); Associate in Sociology, School of General Studies (1964-65), Columbia University. **Degrees:** MA 1960, New School for Social Research; PhD 1968, Columbia University. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Eastern Sociological Society (Vice President, 1977-79; Executive Council, 1973-74; Papers Committee, 1970, 1975); Advisory Committee on the Economic Role of Women, President's Council of Economic Advisors (1973-74). **Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA:** Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (1977-80); Council (1975-77); Committee on Professional Ethics (Member, 1972-74; Chair, 1973-74); Chair, Section on Sociology of Sex Roles (1973-74).



# Larsen: Need for Continuing Support for Social Sciences

*Federal support of scientific research is now generally accepted. That acceptance, however, often extends tentatively to the social and behavioral sciences. They are more vulnerable and open to misunderstanding. For example, in early January, the New York Times reported that the new Reagan administration was contemplating various budget cuts, including support for social and behavioral research.*

*Since constant justification is needed, explanation and argument are necessary. The following statement by Otto Larsen, Director, Division of Social and Economic Sciences at NSF, was initially prepared as an internal document. He has allowed FOOTNOTES to reprint it since it provides a rationale for continued support. That rationale needs to be widely shared since the arguments for continued NSF support are likely to be needed again in the near future.*

The major objective of the social and behavioral sciences is to organize and advance knowledge about people and the forms, processes, and consequences of their actions whether at the individual, group, organizational or societal level. Every person gains experience and has responsibilities at these levels and, by and large, acts and copes through common sense trial and error. Nevertheless, living in a family or working in an organization does not automatically make one a social or behavioral scientist, any more than swimming in the sea makes one an oceanographer or being an animal breeder makes one a geneticist.

## What They Are

*Core Disciplines with Changing Boundaries.* The social and behavioral sciences include the disciplines of anthropology, economics, geography, history, law, linguistics, political science, psychology, sociology and statistics. Some of the areas are traditional. Others represent responses to opportunities for scientific study in areas once considered to be purely "professional." The development of the social science content of law is, for example, analogous to the interaction of biology and medicine. In both cases, better science may lead to better technology/practice. The growth of social science understanding is reflected in the increasing importance of interdisciplines such as cognitive science, medical anthropology, sociobiology, political economy, social psychology, biostatistics and psycholinguistics.

*An Array of Tools and Methods.* Scientific explanations require, above all, the support of empirical evidence. Social and behavioral scientists are constantly inventing new ways to collect, organize, analyze and test data from the real world. The workshop may be a laboratory, a library, a computer center, or a number of field settings. Sample surveys, content analysis, participant observation, case studies, computer simulation, laboratory experimentation, panel studies, mathematical models, climetrics or the sampling of historical data, multivariate analysis, ethnomethodology, and

linear programming are just a few examples of the tools employed. The broad scope of the problems demands a variety of styles and techniques. A division of effort emerges. There are specialists and generalists, synthesizers and analysts, system builders and instrument perfecters, theoreticians and experimentalists. Some probe for breakthroughs, others are engaged in mopping-up operations. All of these efforts tend to coalesce around a common goal: to understand how human behavior is organized and how it changes over time.

*A Growing Body of Knowledge.* Good scientific theory must explain many phenomena with relatively few categories and principles, and must have predictive utility. By this criterion, the social and behavioral sciences have made great strides but still lack a central organizing framework analogous to, for example, quantum mechanics in physics. The behavior of human beings is not precisely deducible from universal constants that simply await discovery by some future Einsteins of social science. There is, however, a growing stock of research-derived knowledge that yields reliable understandings about individuals and their interaction in organizations, societies, and cultures. At times, the observation of human behavior systematizes the obvious, and thereby renders it more accessible. Perhaps more importantly, research sometimes disproves the obvious. The social sciences seldom get credit for counter-intuitive findings, for people tend to rearrange their beliefs, noting that they "knew it all along." Even this obvious fact was not so obvious before psychology developed theories of dissonance reduction.

## What They Do

*Produce Information.* As observational sciences that yield information, the social and behavioral sciences are to the environment of human culture and social interaction what astronomy and geology are to the earth's environment whether beyond its atmosphere or under its crust. Increasingly, individuals and organizations, including governments and businesses, rely on the social and behavioral sciences for facts and information about such diverse matters as the state of the economy, population growth, migration trends, patterns of land use, buying habits, labor force and occupational shifts, voting patterns, mental abilities, competency measures, historical accounts, cross-cultural comparisons, changes in values and attitudes, leisure activities and aspirations, victimization rates, information flow and media impact.

*Create Technologies.* Reliable information and sound basic knowledge does have tangible consequences. Past investments in the social and behavioral sciences have led to and improved technologies of considerable dollar value. Multi-million dollar industries have emerged in the United States

from findings and discoveries traceable to the social and behavioral sciences. A profit-oriented private economy adapts and applies these products, just as it purchases electronics or medicines which started as physical or biological science discoveries. Important enterprises are now built around economic forecasting, demographic projections, political polling and survey research, standardized educational, aptitude, and intelligence testing, personnel selection and management counseling, language instruction, psychotherapy, cost-benefit analysis, human engineering system design, consumer research, marketing analysis, symbols and image design, and information dissemination. Whole industries and professions such as advertising, public relations, and mass media audience measurement services, draw continuously on information, techniques and measures developed in social and behavioral research. Technologies are also exported (e.g., Gallup International). They also attract foreign investments as thousands of students come from abroad for advanced training in econometrics, linguistics, demography, survey methodology, psychometric testing, management science, etc.

*Inform and Evaluate Policies.* Scientists do not make public policies, elected officials do. Research from social and behavioral research can and does inform the decision-making process through a variety of mechanisms. For example, the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences is regularly consulted for advice on policy matters. Its committees and panels draw heavily on the research of the social and behavioral sciences as they evaluate programs and deal with such concerns as energy taxation, biomedical technologies, environmental monitoring, alcohol abuse, protection of individual privacy, aging, noise abatement, child development and changes in fertility and mortality. The same is true of the many Presidential Commissions such as those dealing with violence, obscenity, population, or crime. Organizations outside government also use social science data to inform and advise the policy process. For example, under the auspices of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, a distinguished set of scholars, mainly economists and political scientists, provide a review and analysis of major domestic and international issues in a book, *The United States in the 1980's*, edited by Peter Duignan and Alvin Rabushka.

*Expand Knowledge.* This is the primary mission of every science. To the extent that it is achieved, and the process can be nourished but not forced, there will be useful information, marketable technologies, informed policies, and, most important, advancement in understanding. Each of the social sciences labors at this. Significant advances have been made and others can be expected.

For example, the mathematical modeling of decision-making under conditions of uncertainty represents one of the great intellectual and practical knowledge achievements of modern economics. New developments in cognitive research is expanding our understanding of how human beings attend to, acquire, store, retrieve, and use information that guides actions, thoughts, and the use of language. Work in geography and regional science goes beyond maps and expands our knowledge about how society organizes its territory and utilizes its land and resources; how and why regional economies grow and decline or change in nature; how and why cities grow, decay or revitalize; what patterns of land use or trade and service facilities are more or less efficient or satisfying to people; and why people move where they do. Social and economic scientists in and out of government are engaged in research that is likely, in the coming decade, to transform the national accounting system that is used to gauge economic and social performance. The accounts will be made broader and more comprehensive to reflect the economic value of all activity, market and non-market.

## What Part of the Science World Are They?

*They are a large part, numerically.* Social and behavioral scientists are 31.8% of the 343,000 persons who earned doctorate degrees in all fields of science and engineering in the United States from 1936 through 1978. (Psychologists are the largest component at 16.6%.) Other categories include: biologists and biochemists, 21.9%; engineers, 15%; chemists, 14.4%; physicists and astronomers, 8.5%; mathematicians and computer scientists, 5.9%.

*They are a young part, collectively, in terms of recency of training.* Over half (53.2%) of all the social-behavioral scientists received their PhD's since 1970, compared to 45.1% for all fields of science and engineering.

*They are a leading part, relatively, in terms of career opportunities for women.* One out of five (20.1%) of the doctorate holders in social and behavioral science are women, compared to 11.2% for all fields of science and engineering.

*They are a prominent part of education institutions.* Compared to doctorates from all other fields, social and behavioral scientists are more apt to be employed in educational institutions (64.5% vs. 54.3%), less apt to be working in business and industry (12.7% vs. 27.6%), and about equally apt to be working in Federal, state, or local government (9.6% vs. 10.5%).

*They are now a formally recognized part of the major national science institutions.* Since 1973 the Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences has been co-equal to the Assemblies of Engineering, Life Sciences, and Mathematical and Physical Sciences in the National Academy of Sciences. In that same

period, the number of social and behavioral scientists elected to the National Academy has approximately doubled, and today 149 of the 1,313 members are from these disciplines. In 1968, the Public Law that governs the National Science Foundation was amended to explicitly include the social sciences in the authority that directs NSF to initiate and support basic science research.

## What They Are Not

*They are not "Soft" Copies of the "Hard" Sciences.* All sciences, including the social and behavioral, share a commitment to norms regarding evidence, verification, inference, rigor, etc. To systemize knowledge, and hence make it useful, every science develops approaches, techniques and theories appropriate for the phenomena they study. The chemist, biologist, or physicist organizes knowledge at the atomic, molecular, or cellular levels. By contrast, a social or behavioral scientist may analyze the world in terms of personal, group, societal, or cultural levels. Controlled experiments at these levels are more difficult, are sometimes made, and more often are approximated, or the data are handled in other ways. That doesn't mean that the approach is soft instead of hard.

*They are not old.* As activities based on disciplined observations and testable theories, the social and behavioral sciences as compared to the physical sciences are very young. It will take time for the full worth of the work to be revealed. A recent COSMOS TV episode illustrated how observations made 400 years ago with crude instruments helped modern astronomers to determine the size of the sun. Systematic observation in the social and behavioral sciences has existed for only about one quarter of that period of time.

*They are neither therapies, nor social engineering, nor action programs.* The social and behavioral sciences furnish the facts necessary for accurate diagnosis of situations, and provide a basis for projecting the likely consequences of action programs. They do not provide cures for social or individual ills; they do not resolve conflicts; they do not provide formulas for social change.

*They are not addicted to jargon.* New words in the social and behavioral sciences denote the development of new ideas. They are created to elevate specific observations into generalizable ones. For example, Daniel Bell uses the term "The Legislative Function" to refer to Congress. Using this term enables comparison with other government bodies that are not called Congress and may not have its particular organizational structure. New insights can emerge from comparisons utilizing such concepts.

*In sum, the social and behavioral sciences are not social studies, social work, social action, social reform, or socialism. They are sciences. As such, they produce conditional "if-then" propositions, not normative "thou-shalt" statements.*



# Social Sciences in the National Interest

(continued from page 8)

## Why Does the National Science Foundation Fund Research in the Social and Behavioral Sciences?

Because the private sector by itself cannot do it adequately. The substance of the knowledge and the nature of the research process in the social and behavioral sciences decrees that the product is a public rather than private good. As such, social science knowledge is indivisible and all members of society are its intended beneficiaries. This limits incentive for private support.

Because informed policy-making is heavily dependent on data developed and refined by the social and behavioral sciences. Area studies yield critical data for foreign policy; game theory tests national security options; macro-econometric projections shape economic alternatives; cognitive research impacts educational practice; nearly all policies are affected by national statistical accounts that are the product of a half-century of social science developments in measurement, demography, statistics, index construction and survey methodology.

Because accountability requires the evaluation of policies and programs.

The social and behavioral sciences are concerned with the development of rigorous procedures for detecting and measuring both intended impacts and unintended effects. Methods used include: cost/benefit analysis, longitudinal research design, national income

accounting, sampling theory, ethnological study, input-output modeling, multivariate analysis, controlled laboratory and field experimentation.

Because critical national problems of the 1980's such as productivity and energy have major social and behavioral components. The Japanese application of social science principles, mainly of American origin, to problems of industrial management illustrates how innovation in social organization for manufacturing and marketing can lead to success. The accident at Three Mile Island illustrates how social and behavioral factors can be as important as physical and technological elements. The Kemeny Commission concluded that the difficulty was primarily "people-related problems and not equipment problems."

Because efficient management of government requires knowledge from the social and behavioral sciences. Such research bears fundamentally on the identification of talent and leadership, personnel selection and assessment, human work motivation, memory and learning, decision-making, information processing, communication systems, forecasting techniques, organizational size and productivity, morale and alienation, authority and managerial strategies.

Because without support American leadership and its resultant benefits may be lost. In little over a generation, the United States be-

came the leader in the social and behavioral sciences. Virtually every discipline sets the world standard for rigorous, empirical inquiry and systematic theory development, as attested to by the quality and distribution of publications, the large number of foreign students who enter the U.S. to study these disciplines, and the American dominance of the Nobel prize in economics.

Because the Foundation has unique capacities to foster competition that advances the scope and quality of knowledge. Private sources generally underwrite research to yield specific outcomes in narrow time frames. The National Science Foundation responds to the need for long-term fundamental knowledge as determined by the specific community. Proposals are judged by highly qualified peers, a procedure that produces critical feedback, insures objectivity, and safeguards against political intrusion. Federal support stimulates innovation. It affords resources to build and improve significant national data bases. It sustains the basic research that not only adds to our fund of knowledge but raises the next important questions that must be addressed.

Because the basic research supported by NSF underpins and strengthens the mission oriented research programs of other Federal agencies. As biology is to the practice of medicine so basic research in the social and behavioral sciences is to the applied concerns of

Federal mission agencies. A case in point involves the needs of the Department of Defense for information and knowledge bearing on manpower, training, information transfer, etc. NSF supported research links to the social and behavioral research programs of DOD in both direct and indirect ways—through the development of techniques and measures, through the accumulation of tested principles, and through the training of research personnel (most of NSF money goes into universities where research and training go hand in hand). These links strengthen the specialized research supported by DOD that seeks answers to questions about personnel recruitment, assessment, and attrition; leadership and management; perception and information processing; instructional theory and practice; man-machine system interface, etc. The essential transactions between basic and applied research mutually support the advancement of knowledge and the understandings of how things work.

These are some of the reasons for maintaining that it is in the national interest for the Federal government to support research in the social and behavioral sciences. Some people feel that there is an even greater general warrant. That belief is expressed in the last words that Franklin Roosevelt wrote, "We are faced with the pre-eminent fact that, if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relations..."

The Department of Sociology, University of Michigan announces a new MA Program in Applied Social Research with options in survey research, survey sampling, and population studies. The program is designed to allow the student to specialize through formal courses in one of these three fields and requires the student to work in a research setting to gain applied experience. Faculty members involved in the program also work in the Institute for Social Research, the Survey Research Center, and the Population Studies Center. Depending on the specialty chosen, students completing the program will be well suited for careers as samplers, project monitors, project directors, field administrators, or demographic analysts. The program is designed to be completed in 1 1/2-2 years and applications are accepted from qualified students of any undergraduate major. Contact: Professor Martin Whyte, Associate Chairperson, Department of Sociology (313-764-6324), or Professor Robert M. Groves, Survey Research Center (313-764-4424), University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

The Social Science Research Council, through its Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators, has undertaken a program of planning for U.S. research on the measurement of social change in the next decade. This project, supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation, is intended to anticipate and help prepare for new and continuing needs for research on indicators of changes occurring in society; to provide forums for the discussion and evaluation of research issues; and to make it possible for statistical and research funding decisions to reflect the needs of research on social indicators. The Center will publish a planning report in 1982, following review by a wide community of scholars, staff in statistical agencies and research institutes, and others who have an intellectual investment in the future of quantitative research on social change. This project is briefly described in the December, 1980 issue of the Center's *Social Indicators Newsletter*, which is available on request from: Social Science Research Council, Center for Social Indicators, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

## IRB: Limits of Authority on Research

(continued from page 1)

research involving human subjects which is funded in whole or in part by HHS. It does not mandate review for research carried out by other federal funding agencies or by non-federal agencies. This delimitation clarifies the confusion over the scope of authority of IRBs. In the past, at some institutions, all research effort, regardless of funding source, was subject to review. In others, all federally-funded research, not just HHS-funded research, was reviewed.

The most significant change, however, was in the broad exceptions provided for social and behavioral research which involve little or no risk to research subjects. This action, in effect, excludes most social science research from the jurisdiction of the regulations. By taking this step, HHS anticipates that the workload on IRBs will be substantially reduced. In addition, the paperwork burden will be reduced on those social scientists whose research is now exempt. By exempting a number of types of low or no risk research, the largest portion of social science research will not be subject to IRB review.

The following types of research no longer have to be reviewed: research involving survey or interview procedures, observations of public behavior and the use of existing data. HHS concurred that such research entailed no risk or

very low risk. It admitted that there is no evidence of adverse consequences for research of this kind carried out in the past and, indeed, there is very little evidence of any risk, other than a possible breach of confidentiality. Consequently, HHS suggested that review is only appropriate when breaches of confidentiality are possible. It would mandate review when such methods (1) would produce responses which can be linked to identifiers or (2) where the subject's responses, if known, would place them at risk of criminal or civil liability or (3) when the research deals with sensitive aspects of a subject's own behavior, such as illegal behavior, drug use, sexual behavior or use of alcohol. In such situations, assurance of the protection of confidentiality would be necessary for IRB review.

The regulations exempt research involving the collection and study of existing data, documents, and records, if these are publically available and if information is recorded, not linked to, identifiers. In addition to various activities which are excluded from the regulation, they also provide for "expedited" review for situations in which there are no more than minimal risk.

The final regulations will not require that an investigator file a separate justification for exemption. The regulations, however,

suggest that institutions might develop any administrative procedures they deem appropriate. This may create the opportunity, however, for some institutions to demand a written justification for exclusion. Sociologists on various campuses should be aware of that possibility when local IRBs adapt to the new regulations. It is possible that a local IRB might require a written exemption be filed. Such an action is not required by the regulations.

The major battle on the limits of power by IRBs on social science research has been completed. The issues were complex. Initially, there was widespread misunderstanding of the nature and "risk" of social science research, based on misplaced similarities with biomedical research. In the long run, HHS was responsive to the criticisms which emerged from the inappropriate reviews which had occurred in the past by some IRBs. The final regulations do not treat all social science research as inherently involving risk. It narrows its attention by exclusion and thus focuses its attention on that which is relevant. It is quite possible that other problems might develop in the implementation of the new rules, but, as of now, that result is a considerable "victory" for the social sciences.

## ABSTRACTS

for Annual Meeting papers  
due in the Executive Office  
by May 1

## ASA Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship

This annual award honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work contributed to the advancement of the discipline. This year's recipient will be announced at the ASA Annual Meeting and will receive a certificate of recognition. Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations to: William Form, Chair, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee, 612 La Sell Drive, Champaign, IL 61820. Nominations deadline is June 1, 1981.

## ASA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching

This award is given annually to honor outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology. The award may recognize either a career contribution or a specific product, and individuals, departments, schools, or other collective actors are eligible. The recipient will be announced at the ASA Annual Meeting and will receive a certificate of recognition. Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations to: Raymond Mack, Provost, Northwestern University, 633 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60201. Deadline for nominations is June 1, 1981.

## Duke Overcomes "Creative Retrenchment": Keep Your Dukes Up

by Lawrence J. Rhoades

### THE BEGINNING

For the last nineteen months, the profession of sociology has been alarmed by the rumor that one of its most respected departments—the Department of Sociology at Duke University—might be discontinued in an act of "creative retrenchment."

It can now be authoritatively stated that (1) Duke is not discontinuing its Department of Sociology; (2) Duke is not eliminating its sociology graduate program, and (3) the Duke Department of Sociology is not de-emphasizing research and graduate education.

This conclusion is based on a series of events that have occurred at Duke since last March when the Subcommittee on Sociology of the University Long-Range Planning Committee concluded its report with the following statement:

"We can find no adequate reason for suggesting any drastic change in the status of the Sociology Department. We do find that the Department is made up of competent, hard-working and dedicated faculty and students. By all the measures of distinction which we can discover, we determine that the Department has gained and deserves an excellent reputation locally, nationally and internationally. The faculty makes quantitatively and qualitatively significant contributions to their discipline. The accomplishment of the graduate students is attested to by their recognition after graduation, including abundant publication and placement in all types of very satisfactory employment."

The University Long-Range Planning Committee endorsed its subcommittee report after it held its own hearing which included testimony from members of the Department of Sociology.

In September, Chancellor A. Kenneth Pye submitted a report to the Board of Trustees in which he made some major recommendations for change, but reported his concurrence with the Long-Range Planning Committee which "found no justification for suggesting any drastic change" in the status of the Department of Sociology.

The Chancellor's report and recommendations were considered at the December meeting of the Board of Trustees. No action respecting the Department of Sociology was taken or proposed during that meeting.

Although the evaluation was favorable to the Department at Duke, its experience is worth examining in detail in this time of "creative retrenchment" because if it can happen at Duke, it can happen anywhere.

In addition, the evaluation process raised questions concerning (1) the economics of universities; (2) the relationship between graduate and undergraduate programs at universities; (3) the status of sociology in higher education; (4) the measurement of program quality; (5) the nature of evaluations in universities, and (6) the costs associated with even a successful defense.

The evaluation process began August 3, 1979 when Chancellor Pye sent the Long-Range Planning Committee a series of memoranda concerning six units, including the Department of Sociology, which were to be considered for what he came to call "creative retrenchment."

He wrote, "I seek your advice on the most difficult decisions, those dealing with the continuance of academic programs in their present form."

For each unit, the Chancellor reviewed eight previously defined criteria of assessment. Three criteria presumably supported the implied negative evaluation of the Department of Sociology.

"Quality of Student Body. The GRE score of graduate students in sociology are lower than the mean of the Graduate School. The mean GPA is slightly higher than the Graduate School mean."

"Costs. Sociology is the most expensive department in the Arts and Sciences by a considerable margin in terms of cost per semester credit hour. The enrollment in Sociology has been declining.... The level of sponsored research and overhead recovery is creditable."

"Demand for Graduates. There are significant placement problems for PhDs in Sociology, although arguably no more serious than in some other social sciences and less than in the humanities."

The Chancellor concluded, "The issue is whether the University would utilize its resources more effectively by replacing the present Department with a small group of sociologists who would present basic courses to undergraduates and educate a small number of graduate students primarily in the University's interdisciplinary programs."

The Long-Range Planning Committee, composed of twelve faculty members and chaired by the Provost, responded by forming a subcommittee to investigate the Department of Sociology. The Provost enlisted the aid of two consultants—Raymond Mack, Northwestern University, and Harrison White, Harvard University. The Department of Sociology organized a response committee which assembled the necessary documents, met with the subcommittee, and prepared detailed responses to the issues raised by the Chancellor.

In January, the subcommittee and the two consultants conducted a site visit to the Department and talked at length with all faculty members present as well as with university administrators and with undergraduate and graduate students. The subcommittee, minus the consultants, had further contacts with members of the Department over the next few weeks. In March, it filed its report which began the sequence of events reported above.

### ECONOMICS OF UNIVERSITIES

From the departmental perspective, the only pair of criteria by

which it could possibly have been identified as a program which might be discontinued were costs and student demand. The Department, however, expressed "serious reservations" concerning "the extent to which cost-effectiveness criteria ought to be used in assessing an academic program such as Sociology" and was even more dubious about using "cost per semester credit hour" as the critical measure.

The Department said, "We are evidently being asked to justify our existence on a cost-effectiveness basis. We believe that the 'cost' estimate used is certainly subject to close scrutiny, but much more basic in assessing contributions to the 'fundamental goals' of Duke University is the question of 'effectiveness'. Over the past two decades, at least, the Department of Sociology has been strongly encouraged by University leaders in its efforts to increase the stature of its scholarly productivity and the quality of graduate education. By all the indicators that are available, we believe that we have been successful in doing this. We have been led to think that the administration of Duke University believes that these accomplishments are important indices of 'effectiveness'."

The Department also questioned the use of "cost per semester credit hour", which is a ratio of total direct costs to total semester credit hours that is largely tied to undergraduate enrollments. It made its case by introducing such "refinements" into the calculations as indirect cost recovery from funded research; computer allocations and graduate awards to departments, which are fixed costs to the University in any event; the distribution of departmental faculty by rank; and historical trends in departmental costs.

"What are we to make of these different calculations?" the Department asked. "Above all, they show that a variety of approaches to cost accounting are possible and that they produce different results. Depending on the approach used, departments move up or down in their relative costs. In all of the approaches used here, Sociology remains relatively expensive compared with other departments, but much less so using several of the approaches. It is also important to remember that all of these methods used some variant of a cost-per-credit-hour method. One might question whether credit hours are the only benefits to be considered."

### STUDENT DEMAND

Overall undergraduate enrollment in the Department declined about 25 percent between 1971-80. In addition, there was a downward trend in the number of majors from 1971-79. The Department reported the decline in undergraduate enrollment "has been arrested in the current year" and the downward trend in majors "appears to have stabilized in the past three years."

The Department stated that

some of the factors related to the declines "are basically outside the control of the Department, while others are subject to remedial action."

Among the factors considered outside the control of the Department were (1) the considerable fluctuation of interest in sociology nationwide; (2) the upsurge in the proportion of students attracted to professional and vocational careers; (3) the creation of a separate Department of Anthropology; (4) the creation of a Department of Public Policy Sciences; and (5) several changes in course requirements introduced within the University.

The Department continued, "There admittedly are further factors affecting enrollment that pertain more specifically to the actions of the Department. They have to do with the number of courses that faculty have taught, particularly lecture courses at the Introductory and 100 level; some delays in responding to recommendations of various self-study committees in implementing new course offerings; a lack of coordinated planning of course offerings and sequences that might be given; and perhaps a hesitancy in responding to the increasing vocational and professional concerns of students."

In addition, the Department reported, "There is evidence from our recent efforts at evaluating the undergraduate program that some steps that have been taken are beginning to achieve results. These include better planning of course offerings each semester, creation of new courses, strengthening of the Sociology Majors Union, improving communication with majors by way of a *Handbook for Majors* and more frequent informal social interaction, establishment of a Resource Room with an interactive computer terminal and other informative materials, and implementation of a more effective advising program. Moreover, it should be pointed out that the Department has been actively engaged in considering further steps that would contribute to a strengthened undergraduate program."

### UNDERGRADUATE/GRADUATE

With its emphasis on undergraduate enrollments, the economics of universities raised questions for the Department concerning the relationship of undergraduate and graduate education in fulfilling the "fundamental goals" of the university which are "teaching and research."

The Department said, "While the University teaching function has traditionally included both undergraduate and graduate instruction, the precise relationship between them has been variable and often unclear. Some institutions have featured undergraduate instruction and earned reputations for distinguished undergraduate education provided by faculties whose major responsibility has been the transmission rather than the production of knowledge. Under these cir-

cumstances, knowledge production is incidental. Most contemporary universities, however, have placed a distinct emphasis on basic research and the generation of new knowledge.

"A correlate of emphasis on knowledge production is emphasis on graduate education and participation in professional activities outside the university (e.g., scientific review bodies and leadership in professional societies), which are thought to be related to the development and maintenance of support for research. Consequently, competing obligations are easily illustrated in university settings. Professional rewards often reflect invidious comparisons between faculties who teach undergraduates or graduates; between those who publish and those who do not; and between those who are academic 'locals' and those who are 'cosmopolitans'. Such distinctions are clearly manifested at Duke, both in terms of faculty evaluation for hiring and promotion and in terms of resources made available for departmental expansion.

"Universities attempt to handle these competing obligations and related tensions in a variety of ways and, apparently, with variable success. A university may separate its faculty formally or informally into graduate and undergraduate units whose sole or primary responsibilities are clear. Or, as in the case of Duke, a single faculty may be expected to evolve its own understandings and arrangements about priorities. This *laissez faire* arrangement has existed for many years at Duke and underlies the current concerns of our administration and faculty. Although the symptoms of the administration's concerns are expressed in forms of the economics of higher education (i.e., undergraduates are perceived as paying a significant part of a university's cost without commensurate returns), the more significant problem involves the objectives of the university and how they are to be achieved with increasingly limited resources."

### STATUS OF SOCIOLOGY

As to the "relevance of the (Sociology) program to the University's fundamental goals", the Department reported that "in the 20th Century, Sociology has become an integral part of the departmental structure of virtually all institutions of higher education, not only in this country, but throughout the world."

The Department continued, "As a social science discipline, it offers a body of knowledge that integrates the more individualistic concerns of a discipline such as psychology and the societal perspectives that often predominate in economics and political science.

"While there has been a tendency toward professional specialization in the discipline of sociology, just as in many of the other social sciences, a common set of problems and coherent

## Duke: The Process of Evaluation; The Costs of Defense

(continued from page 10)

perspectives can be identified which form the basics for the educational program. Its subject matter is social structure and social process—social differentiation, socialization, social control, social integration, social conflict and social mobility. The insights into these phenomena transmitted to undergraduates provides the necessary basic skills for the rational evaluation of research into major societal problems and, in the long run, prepares students for roles they might play in the formation and execution of public policy. Sociological knowledge is most properly gained and transmitted with a comparative perspective, students thereby gaining a critical insight into those group structures and processes they so often take for granted.

"Finally, it could be claimed that one of the principal contributions the teaching of sociology makes to a liberal arts education is that it combines the methods of the natural sciences with the subject matter of the humanities. Thus, it is our belief that the field of sociology is an essential core discipline for a university such as Duke."

The Department considered itself a "significant contributor" to "other programs on campus" through its "contributions to such interdisciplinary programs as Aging and Human Development, Social Psychology, Demographic Studies, International Studies, Canadian Studies, etc...."

The Department continued, "Yet, the memorandum from the Chancellor regarding the Department seems to suggest that the very fact that we are so effective in interdisciplinary activities means that there is no need for a Department of Sociology. We are puzzled by this seeming contradiction. Certainly, we are convinced that unless there is a strong Department of Sociology, the strengths in interdisciplinary work which that memorandum notes would not have evolved, and, should department status be discontinued, those strengths would erode rapidly. We must leave it to the Long-Range Planning Committee to decide if our well-recognized interdisciplinary activities are an asset or a liability in the evaluation of the Department of Sociology."

The Department responded to two other criteria in the following manner: "We reasoned that failure to be mentioned in the original Indenture of Trust of Duke University would hardly be a basis for discontinuance since few of the present Arts and Sciences departments were mentioned there. We also reasoned that duplication in state university programs was certainly not a basis for the discontinuance of an Arts and Sciences department since all of them are duplicated by departments in state universities in North Carolina."

Actually, instruction in Sociology began in the 1890s in Trinity College, out of which Duke University emerged. The Department of Sociology and Anthropology was formed in 1930, shortly after

the establishment of Duke University.

### MEASUREMENT OF QUALITY

The Department based its measurement of program quality on its undergraduate students, graduate students and faculty.

The Department said, "We found it difficult to make an assessment of the quality of undergraduates in this Department, but we have found no basis for deciding that the quality of our undergraduate students is any higher or lower than those in other departments."

The Department continued, "While we would welcome and expect further increases in our undergraduate enrollments, beyond those already obtained this year, we believe that the quality of our undergraduate program is good. We feel that the emphasis on written work (term papers, essay exams, etc.) and the use of a seminar format in many courses provide a quality educational experience for our undergraduate students. It is our impression that the external consultants concur."

As for the quality of its graduate students, the Department admitted that "the mean GRE scores of incoming Sociology graduate students have been somewhat lower than the mean scores of the Graduate School for some time. In general, the mean verbal scores are closer to the average scores for all new students than are the quantitative scores."

But, the Department countered, "...our incoming graduate students are above average in comparison with other social science departments, higher than some on some criteria, lower than others on other criteria" and "on the 'Analytic' score of the GRE, our students are clearly above the average of all graduate students at Duke."

The Department added, "It also appears that the GREs of entering students given financial support are comparable, if not superior, to the average scores for the University."

Rather than concentrating on "inputs" as a measure of its graduate program, the Department suggested that "outputs" should be "the indicator of the Department's contribution to the world of sociological research, scholarship and education."

The Department continued, "We are proud of the accomplishments of the Departmental graduate training programs in the past twenty years or so, especially in light of the relatively small number of faculty involved. This has been achieved by supplementing the modest number of course offerings with a concerted apprenticeship system. The list of publications by graduate students prior to the PhD is evidence of serious professional commitment and reflects on the excellence of the entire training effort. It is our belief that the reputation of the Department's graduate program has certainly risen since the earlier ACE evaluations. The PhDs have been quite well-placed through the 1970s, reflecting the recognition of

the quality of the training program. Earlier graduates have made significant contributions to the profession of Sociology nationally."

Addressing the suggestion that the "demand for graduates with advanced degrees was an area of considerable difficulty" the Department replied, "This is demonstrably not the case. We have reported to the Subcommittee the present location of every PhD recipient from this Department among those who entered the Department from 1965 to present. We believe that there are few Departments of Sociology in the country, and not too many Duke departments in other disciplines whose placement record would surpass ours. The demand for our graduates continues to be strong."

As for its faculty members, the Department said, "The record of the faculty is truly impressive in terms of both the quantity and quality of published scholarship; involvement in professional societies and the many activities they generate; and professional service on federal and other external boards and commissions. A number of faculty members received professional recognition as officers of professional associations.... Moreover, the faculty have demonstrated entrepreneurial skills needed to gain external funds for support of their research."

The Department further stated that on "the 1970 Glenn-Villemez evaluation of the publication records of Sociology faculties...the Duke faculty ranked seventh in the country on per-person publication." In addition, the Department pointed out that the Snizek and Smith analysis "indicates that our faculty's citations were second only to UNC-Chapel Hill in the South in 1977...."

The Department concluded, "We have no basis for believing that our position in the national distribution of departments of sociology has dropped since 1970—indeed, we have every reason to believe that it has risen."

### NATURE OF EVALUATIONS

The evaluation of the Department at Duke was extraordinary because of the public nature of the process and the atmosphere of "indictment and defense" that it generated.

The Department commented: "The process of review of a departmental program, involving external experts in the discipline, is an important vehicle by which a university can move toward greater strength. It is a mechanism which should be welcomed by all of us as a means of providing renewed commitment to our scholarly and educational goals. So long as such a review is conducted as a routine part of academic life and according to high academic standards, the results should be very positive."

"The present process of review has occurred in a different context. It has resulted from a prior public charge that indicates that the units reviewed are less essential than

others in the pursuit of the fundamental goals of the University. It has thus necessarily required the units involved to view the review process as threatening. We have been put in a defensive posture, and the focus of both this Department and the Subcommittee asked to conduct the review has necessarily been somewhat different from what it would be in a normal academic review. The public nature of the process has increased the difficulties involved."

### COSTS OF DEFENSE

The Department is now concerned that even a complete "exoneration" will not repair the damage that has been done by the public inquiry. Graduate school applications for Sociology were down last year, and the rate of declination of admission and award offers was higher than usual.

The Department said, "The very fact that this Department has been publicly identified as one which Duke University considers potentially expendable presents a serious problem. Just as one who is indicted for a crime remains under a cloud long after being judged not guilty, the Duke University Department of Sociology has been put in a position of constantly having to explain 'how did that happen?' Given the evidence available to us, we have no good answer."

"...Those of us who have been working very hard to improve the quality of the Department, and who have reason to believe that we have been quite successful, have suffered a blow to our morale. Within the Duke community, all that many know is that Sociology is on 'the list.' Whatever the outcome, it will be difficult to remove the impression that the Department of Sociology is simply 'not very good.' We have believed all along that that is both untrue and unfair, and we have now been reinforced in that belief, but it may be difficult to remove the blemish."

"Perhaps most important,

## Middletown Revisited

Muncie, Indiana, site of the early community studies by Robert and Helen Lynd, is soon to be revisited, this time by television. According to an early January issue of *TV Guide*, Peter Davis, a producer of documentaries who includes among his credits "Hearts and Minds" and "The Selling of the Pentagon", is preparing a six-part series to be aired on public television some time during the Fall. *TV Guide* reports that Davis will focus on everyday life in the community and will include coverage of a wedding, a high school commencement, a basketball game, and other typical events.

Like the original community study, the television series will be called "Middletown". Tune in and compare.

though, the knowledge of this episode can have a lasting effect on the position of Duke University in the sociological community. very highly regarded, this episode could lead to the impression that Sociology is not appreciated at Duke. Such an impression could have serious effects on our efforts to continue to grow in stature within the discipline."

The Department concluded, "We would hope that Duke University could respond to this current situation in such a way as to correct the harm that has been done and to prevent further damage to the position of the Department of Sociology within the local and wider community of scholars and educators."

Duke University has already made some response. It added an Assistant Professor to the Department this academic year and authorized the Department to seek a replacement for a faculty member who is leaving to seek professional training in law.

Both the University and the discipline can help remove the erroneous impressions it may have formed. The Department itself is working to that end in the University. We know that in situations like this, rumors circulate widely. Thus the discipline at large needs to know that the Duke department is healthy as ever. The account of the review and outcome should leave no doubt about that.

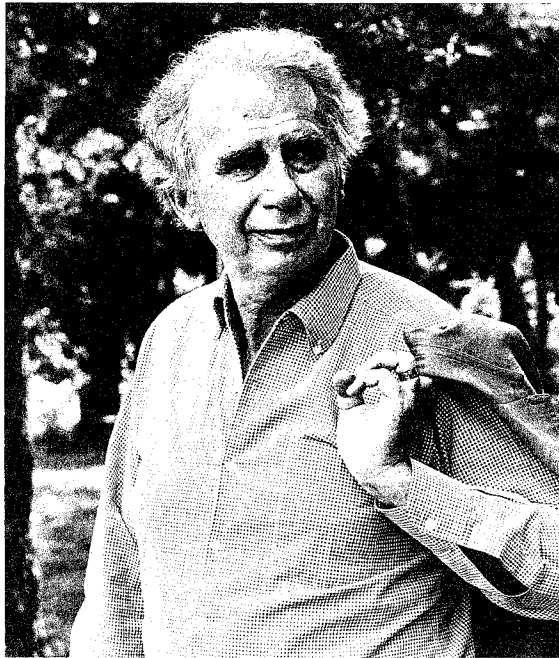
### CONFERENCES

**Association for the Sociological Study of Jewry**, 1981 Annual Meeting, August 21-24, 1981, Toronto, Canada. Papers on "Political Anti-Semitism" are solicited. Submission deadline is May 1, 1981. Contact: Ronald T. Tsukashima, Department of Sociology, California State University, Los Angeles, CA 90032.

**The Impact of Computerization on Social Research: Data Bases and Technological Development**, September 14-18, 1981, Université des Sciences Sociales, Grenoble, France. Deadline for submission of abstracts is April 15, 1981. Contact: Ms. Alice Robbin, IASSIST President, Data & Program Library Service, 4452 Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

**Rural Sociological Society**, 1981 Annual Meeting, August 19-23, 1981, University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada. The theme of this year's meeting is "Global Changes in the Structure of Agriculture and Rural Society." Deadline for contributed papers is April 1, 1981. Contact: Nora Cebotarev, Department of Sociology, University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

**Southern Management Association**, 19th Annual Meeting, November 11-14, 1981, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "The Relationship Between Theory, Research, and Practice: An Assessment of Fundamental Problems and Their Possible Resolution." Papers and proposals for thematic panels are due by April 8, 1981. For further information and guidelines for submission, contact: Arthur G. Bedeian, 1981 SMA Program Chair, Department of Management, School of Business, Auburn University, Auburn, AL 36849.



ALVIN WARD GOULDNER  
(1920-1980)

While on his way to dinner with his wife Janet and several friends, Alvin Gouldner died of a heart attack on December 15, 1980 in Madrid. Those who knew Alvin, whether friend or foe, will recognize that these lean facts report his death in a manner consistent with the manner of his life. Himself a stern realist, critical of ideas, values, and people often to the point of abrasiveness, his death notice can contain no euphemism. An exacting editor, he would have seen to it that he was depicted in accord with Cromwell's firm injunction to the portraitist Peter Lely: "Use all your skill to paint my picture truly like me, and do not flatter me at all; but remark all these roughnesses, pimples, warts and everything as you see me, otherwise I never will pay a farthing for it."

Rightly enough for an intellectual wanderer, his death came in Europe where he passed much of his time as an adult and received the greater share of his public honors. This last voyage abroad could scarcely have been better planned for it began with a public lecture at Columbia University in New York City where as a young man he was educated by experiences and persons whose influence lasted throughout his life. And finally, as also a gentle, generous and subtle man, Alvin Gouldner cherished his family and friends. He could hardly have died better: in anticipation of an evening of warm companionship, with fine wine, good food, and good talk.

With manifest pride, he began his own summary of his career with this sentence: "Alvin Gouldner was born in Harlem, New York City, in 1920 and was educated in the streets and schools of New York." If those streets account, in part, for the toughness that shaped his thinking and personal relations, those schools—from DeWitt Clinton High School, through the City College of New York, to Columbia University—explain, to some degree, the great range, innovative quality, and style of his scholarly contribution. As is evident to those closest to him, his work was infused with "the Columbia theoretical tradition" from the time of his graduate school days, as signaled in his prefaces to those twin classic monographs of organizational and industrial sociology growing out of his dissertation—*Patterns of Industrial Bureaucracy and Wildcat Strike*—to the time, just a few days before his death, when in a belated inscription in a copy of one of his books, he expres-

turbulent struggles in recent American sociology. Conflict was for Gouldner a necessary, even beneficial consequence of intellectual and human independence. During this first period at Washington, also, Gouldner spent a year as Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Palo Alto); founded and edited *Transaction* magazine; served as President in 1962 of the Society for the Study of Social Problems; and, in 1967, occupied the chair of Max Weber Research Professor of Social Theory which was established for him.

From 1972 to 1976, Gouldner was Professor of Sociology at the University of Amsterdam. He was thus in Europe at the very time when the waves of Marxist, structuralist, and critical theories were still near their heights, though beginning to yield to criticism. Characteristically, he both drew upon and criticized these trends. It was here, he said, that his later works on Marxism were born. It was here also that, in 1974, he founded his second journal, *Theory and Society*. In recent years, few activities gave him greater satisfaction than his work through *Theory and Society* with social scientists in all parts of the world. He especially enjoyed, and took justified pride in, his contributions, through the journal's editorial collegium, to the work of social theorists younger than himself. In 1976 he returned to his chair at Washington University, writing and editing productively until his death.

Over the years, Gouldner published fourteen books and many articles on a wide variety of topics. We have noted his early empirical monographs, *Patterns of Industrial Bureaucracy* and *Wildcat Strike*, both of which appeared in 1954. In these case studies, as well as in the articles of this same period, Gouldner, the social theorist, attempted to come to grips with the problems of conflict, inequality, and reciprocity which he found in functional and Weberian theories, two traditions he never ceased to do battle with and to learn from. Two of his seminal and most widely read articles—"The Norm of Reciprocity" (1960) and "Anti-Minotaur: The Myth of Value-Free Sociology" (1961)—testify to his lover's quarrel with these traditions.

These early works, along with the introduction to the English edition of Emile Durkheim's *Socialism and Saint-Simon*, indicate the extent to which he tried to shake the world of social theory by referring seriously and broadly to its traditions. The eventual result was a series of studies of the social origins and development of Western social theory. *Enter Plato* (1965) examined both Plato's social theory and the social structure of the Hellenic world. And, as we have noted, *The Coming Crisis of Western Sociology* (1970), his controversial study of postwar American academic sociology, was both critique and appreciation. In criticizing sociology, he turned to extend its horizons. He next turned his attention to problems in the tradition of Marx: ideology and its critique, intellectuals and the new class, the State, and the tensions within Marxist social theory. It was at this point that he explicitly identified himself, alternately, as a "Marxist outlaw" and a "ridge rider: half sociologist and half Marxist, and a rebel against them both." *The Dark Side of the Dialectic*, his trilogy, was the result: *The Dialectic of Ideology and Technology* (1976), *The Future of Intellectuals and the Rise of the New Class* (1979), *The Two Marxisms* (1980). One last volume was completed but for final revisions at the time of his death. *Marxism and the Sociology of Intellectuals* will appear in 1981.

sed joy in "this wayward soul being claimed as 'Columbia's own.'" His best-known book, though to some of us not at all his best book, *The Coming Crisis of Western Sociology*, subjects one strand of functional analysis to merciless criticism; in our opinion, criticism that is occasionally as misdirected as that often leveled against his own writings. The book nevertheless deploys another form of structural and functional analysis. But to explicate his adherences to that theoretical tradition as well as his departures from it would require an examination in detail not feasible in these few paragraphs. We shall have occasion to note the recurrence of such theoretical ambivalence throughout his lifelong work.

Gouldner saw himself as a social theorist, one who was *For Sociology* (the title he chose for the collection of his best known and most important essays). In *Enter Plato* he said: "To be a social theorist is not simply to seek out the world that is; it is also to reach for a world that might be...to be a maker and shaker of worlds that are..." It was therefore not by chance that he chose or was chosen to be part of institutions which allowed him to reach beyond what was given. After leaving Columbia, he worked, as he put it, "in the ambience of the Frankfurt School," more specifically, on the famous "Studies in Prejudice" project. His first teaching post was at the University of Buffalo (1947-51), which since has come to be noted for its openness to European social thought, and to philosophical and political radicalism. He then taught at Antioch College (1952-54), a leading institution in experimental higher education. He went on to a stint of four years at the University of Illinois where, while advancing to a full professorship, he devoted himself to the study of mathematics, factor analysis, and computers. An unrepentant child of the city, he felt himself uprooted in Champaign-Urbana and was fond of saying that "there was really little else to do there except learn new things."

In 1959 he became Professor and Chairman of the then Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Washington University in St. Louis. Under his leadership, the Department grew in size and stature to become, in the '60s, one of the most important and innovative sociological centers in the country. There also he presided over and was party to several of the most

Some have said that the grand design was too ambitious, that no one could be equipped to write competently on so wide a range of subjects. History has yet to tell us which of his contributions will be most enduring. But even now, it is clear that several of his books and articles are classics. Beyond these, it is hard to imagine that *Coming Crisis* and *Two Marxisms* will not long remain standard references for those seeking to understand the sociology and Marxism of our time.

At the very least, what Alvin Gouldner did was to demonstrate the nature and value of intellectual daring. When he began his series of books on social theory, he said: "I have never believed that anything is worth working on unless I seriously risk compromising myself in doing it." And Alvin Gouldner did take many risks. If, because of this, he often failed, then, also for this reason, he often succeeded in seeing and saying what most could not imagine.

Charles Lemert,  
Southern Illinois University,  
Carbondale

Robert K. Merton,  
Columbia University

#### VERNON K. DIBBLE (1932-1980)

Vernon Kent Dibble, Professor of Sociology at Wesleyan University, died of cancer in Middletown, Connecticut on April 19, 1980, after a long illness.

Vernon had graduated from Wesleyan, Phi Beta Kappa, in 1954 continuing the tradition of his father, the late Reverend Lavern C. Dibble, a member of the Wesleyan class of 1921. Vernon returned to Wesleyan in 1968 at the founding of the Sociology Department, contributing to its growth first as Associate Professor, later as Professor and Chair of the Department. In the fourteen years interim—and in later years again—he wandered widely in his search to deepen knowledge of his chosen specialties and to broaden his technical research skills and background in social science.

He began in France under a Fulbright Fellowship in 1954-55, and then completed graduate studies at Columbia, receiving the PhD in Sociology in 1961. That he learned qualitative, historical sociological methods as Assistant to Sigmund Diamond but combined it with quantitative survey methods learned as Assistant to Hyman and at the Bureau of Applied Social Research may help convey Dibble's flair and the paradoxical flavor of his career.

He began teaching in 1959 as Instructor in the Sociology Department at the University of Chicago, but he then returned to Columbia in 1962 as a Research Associate and Associate Director of the Project for Effective Justice at the Law School. In 1964, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Sociology, holding that position until moving to Wesleyan in 1968.

The Sociology of Law remained a central interest throughout his life. His work and writings in the field include empirical studies on the composition and workings of juries and on plea bargaining, historical studies of the early Justices of the Peace in England and their role in the evolution of the law, and analytical studies on styles of legal thought. This abiding interest merged with other strong interests in Marxist thought and the history of social theory in a work, unfortunately interrupted by his death, on the young Marx's views of the law and legal institutions.

Dibble's book, *The Legacy of Albin Small*, who founded the first Sociology Department in America at the Univer-

sity of Chicago in 1892 as well as the *American Journal of Sociology*, reflects the special interest in the history of social theory and the emergence of our discipline. At the time of his death, Dibble was working on a second book on a pioneering figure in the history of the discipline, Charles Horton Cooley, based in part on documents and manuscript in the Michigan and family archives. It is the hope and plan that this work incorporating some of the Cooley documents and manuscript will be published posthumously.

Dibble served, in the spirit of his scholarly specialties, on the Board of the journal, *History and Theory*, and on the Research Committee on the History of Sociology of the International Sociological Association. But he was a man of action as well as a reflective scholar. He served for a time as President of the Wesleyan chapter of the American Association of University Professors and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Scholars Conference. Despite all this activity, productivity, and research, he still felt a need to cultivate new skills and enlarge his training. In the last few years, Dibble began searching again and started formal training in mathematics and computer science.

In the midst of everything, Dibble was stricken. By his untimely death, the discipline has lost a learned scholar, a versatile and skilled researcher committed to the study of important problems. And we have lost a friend and colleague who regaled us with stories, cheered us with songs, and excited us with his booming voice, sheer energy, and the continual buzz-buzz of new ideas. Those sounds will echo in the halls of Wesleyan and in our memories for a long time to come.

Herbert H. Hyman

**Wanted.** Counselors, psychologists, teachers to conduct human development seminars. Lucrative opportunity; no investment required. Training provided. Human Development Institute, 33 Jeffrey Court, St. Cloud, MN 56301.

**Stress and Mental Health: A Bibliography.** Citations on psychological outcomes of stress. Topics include models, life events, suicide, environment, severe illness, work, psychoses, etc. Spans 1968-78 with a 2-page preface. **Stress and Physical Health** includes health variables such as heart disease, ulcers, asthma, stroke, and metabolic disease. Volume I covers 1965-77. Volume II, new for '81 covers 1977-80 and has an author index. Also available is **Stress and Substance Abuse** having references on treatment modalities, anxiety arousal, life stress and change, methadone, etc., for 1968-78. **Social Factors and Intelligence** contains classic references to the IQ controversy including race, ethnicity, SES, and related topics, for 1950-76. Each booklet has about 500 entries and 30+ pages. Order all five for \$39.95 or any three for \$24.95 postpaid (\$2 additional Canada/1st class); or \$8.95 each + \$1.50 first book and \$.75 each additional postage and handling (\$2.50 and \$1.25/Canada 1st class). Guaranteed. Free List. HBRG, Inc., Dept ASA 381, Box 17122, Irvine, CA 92713.

**Third Annual Summer Workshop on Longitudinal Data Analysis.** Burton Singer and James Heckman, lecturers, July 6-11, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago. Application deadline: April 15, 1981. For information, contact: William M. Tilford, National Opinion Research Center, 6030 S. Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637. Phone: (312) 753-1102.



• **The Third Annual Women in Crisis Conference** will be held from June 28 to July 2, 1981 at the Sheraton Centre Hotel in New York City. This year the conference will focus on the issues and needs of women confronted with the problems of alcohol, drugs, criminal justice, and mental health disabilities. In addition, the conference will seek to explore women's societal role as it relates to the assumption of power, authority, and leadership. For further information contact: John P. Scanlon, Scanlon Incorp., Public Relations and Marketing, 1500 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; (212) 840-6336.

• A conference on **Women Respond to Racism**, sponsored by the National Women's Studies Association, will be held from May 31-June 4, 1981 at the University of Connecticut in Storrs. For further information contact: Norma Cobbs or Pat Miller, Women's Studies, Box C-181A, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268; (203) 486-4310.

• A monthly newsletter for business and professional women entitled *The Executive Woman* is available. Every issue offers information on current business trends and publications, courses and management training workshops, psychological studies, career tips, who's who in personnel and employment services. For further information contact: *The Executive Woman*, 134 East 38th Street, New York, NY 10016, ATTN: Sandra Brown, Publisher; (212) 532-5157.

• **The National Black Child Development Institute** will hold its annual conference from October 8-10, 1981 at the Capital Hilton in Washington, D.C. For further information contact: Evelyn Moore, NBCDI, 1463 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20005.

• **Second East Coast Asian Education Conference.** The Second East Coast Asian American Education Conference will be held on May 8-9, 1981 at the Hyatt Hotel, Arlington, VA. The theme of the conference is "Impact on Asian American Education: Community and Legislations." For further information or suggestions, contact any of the three chairpersons. They are: Byoung Hye Chang, Asian Bilingual Curriculum Development Center, NJ, (201) 762-4382; Linda Chin, Bureau of Bilingual Education, New York State Education Department, (212) 488-7294; and, Nguyen N. Bich, The BESC at Georgetown University, (202) 625-3540.

• **Statistical Portrait of Women.** The Bureau of the Census has recently released a report entitled "A Statistical Portrait of Women in the United States: 1978." This report provides a statistical overview of the changing status of women in American society during the decade of the 1970s. Data were compiled from U.S. Government sources, including surveys, decennial censuses, vital statistics, and administrative records. Comparisons of black women with white women are discussed separately and recent data are included for women of Spanish origin, as well as American Indian and Asian-American women. Copies of the report (Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 100) may be obtained from GPO for \$5.50.

• **Howard University** is sponsoring the Sixth Annual Salute to Black Women on Saturday, April 4, 1981 at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. For further information contact: Cleo Howard, 1981 Black Women's Symposium Planning Committee, Mental Health Research and Development Center, Howard University, 2900 Van Ness Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20008; (202) 686-6578/6770.

• **Women and Mathematics: Recent Research.** The National Institute of Education is sponsoring the above colloquium March 20, 1981 from 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon in Room 823-Conference Room. Dr. Susan Chipman, NIE, Sheila Tobias and others will be the speakers. For further information contact the Social Processes/Women's Research Team at (202) 254-6572.

• **Education for Hispanic Americans.** The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) has recently published a major report entitled "The Condition of Education for Hispanic Americans." The report consists of a compilation and discussion of available data concerning the educational achievement and participation of Hispanic Americans. Separate chapters are devoted to an overview of Hispanics in the United States, Hispanic participation in elementary and secondary education, Hispanic participation in post-secondary education, and outcomes of education. Single copies of the report are available from: NCES, Statistical Information Office, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Room 205, Washington, DC 20202.

• **1981 NAAVE Conference.** The National Association for Vietnamese American Education (NAAVE) will hold its Second Annual National Conference on Indochinese Education and Human Services on March 26-28, 1981, in Anaheim, California, to review the issues and progress of Indochinese education and human services in the United States. The theme of the conference is "The Indochinese in America: Their Needs, Expectations, and Contributions." For further information, contact: Dr. Nguyen Manh Hung, Indochinese Refugee Studies Center, George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, VA 22030; (703) 323-2065/2272.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE SET

The University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh, will hold a conference, "Scholarship, Education and Science: The International Dimension in the Eighties," April 2-4, 1981. Sessions include the "Social Sciences and the Reagan Administration," Irving Louis Horowitz, Rutgers University, and "Trends in International Studies: Intellectual and Institutional Issues," Kenneth Prewitt, President, Social Science Research Council. Further information can be obtained from the Center, Fourth Floor, Forbes Quadrangle, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

**Sociology of Aging** elected Nicholas Babchuk as Chair-Elect, and Vern Bengtson and Ann Foner as Council members.

**Criminology** elected the following officers: Lamar Empey, Chair-Elect; Vicki Swigert and John Hagan, Council.

**Sex and Gender** elected the following officers: Carolyn Perrucci, Purdue University, Chair-Elect; Jean Dowdall, SUNY-Buffalo, and Leila Rosen Young, National Institute of Education, Council; and Lucile Duberman, Rutgers University, Nominations Chair. Paula Goldsmid, Oberlin College, announced that the document containing course syllabi and class exercises in the area of sex and gender roles should be available next fall.

**Theory** appointed Stephen Warner as Acting Chair for the 1981 Annual Meeting. The first Theory Prize awarded by the Theory Section was given to David Rubenstein for his paper, "The Concept of Action in the Social Sciences."

**Sociology of World Conflicts** election results are: Allen Grimshaw, Chair-Elect; Ruth Searles, Secretary-Treasurer; Louis Kriesberg, Morris Janowitz, and Linda Ewen, Council members. Ewen will fill the vacancy created when Council member Gamson was elected as 1980-81 Chair-Elect. Section members also voted to retain the current name of the section.

## ASA Voting Study

ASA elections have been, at times, spirited ones. At least on one occasion, a president was elected on the basis of a write-in campaign. Too, petition candidates created the need, and the added expense, of presidential run-offs until preferential balloting was instituted.

While a member of ASA Council, Joan Moore became interested in voting patterns in ASA. Subsequently, Council authorized that she might use data from the 1978 presidential run-offs to do an analysis of voters and non-voters. Working with her colleague, Cecilia Ridgeway of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, they completed an analysis of that election.

Starting with the assumption that the ASA presidency is a professional honor, they hypothesized that "the voting patterns in ASA would reflect principles governing voting in more overtly political situations." They found that (1) more established, higher status segments of the profession vote more; (2) members more involved in the ASA's organizational networks, as indexed by section membership, vote more; (3) when a candidate runs who represents less-established interests, s/he draws a special interest vote which to some extent counteracts the tendency for the more prestigious to vote more.

For a copy of the full paper, contact the co-authors or the ASA Executive Office.

## Dissertation Award

The National Council for the Social Studies is sponsoring an Exemplary Dissertation Award competition in order to recognize excellence in research conducted by doctoral candidates in areas related to social studies education. Research is broadly defined to include experimental, conceptual, historical, philosophical, and other modes appropriate to the problem investigated. Dissertations will be judged on the theoretical and methodological soundness of the research and on their significance to social studies education. The recipient will be awarded a certificate of merit and \$150. To be eligible for the 1981 award, the dissertation must have been completed between June 16, 1980 and June 15, 1981. Nominations must include 3 copies of a typed abstract, maximum three 8 1/2 x 11 pages, double-spaced, with a heading that includes the author's name, address, phone number, institution where degree was completed, name of major advisor, and date of degree completion. Send materials to: Robert J. Highsmith, Chair, Dissertation

Award Subcommittee, 400 Golden Shore, Suite 21 88, Long Beach, CA 90802.

## Reuben Hill Award

The Research and Theory Section of the National Council on Family Relations will present an award of \$500 and a certificate for the outstanding family research article of the year at its 1981 Conference in Milwaukee, WI. This recognition will honor the author(s) whose article in the preceding year best combined theory and methodology in the analysis and interpretation of a significant marriage or family issue. The criteria for selection include conceptual and theoretical clarity, methodological soundness, quality of interpretation and discussion, and style of writing and presentation. Nominations of one's own articles published in 1980 or those published by others are encouraged. Nominations should be submitted by May 15, 1981 and should include 7 reprints. Contact: Dr. Brent C. Miller, Department of Family and Human Development, UMC 29, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322.

Sociologists are generally better at identifying problems than in providing solutions—particularly successful conclusions. So perhaps it's necessary to give credit when something good happens. The new research regulations, noted in another FOOTNOTES story, are the end result of efforts on the part of many different people. With the results out, the past is prologue but some of it should be repeated. Many sociologists have provided advice and criticism and much Associational effort has gone into reaching a satisfactory solution to the problem. Let me count a few of the ways.

As early as 1973, ASA joined with other national social science associations to sponsor a research project on the status of promises of confidentiality. In September 1976, the Association held a conference on the general topic of research regulation. It was published in 1977 as *Conditions of Research: Proceedings of a Conference on the Implications for Social Research of Selected Federal Regulation*. A symposium at the 1978 AAAS meetings was edited by one of our members, Keith Wulff, and published as *Regulation of Scientific Inquiry: Societal Concerns with Research*, Boulder, Westview Press, 1979. We have tried over the years to keep our members informed of developments through the pages of FOOTNOTES, and *The American Sociologist*, August 1978, produced a special issue.

For the last ten years, the issue has been of continual concern for the Executive Office staff and various committees of the Association. Representatives of the Association have testified before the Privacy Protection Study Commission and the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects. In July of this year, I testified before the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research. We took every opportunity to solicit comments and suggestions from individual sociologists at all stages. Many used that opportunity. There were a number of sociologists, including Paul Davidson Reynolds, across the country who kept themselves informed and utilized these opportunities. The Association, in 1977, created a Committee on the Regulation of Research to monitor and respond to the developing regulations. That Committee, chaired by Otto Larsen, provided several valuable critiques and many of their suggestions were incorporated in the final regulations.

Credit needs to be given to a lot of people who worked hard over the years to understand the issues involved. Only a few can be identified here. I want to thank Kathleen Bond, now with NIA, who functioned as resident "expert" in the Executive Office for several years. In particular, all of us owe our gratitude to Bradford Gray, who was a staff member on the National Commission and, more recently, Chair of ASA's Committee on Research Regulation. His life has been ruled by the regulations for a number of years and his experience was invaluable to the Association. Other members of that Committee helped, particularly Richard Schwartz who combined the sociological and legal knowledge necessary for the tasks.

The long effort has paid off. I am sure the final regulations will also create their own set of problems but, as they stand now, they represent a decided improvement. The original impetus to regulation came from abuses in the biomedical field and, by the vocabulary of "human subjects", much social science research has been subjected to needless review. Now most of that research is exempted or can have an expedited review. It has been an interesting exercise in reconciling the autonomy of science with the obligations of responsible citizenship. It's the time to thank our colleagues—and ourselves.—RRD



AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL  
REVIEW

ASR divided its calendar year 1980 between two editors: Rita J. Simon for the period to July 1, and myself for the remainder of the year. 1981 will see the same phenomenon as I end my one-year tenure as editor June 30 and Sheldon Stryker assumes the editorship. Just as Rita Simon eased my transition into the editor's role, I hope to do the same for Sheldon Stryker. As a short-term editor I felt responsible for maintaining the quality of ASR established by my predecessors while not making major innovations. Aside from returning to one color for all issues of ASR and making some format changes, my contribution has been to carry on the traditions of ASR.

The decline in number of manuscripts submitted to ASR continued in 1980, although at a slower rate than in the past—about 15% decline in submissions from 1979 to 1980 compared with a 20% decline the previous year and a 28% decline the year before that. Of the 404 manuscripts submitted, 30 were comments and replies and 32 were research notes. The number of research notes submitted in 1980 is twice that of the 1979 submissions, while the number of comments and replies submitted declined by about one-third.

A positive side effect of the decline in manuscripts is that time between acceptance and publication has been reduced. The average time between acceptance and publication in 1980 was 6 1/2 months rather than the 10 months required in 1979. The average review time remained very much the same as last year's—10-11 weeks. This average, however, is small consolation to those authors who had to wait as long as 30 weeks for a decision. The longest decisions were the result of having to find several reviewers before getting sufficient information for a good evaluation. In 26% of reviews 3, referees were involved; in 16% of reviews, 4 or more reviewers were required. In at least 2 cases, a manuscript was sent to 7 different referees. The acceptance rate for this year has been 15% (compared to 14% last year and 11% the year before).

I have been fortunate to be able to add Nancy Brandon Tuma and Judith Treas to the ranks of Associate Editors. Both Clark McPhail and Joe Spaeth have continued as Deputy Editors, and their assistance has been invaluable. Sharon Gunason assumed the position of Managing Editor and, despite changes in the copy editor and office staff, ASR work managed to get done. To Henry Quellmalz, of course, much credit is once again due. He manages despite broken schedules to get ASR out on time and looking good.

William Form  
Editor

THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGIST

During 1980, we published a special issue on "Constraints and Opportunities for Sociology Curricula." The immediate response from several readers was positive and we hope that the papers in this collection will provide a critical mass of materials that provoke discussion and serve as a stimulus for the submission of other quality papers on the topic.

Other highlights of the year include a special memorial on Talcott Parsons: The Man and His Work, by several of his students; and a paper on the restoration of sociology in China, by Wang Kang, the Deputy Director of the Institute for Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

In spite of a sizable increase in man-

uscript submissions over the previous year, the operative word in our office is "hustle". As the previous editor, Allen Grimshaw, has noted, our colleagues may think and speak about issues of great concern to the profession and discipline, but they seldom take time to formulate their ideas in writing. We have stopped short of commissioning papers, but have strongly encouraged persons with critical information, perspectives, and contacts—e.g., the emergence of the National Peace Academy—to submit their work for review by the advisory editors.

Presently in the works are manuscripts for a special issue on the ASA at 75. We received several papers that examine aspects of the history of the Association, its emphases and neglects. Additionally, we invited former presidents and executive officers of the Association to reflect on it, to critically assess it, and to indicate how it might respond to present challenges. The response was gratifying and these former officers took their charge seriously. The results, which will be spread over two issues in 1981, will offer readers an opportunity for some rare insights into the history of the Association, from its early *Gemeinschaft*-like character to its present, professionalized operation.

The next project for the editors will be the announcement of a special issue on funding in sociology. Many sociologists lament the decline in funding and the availability of funding only for very special topics and methods. Thus, the issue will focus on the constraining effects of funding as well as ways in which funding may have shaped sociology as a discipline and profession.

As for the normal business of the journal, for the calendar year of 1980, we provide the following manuscript summary: 108 manuscripts received; 36 accepted; 15 in revision; 16 in review; 36 rejected; 5 returned by editor without review; 70.68 average number of days in review, and 4.48 average number of reviewers per manuscript.

Conceivably we could reduce our review time by using fewer reviewers per manuscript, but the average review time compares favorably with other journals. Our objective in seeking more reviews is to obtain more varied responses and critiques on manuscripts about the discipline, many of which might be revised for greater clarity and effect.

James L. McCartney  
Editor

CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY

The more readily quantifiable aspects of Volume 9 of CS are easily summarized. We reviewed 623 books, an increase of 8.2 percent over Volume 8. We published 92 titled essays and articles—one more than last year—and devoted precisely 40 percent of the pages, exclusive of advertising, to the longer pieces—about the same as last year. The ratio of publications reviewed to those received was .39—about the same as last year. We received 1,588 publications from September 1979 through August 1980—an increase of 6.6 percent over the previous year—and the percentage of those publications deserving serious consideration for review in CS increased, by my rough estimate, from about 70 percent to about 80 percent. The result of course has been an increasing shortage of space, exacerbated by too many decisions early in my term as editor to review books of marginal importance and by not enough strictness in the enforcement of length limits on reviews. The increase during my term in

1981  
Editor's  
Reports

the amount of space devoted to articles and essays has of course also contributed to the shortage of space, but I believe that the benefits of that change have outweighed the costs.

An increasing backlog of unpublished reviews was responsible for an increase of almost three months from Volume 8 to Volume 9 in the mean time between publication of a book and publication of a review of it in CS. In Volume 9, 23.8 percent of the publications reviewed were published in 1979 or 1980, 57.4 percent in 1978, and 18.7 percent in 1976 or earlier. The Publications Committee and Council have already taken action to reduce the backlog by increasing the page allotment to CS for Volume 10.

Almost all of the essays and articles published during my term were solicited rather than submitted, and I tried not to use institutional affiliation as a criterion for selection of authors. Although I may have been influenced to some degree by institutional affiliation without intending to be, and of course institutional affiliation affected the network contacts which led associate editors and other advisors to recommend the persons they did, there was no conscious attempt to attain any particular distribution of authors geographically or among institutions at different levels of prestige. It may be of interest, therefore, to see what kind of distribution was attained. Below I list the institutions represented three or more times among the authors of titled pieces in Volumes 7, 8, and 9 and in the January issue of Volume 10 (for which I took responsibility): Harvard University, 11; University of Massachusetts-Amherst, 10; Indiana University, 7; University of Illinois-Urbana, 7; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 7; Stanford University, 7; University of Washington, 7; University of Wisconsin-Madison, 6; University of California-Berkeley, 5; Columbia University, 5; University of Michigan, 5; Northwestern University, 5; Rutgers University, 5; University of Texas-Austin, 5; University of Virginia, 5; University of Arizona, 4; University of California-Santa Cruz, 4; University of Connecticut, 4; Duke University, 4; Michigan State University, 4; New York University, 4; SUNY-Stony Brook, 4; Washington State University, 4; University of Akron, 3; University of California-Riverside, 3; University of California-Santa Barbara, 3; University of Chicago, 3; CUNY-Graduate Center, 3; University of Edinburgh (Scotland), 3; Johns Hopkins University, 3; University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, 3; University of Missouri-Columbia, 3; Oberlin College, 3; Ohio State University, 3; Oxford University (England), 3; SUNY-Albany, 3; Yale University, 3.

These data will mean different things to different people, but to me they mean that proximity to Austin was obviously not an important criterion. I am not surprised that the contributors were highly concentrated in prestigious institutions, but I am surprised that I recruited so few authors from some very prestigious institutions, for instance, only three each from Chicago and Yale, only two from UCLA, and none from Cornell. I was pleased that two institutions outside of the U.S. had three contributors each, but I am not pleased that no Canadian institution is on the list.

I tried to select authors without using sex as a criterion. I do not know,

therefore, whether the fact that only 11.3 percent of the authors of articles and essays were women reflects an unconscious bias (on my part or on the part of my advisors) or whether it more or less accurately reflects the proportion of highly productive and visible American sociologists who are women. In either case, one might well argue that the percentage was too low and that efforts should have been made to increase it.

To thank everyone who helped to maintain the quality of CS during the past three years would take too much space, but special thanks are due to some unofficial advisors who always gave me detailed and helpful advice when I asked for it. These persons include, among others, David Riesman, Allen Grimshaw, Robert Merton, Everett Wilson, Pierre van den Berghe, Harry Bredemeier, the late Louis Schneider, and, before he became an advisory editor, Walter Firey. In common with all ASA editors, I am grateful to Henry Quellmalz for his splendid service and cooperation on the production end. The person who contributed the most to CS during the past three years is Managing Editor Joan Crandall, who was a model of efficiency, literacy, and conscientiousness. Due to her efforts, we were never late in getting copy or proofs to Albany—a rare accomplishment for an ASA journal in recent years.

Norval Glenn  
Editor

JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND  
SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

The following is a report of the activities of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* for the period January 1, 1980 through December 31, 1980.

The four issues comprising Volume 21 (405 pages) of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* were published on time. The volume consisted of 28 articles, 3 research notes, and 9 comments or replies. Manuscripts comprising each issue reflected a common theme: Influence of Social Identity and Social Environment on Health Status and Health Care (Number 1); Affective Dimensions of Health Status and Health Care (Number 2); Stressful Life Events—Social Support, Coping Patterns, and Societal Reaction (Number 3), and Health Organizations' and Community Response to Illness (Number 4). These manuscripts employed data or concepts dealing with health-related phenomena toward the goal of increasing understanding of more generally applicable sociological principles, and/or illustrated the application of sociological principles toward an increased understanding of health-related phenomena.

During 1980, 249 manuscripts (including 3 comments) were received and assigned for review. Of these, 81% were initial submissions while 19% were revisions of manuscripts previously reviewed and rejected by the *Journal*. The total number of submitted manuscripts reflects a reversal of a downwards trend in number of submissions noted for the years 1976-1979. The numbers of submissions for these years were, respectively, 294, 280, 260, and 211.

The report on editorial disposition will consider: first, initially submitted manuscripts; second, resubmissions; and, finally, all submitted manuscripts together.

Editorial decisions were made regarding 201 manuscripts submitted for the first time to the *Journal*. Of these, only 4% were accepted unconditionally, and another 6% were accepted conditional upon specified revisions.

However, 20% of the initial submissions, while rejected, were offered encouragement to revise and resubmit in accordance with the detailed suggestions of the reviewers (at the same time being informed that such encouragement offered no guarantee of ultimate publication). The remaining manuscripts, 69% of initial submissions, were rejected without being encouraged to revise and resubmit.

Editorial decisions were also made on 57 manuscripts earlier rejected by the *Journal* but revised and resubmitted (with or without encouragement). Whenever possible, the manuscripts were reviewed by the same readers who read the earlier submission. In some instances, circumstances dictated the addition of one or more new readers. In marked contrast to the approximately 11% (unconditional/conditional) acceptance rate for initial submissions, 86% of the revised/resubmitted manuscripts were accepted for publication (35% conditional upon specified revisions). An additional 3% were rejected but encouraged to revise further and resubmit. The remaining manuscripts in the revised/resubmitted category (11%) were rejected without further encouragement. The acceptance rate for previously submitted manuscripts was appreciably higher than that observed for 1979. This increase perhaps reflects greater selectivity on my part of instances where encouragement to resubmit is offered. The solicitation of revision and resubmission in so many cases was made possible by the lengthy, detailed, perceptive and constructive comments of several associate editors and *ad hoc* reviewers.

Considering initial submissions and resubmissions together, the acceptance rate was 27% (15% unconditional, 13% conditional). The increase in acceptance rate over the preceding year is accounted for by the increase in the revised/resubmitted category. An additional 17% of these manuscripts were rejected but encouragement to revise and resubmit was offered. Finally, 56% of all editorial decisions resulted in rejection of the manuscript without encouragement to revise and resubmit.

The average turnaround time (from submission to reviewers until editorial disposition) was 57 days, an appreciable increase over the 44 days of the preceding year. Generally, the increased delay was accounted for by the procrastination of a small number of reviewers.

In very few instances, authors objected in writing to the outcome of the review process. In each instance, anonymous exchange of opinions between authors and reviewers was arranged. Ultimately, the original editorial decision stood.

The editorial process continues to be greatly facilitated by the cooperation of Henry Quellmalz and the Executive Office of the American Sociological Association, the effort and talent of Mary Sieber and Audrey Cielsinski (Copy Editor and Editorial Assistant respectively), and the conscientious evaluations of manuscripts received from our associate editors and *ad hoc* reviewers.

Howard B. Kaplan  
Editor

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY  
QUARTERLY

This is my first report as Editor of *Social Psychology Quarterly* and I have found it somewhat difficult to write given the lack of a set of standard procedures for editors in calculating acceptance rates. It is my impression that several of the reports in the past have

underestimated the percentage of accepted manuscripts since a large number of submissions are still under review at the time the annual report is due. Therefore, in addition to providing data for the calendar year 1980, I am also presenting data from August 1 through December 31, 1979—that period of calendar year 1979 during which I was Editor.

The data for the period August 1—December 31, 1979 (calculated as of January 1, 1981) are as follows:

SPQ Decisions (August 1—December 31, 1979)	
Total New Submissions	95
Rejected without review	2
Rejected after initial review	53
Rejected after one revision	6
Total Rejected	60
Accepted after one revision	11
Accepted after two revisions	13
Total Accepted	24
Revisions invited but not received	10
Revision under review	1
Total Revisions	11

Using these data, it is seen that the acceptance rate during my first five months as Editor of *SPQ* was 25%, compared to a 20% acceptance rate reported by Howard Schuman in his last report as Editor. While this figure could change slightly since ten revisions invited have not been received, the likelihood of them being resubmitted seems small since between 12 and 16 months have passed since initial submission.

The data for the calendar year 1980 are:

SPQ Decisions (January 1—December 31, 1980)	
Total Initial Submissions	185
Rejected without review	16
Rejected after initial review	76
Rejected after one revision	6
Total Rejected	98
Accepted after one revision	8
Accepted after two revisions	5
Accepted after three revisions	1
Total Accepted	14
Revisions invited but not yet received	27
Revisions under review	7
Total Revisions	34
Under Initial Review	37
Waiting for Fees	2

The 185 total initial submissions compared with 240 submissions reported by Howard Schuman in his last report as Editor. That is, *SPQ* has experienced a 23% drop in submissions between 1979 and 1980.

Of the 112 papers for which a final decision has been made, 14, or 13%, have been accepted. However, this figure most certainly will increase since a high percentage of revisions are eventually published. In the five months during which I was Editor in 1979, 83% of all revisions were eventually published.

The time from initial submission (when the file is complete, including receipt of the processing fee) to reporting of initial decision to the author is 8.9 weeks, on average. The range is from 1 to 21 weeks.

Volume 43 (1980) of *SPQ* consisted of:

Articles	%	Research Notes	%	
March	9	60	6	40
June	9	82	2	18
September	7	64	4	36
December	5	50	5	50

1981  
Annual Meeting  
August 24-28  
Sheraton Centre, Toronto

These data, while hardly conclusive, suggest a trend toward more submissions of research-note length manuscripts.

The research note category has been an especially useful one since many papers are received that add a small increment of knowledge to a given subfield. The manuscripts in this category are interesting and worth publishing, but do not merit the space of larger, more comprehensive papers. Occasionally we also receive papers that contain interesting and provocative results, where the research design has not been as tight as the reviewers or I might have liked. On a few occasions I have published these papers as research notes, with the hope that the publication of the data will encourage better-designed research in the area.

Volume 43 used 450 pages of our allocation of 490. While I believe that the quality of articles we have published has been quite high, the fact that we have not used our total page allocation indicates that the journal has room to publish even more quality manuscripts.

Three important debts need to be acknowledged. First, I would like to thank Howard Becker, Joel Cooper, Paul Crosbie, Walter Gove, James Kimberly, John Levine, Lyn Lofland, Charlan Nemeth, Miles Patterson, and Steven Sherman, who completed their terms as members of the Editorial Board as of December 31, 1980. With few exceptions, Editorial Board members have performed in a very conscientious way.

My second debt of thanks is to our Managing Editor, Rose McGee. Without her, the journal simply could not operate as smoothly as it does. Rose's experience as Editorial Assistant when my colleague, Allen Grimshaw, was Editor of *The American Sociologist*, was immensely useful in making the transition from Howard Schuman's editorship to my own.

Thirdly, the journal has benefited immeasurably from the assistance of a postdoctoral fellow who is serving as my Assistant Editor, Jay Hull. He goes to great lengths to ensure that I have a pool of qualified persons from which I can draw when making initial reviewer assignments. In my judgment, his work has paid off both in terms of the quality of reviews we have been able to provide authors, and the relatively fast turn-around time we have had between submission and initial decision to authors.

Finally, new Editorial Board members who have been added to replace those whose terms ended are: Robert M. Arkin, William Austin, Donna Eder, Richard B. Felson, Gary Alan Fine, Judith A. Hall, Richard J. Harris, Linda D. Molm, E. Gary Shapiro, Gregory P. Stone, Howard F. Taylor, James T. Tedeschi, Sheldon Ungar, and Gifford Weary.

George W. Bohrnstedt  
Editor

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

The attached tables summarize the operations of *SOE* during the calendar year 1980. A few comments about the figures reported will be offered here, along with some assessment of the current state of the journal.

In previous reports, I have expressed serious concern about the viability of *SOE* because of low submission and acceptance levels. While there is still some basis for concern, 1980 showed real improvement. The overall submission level was up from 1979—138 new submissions and 169 total submissions, compared with 121 and 141 in 1979. This is the first reversal of a downward trend since 1976 and puts us back to about the 1978 level. The number of articles published in 1980 (21) is the same number as in 1979, and, as in that year, our full page allocation was not used in 1980. This year's experiences has led to something of a backlog in accepted manuscripts; again, this is unique in my experience as Editor. As of this writing, six papers are in hand for the April issue, and seven others have been accepted, pending minor revisions.

The data on the processing of manuscripts shows a slower process than last year. The turn-around times average about two weeks slower, and the lag time to publication is almost two months longer. The latter is in part a natural result of the growing backlog of accepted manuscripts, but it also reflects a slower response by some authors in sending in final versions of their papers. The turn-around time, though still within acceptable limits, should ideally be reduced, and efforts are being made to do that.

It is not clear whether the improvement in submission and acceptance levels this year indicates a rising curve for the future. It also is not clear what has led to the change. It may be that the call for papers, published in the January 1980 issue and published elsewhere, had the desired effect, although the last half of the year was not significantly different from the first. It seems clear that further efforts will be needed if *SOE* is to become a solid member of the ASA list of scholarly journals. My successor is being alerted to the need for action early in her tenure in office. In particular, special issues on selected topics are a promising possibility, but they require a long lead time, and they must thus be started early in the Editor's term.

The question of quality is, of course, the crucial one. The Publications Committee has appointed a subcommittee to review *SOE*, and we welcome that action. While those of us most intimately involved believe that the quality of what is published is good, the subcommittee needs to assess the matter carefully. We will be pleased to cooperate in every way.

Alan C. Kerckhoff  
Editor

Table 1. SUBMISSIONS

New	138
Re-	31
Total	169

Table 2. DISPOSITIONS

Rejected	77
Rejected without Review	12
Request to Revise	37
Accepted	23
Withdrawn	2
Undecided	18

Articles Published/New Submissions: 21/138= 15.22%

Articles Published/Total Submissions: 21/169= 12.43%

Table 3. LAG TIME TO PUBLICATION (in weeks)

Total articles	21
Lag time to publication	26.8 weeks

Table 4. TURN-AROUND TIME (in weeks)

New Submissions:	
Reviewed—1061	11.01 weeks
Not reviewed—16	1.21 weeks
Re-Submissions—292	9.07 weeks
TOTAL—151	7.10 weeks

<sup>1</sup>Not included are 16 manuscripts still under review or on hold.

<sup>2</sup>Not included are 2 manuscripts under review.

THE ARNOLD AND CAROLINE ROSE MONOGRAPH SERIES

During the period of January 1—December 15, 1980, thirty-three manuscripts were considered. A detailed breakdown follows: Total number of manuscripts considered, 33; rejected as unsuitable for the *Series*, 9. Total number accepted for full review: of these, 11 were rejected; 8 are currently being reviewed; 4 are in process of revision; 1 was withdrawn.

The Editor was further kept busy answering inquiries about the *Series* or examining selected chapters or summaries to see if an author should make a formal submission.

Forty-one reviewers gave of their time and energy to respond positively to requests for reviews of manuscripts; fourteen colleagues declined requests for help.

The ye-a-sayers deserve special praise and special thanks for their careful reading of book-length manuscripts without compensation and under the stress of fairly firm deadlines. For the most part their reviews were thorough and painstaking, offering lengthy critiques of substance and style as well as useful suggestions for improvements. The profession is clearly in debt to the following reviewers: Walter L. Adamson, Jeffrey C. Alexander, Wayne M. Alves, Fred L. Block, Rue Bucher, Beverly Burris, Daniel Chirof, Sarah C. Clark, Dan Clawson, Han T. Doan, Susan E. Fallows, James A. Geschwender, James W. Green, Joseph S. Himes, Robert M. Jackson, Bennetta W. Jules-Rosette, William Kornblum, Shirley B. Laska, John M. Light, Valerie Malhotra, Martin Oppenheimer, John F. Padgett, Ronald M. Pavalko, Richard A. Peterson, Roger Reitman, Donald C. Reitzes, Pearl T. Robinson, Barbara Katz Rothman, Alexander Schuller, David D. Schuller, Laure M. Sharp, George E. Simpson, Susan A. Stephens, William F. Stinner, Dorian A. Sweetser, Martin Trow, Barry Wellman, Charles R. Wright, James D. Wright, Morris Zelditch, Jr., and Vera L. Zolberg.

Authors have, for the most part, been patient and good natured about tardy or negative reviews. Most have also been responsive to suggestions for revision, and a number have indicated they will resubmit revised versions of their work.

The manuscripts have covered a wide range of topics and approaches. Their quality has generally been high.

The Editorial Board has been constructive and responsive to the demands for review or advice made of it. Their support and expertise are greatly appreciated.

During 1980, the following monograph was published by Cambridge University Press: *Sociological Explanation as Translation*, Stephen Turner.

Suzanne Keller  
Editor

March 26-27. 4th Annual Conference on the Small City and Regional Community. University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, WI. Contact: Robert P. Wolensky or Edward J. Miller, Center for the Small City, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

April 1-3. Invitational Conference on Health Issues of Older Women: A Projection to the Year 2000. Health Sciences Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook. Contact: Peggy Bruhn, School of Allied Health Professions, Health Sciences Center, SUNY-Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794; (516) 246-2989.

April 3-4. Allegheny Valley Sociological Association Annual Meeting. University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown. Contact: Jon Darling, AVSA President, Department of Sociology, Krebs Hall 104, University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown, PA 15904; (814) 266-9661, ext. 234 or 235.

April 6-9. British Sociological Association Annual Conference. University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Theme: "The Sociology of Inequality." Contact: Conference Committee, British Sociological Association, 10 Portugal Street, London WC2A 2HU, England; telephone 01-242 3388 x 202.

April 10-11. National Symposium on Excellence in Teaching. State University College of Arts and Science, Potsdam, NY. Theme: "Enhancing College Teaching." Contact: Dr. Joseph DiGiovanna, State University College of Arts and Science, Potsdam, NY 13676; (315) 268-2849.

April 11. Eighth Annual Conference of the Barnard Women's Center. Barnard College, New York, NY. Theme: "The Scholar and the Feminist VIII: The Dynamics of Control."

April 21-25. National Association of Interdisciplinary Ethnic Studies Ninth Annual Conference. Theme: "Ethnicity and Human Rights—Ethnicity and Economics." Contact: Louis Sarabia, Chicano Affairs Office, Box 4188, Las Cruces, NM 88003; (505) 646-4206.

April 24-25. Symposium on Feminism and the Critique of Capitalism. Milton Eisenhower Library, Johns Hopkins University, Homewood Campus, Baltimore. Contact: Kathy Ogren, Department of History, (301) 338-7575 or 366-4992; or Nat Herold, Department of Political Science, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

May 28-June 2. International Committee for the Sociology of Sport. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. Symposium theme: "Career Patterns and Career Contingencies in Sport." Contact: Alan G. Ingham, Hutchinson Hall DX-10, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

May 31-June 4. National Women's Studies Association Third Annual Convention. University of Connecticut. Theme: "Women Respond to Racism." Contact: NWSA Convention Coordinators, Women's Studies, U-181A, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268; (203) 486-4310.

June 1-2. Census Analysis Workshop: Producing Applied Demographic Publications. Madison, WI. Contact: Census Analysis Workshop, Applied Population Laboratory, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1450 Linden Drive, Room 240, Madison, WI 53706; (608) 262-3097.

June 1-July 3. Institute of Gerontology 1981 Summer Education Program. University of Michigan. For brochure, write: Summer Education Program, Institute of Gerontology, University of Michigan, 520 E. Liberty Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

# National Series of Teaching Workshops Scheduled May 14-17

The staffing of the second National Series of Workshops on Teaching, scheduled for May 14-17, 1981, has been announced by the workshop coordinators. The five simultaneous workshops, which will take place in Boston, Chicago, Reno, Phoenix and New Orleans, will include, as previously reported, three distinctly structured workshop days. The first day, containing the "basic package," will address fundamental issues in faculty development, course and curriculum planning, and teaching resources. The second day will apply content and principles of course improvement and teacher development to the designing and teaching of a specific course; each workshop will devote this second day to one particular undergraduate course. The third day is planned as an "advanced" package and will address either issues of course and curriculum development or faculty development and evaluation. The third day will be aimed at those who have attended previous teaching workshops. Participants can either register for the first and second days as the "basic" package or for the second and third days as the "advanced" package. The registration for either of these two packages is \$92.00. Registration for all three days is a third option. This third, "comprehensive" package includes the entire content of the workshop

program. Registration for the entire three days is \$135.00. The workshop will start at noon on Thursday, May 14 and end at noon on Sunday, May 17. The first day will end at noon on Friday, May 15 and the second day at noon on Saturday, May 16.

Each workshop location will have its specific program and staff. These plans are summarized in the attached table. In most locations, local sociologists with ex-

pertise in the substantive area of the second day will be involved in the course development part of the program.

A mailing of information and registration forms to ASA members has just been completed. Registration forms should be returned to the coordinator of the

workshop where attendance is desired. Upon registration, further details on housing, meals, travel, and program will be mailed to each registrant. In addition to the registration fee, participants will pay their own lodging, meals and travel.

Approximately 250 sociologists attended the first National Workshop Series in April, 1980. Most of these participants expressed the desire that ASA continue to offer

these programs for teachers. Prior FOOTNOTES announcements for 1981 have already resulted in a considerable response.

Those not receiving the information brochure and wishing further details should write or call: Hans Maukusch or Gail Woodstock, Coordinators, Teaching Workshops, Room 211, TD3-West, Health Sciences Center, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65212; (314) 882-6183.

## SECOND NATIONAL TEACHING WORKSHOP STAFFING AND PROGRAM PLANS May 14-17, 1981

Program	Registration Package	Boston, MA	Chicago, IL	Reno, NV	Phoenix, AZ	New Orleans, LA	
First Day 5/14-5/15	Basic/Comprehensive	General Principles of Faculty, Course, and Curriculum Development					
Second Day 5/15-5/16	Basic/Advanced/Comprehensive	Research Methods	The Family Course	The First Course	The Theory Course	The First Course	
Third Day 5/16-5/17	Advanced/Comprehensive	Course and Curriculum Development	Faculty Development & Evaluation	Faculty Development & Evaluation	Course and Curriculum Development	Course and Curriculum Development	
Staff							
Coordinator		Michael Malec Boston College	Carla Howery U. of Wisconsin/ Parkside	Dean Dorn California State U./Sacramento	Peter Bishop U. of Houston/ Clear Lake City	John Schnabel West Virginia University	
Other Staff		Fred Halley SUNY/Brockport	Ron Pavalko U. of Wisconsin/ Parkside	Hans Maukusch U. of Missouri/ Columbia	William Mayrl U. of Wisconsin/ Milwaukee	Sharon McPherron St. Louis Community College/Florissant Valley	
		Wilhelmina Perry Glassboro State College	Charles Goldsamid Oberlin College  Timothy Diamond Northwestern U.	Fred Campbell U. of Washington		Vaughn Grisham U. of Mississippi	

### POSTDOCTORAL

**The Family Planning Council of Southeastern Pennsylvania** is offering a one-year postdoctoral research fellowship in family planning. The recipient is expected to develop and conduct a research project relevant to family planning service delivery in the Philadelphia area under the auspices of IPCSE and participate in professional development activities. Application deadline is April 15, 1981. For information on qualifications and applications, contact: Roberta Herceg-Baron, Family Planning Council of Southeastern Pennsylvania, Suite 616-2 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, PA 19102; (215) 563-7700.

**Irwin Deutscher**, University of Akron, began an IPA appointment with the Commission on Family, Youth and Children, HHS, in November. He is analyzing Head Start evaluation reports.

**Michael E. Dupre**, St. Anselm College, has been appointed as President of the newly-created New Hampshire Legislative Academy of Science and Technology.

**Mark G. Field**, Boston University, began the summer lecture series, Health and Human Values, at Union College with a talk on "Comparative Health and Social Systems: The Convergence Hypothesis."

**Thomas O. Wilkinson** has been named Dean of Social and Behavioral Sciences at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. He was serving as Acting Dean.

participate in educational programs, workshops, etc., as required. Candidates must have completed course work and comprehensive examination requirements for a PhD and developed a dissertation proposal relevant to family planning service delivery. Application consisting of a curriculum vita, three references, and 1-2 page dissertation abstract must be submitted by April 15, 1981. Contact: Roberta Herceg-Baron, Family Planning Council of Southeastern Pennsylvania, Suite 616-2 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, PA 19102; (215) 563-7700.

### OTHER

**Council for International Exchange of Scholars** is still accepting applications for 1981-82 Fulbright Lectureships. Awards are still open for application in sociology for: India—child development and family relations; Mexico (Spanish required)—border studies; Morocco (French required)—research on problems of urbanization; Nigeria—demographic methods and social statistics or general courses on sociology/anthropology; Turkey—any specialization. Apply to: CIES, Suite 300, 11 Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-4950.

### DISSERTATIONS

**The Social Research Division of the American Foundation for the Blind** announces its fifth year of awards to support doctoral research in the social sciences on issues related to blindness and severe visual impairment. Preference will be given to outstanding proposals whose results may have policy significance of national scope in AFB's goal areas, such as problems of visual impairment related to aging, and provision of low vision services. Deadline for receipt of proposals is April 3, 1981. Proposed research is to be undertaken during the period July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982. For specifications on proposal submission, contact: Corinne Kirchner, Director, or Jacki Packer, Research Assistant, Social Research Division, American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York, NY 10011; (212) 620-2067 or 2068.

**The Family Planning Council of Southeastern Pennsylvania** is sponsoring a one-year predoctoral dissertation fellowship in family planning. The recipient will spend the year in field research on a dissertation topic related to family planning service delivery in the Philadelphia area and will

## ASA Teaching Newsletter

You are undoubtedly feeling the pressure to teach more effectively. The pressure is probably coming from administrators, students and your own sense of craftsmanship. You want to respond constructively to that pressure because you realize that teaching is playing a more significant role not only in your career as an individual sociologist but also in the future of the profession.

Why not subscribe to the *ASA Teaching Newsletter*? The *Newsletter* addresses the situation confronting you and the profession by promoting the idea that teaching, like research, should be a collegial activity that seeks common strategies for common problems. Each issue of this valuable publication contains practical information that will help you teach more effectively.

The 1981 subscription period is April-December (5 issues), and by submitting your subscription before April 10, you will insure prompt delivery of your first issue. The *Teaching Newsletter* will appear in April, June, August, October, and December. Subscription rates are \$4 to ASA members and \$6 to non-members, departments, and institutions.

Let us hear from you soon; a clip-out coupon is provided below for your use.

### 1981 ASA Teaching Newsletter SUBSCRIPTION FORM

Please enter my subscription to the *ASA Teaching Newsletter* beginning with the April 1981 issue. Make checks payable to ASA.

Please check one and enclose remittance:

\_\_\_ \$4 ASA members      \_\_\_ \$6 non-members, departments, institutions

(Orders from outside the U.S. must add \$1.50 for additional postage.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Send to: ASA Teaching Newsletter, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

### ASA FOOTNOTES

Published monthly except June, July, and September. Distributed to all persons with membership in the ASA. Annual subscriptions to non-members: \$10. Single copy: \$1.50. Contributions to "Open Forum" should be limited to 800 words; "Obituaries", 600 words; and "Letters to the Editor", 400 words.

Editor: Russell R. Dynes

Associate Editors:

Grace Henderson  
 Lawrence J. Rhoades  
 Jo Ann Ruckel  
 Paul Williams

Secretary: Herbert L. Costner

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

Copyright 1981, ASA. Third class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and additional mailing offices.