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Footnotes

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7 Grants Awarded To Study Problems of Discipline

Seven grants totalling \$9,500 have been awarded by the ASA Committee on Problems of the Discipline to support work on a diverse set of topics that have relevance to sociology as a discipline.

The grants will support work on ethnicity and race, high school sociology, social science at the National Science Foundation, fisheries sociology, ideology and social organization, case studies and comparative analysis.

A total of 27 proposals were evaluated by the Committee composed of Michael Aiken, M. Elaine Burgess, Alice Rossi, Morris Rosenberg, and Glenn Elder.

Submission Procedures

Problems of the Discipline proposals must show relevance for some problem of importance to sociology as a discipline. They may include but are not limited to an exploratory study, a small conference, travel to consult with several widely dispersed specialists, a program of study at a major research center, and other projects not ordinarily supported by other sources of funds. Awards are restricted to postdoctoral research.

Although the upper limit of each award is \$2,500, the Committee will consider proposals of exceptional quality at somewhat higher amounts. These grants have no indirect costs; payment is directly to the principal investigator.

A final report, including an accounting statement, is to be submitted to the Executive Office at the end of the project, and unspent funds are returned to the ASA. Grant money may not be used for convention travel.

Proposals should be no longer than three single-spaced pages, plus bibliography and vita, but with no appendices. Seven copies

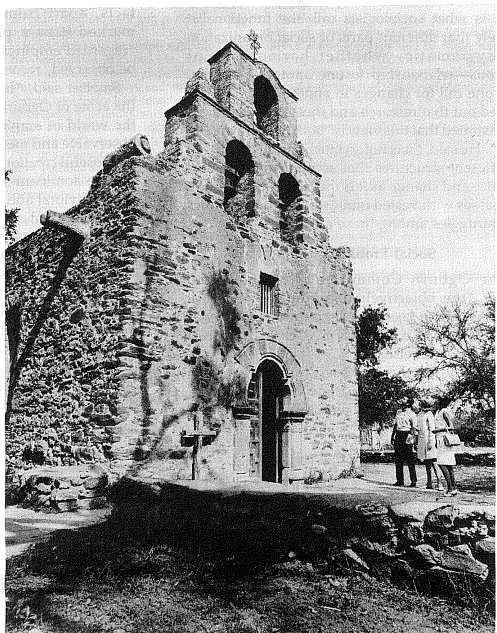
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NSF Awards 58 Grants to Sociologists in 1983

Fifty-eight awards, including 39 new research grants, were made by the Sociology Program of the National Science Foundation in Fiscal Year 1983.

Twelve of these awards were jointly funded with other NSF programs or other Federal agencies. Besides the new grants, the NSF Sociology Program supported two dissertation grants, ten continuations, and seven supplements.

Funding from the Sociology Program amounted to \$2.4 million; in FY 1982 the funding level



Mission San Francisco De La Espada: This mission, known popularly as "La Espada", the sword, is one of several missions founded by the Franciscans in the San Antonio area. Information on tours of the missions and other attractions in San Antonio will be published in the May issue. (Photo: San Antonio Convention and Visitors Bureau)

ASA Teaching Services Program Seeks Coordinator for Workshops, Departmental Visits

The ASA is announcing the search for Field Coordinator of Teaching Services Workshops and the Departmental Visitation Program. This office is one of the professional positions within the Association, structured and honored similar to the office of a Journal Editor. The Field Coordinator works closely with the ASA Executive Office, the Committee on Teaching, and the Teaching Resources Group. The coordinator plans, coordinates and monitors the workshops conducted by the ASA and links requests for re-

source visits from departments, programs, institutions and organizations with appropriate members of the Teaching Resources Group. This office serves as a basis for program development and responsiveness to the opportunities and needs of those who teach.

The qualities that are basic to the performance of this office include genuine commitment to teaching and to professional approaches to teacher and program development. It will require a knowledge of principles of educational

development, organizational diligence and sensitivity, and the willingness to manage a semi-voluntary service group. A stipend of \$1,500 is earmarked as a symbolic recognition for these efforts and a modest budget for operational expenses is authorized. Information about the work associated with this office can be obtained from Charlene Black, Department of Sociology, Georgia Southern College, Statesboro, GA 30460; Hans Mauksch, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201; or Carla Howery, ASA, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Nominations with information about the nominee, and applications with statements of qualifications, should be submitted to Charlene Black (see address above). Nominees and applicants should be aware of the desirability of obtaining institutional support, such as some release time and secretarial assistance. Applications must be received by July 15, 1984. After initial screening, a selected number of candidates will be interviewed, if possible, at the ASA annual meeting in San Antonio, August 27-31, 1984.

See NSF Page 12

Annual Meeting

Didactic Seminars, Mini-Courses Focus on Research Methodology

Opportunities to update and improve research, data analysis, theoretical and writing skills will be provided by the 15 didactic seminars and mini-courses scheduled for the 1984 ASA Annual Meeting, August 27-31, in San Antonio.

The didactic seminars will cover multivariate contingency analysis, replication of surveys, computer assisted telephone interviewing, survey response rates, tracking respondents in longitudinal analysis, elite analysis, life history interviewing, fieldwork, futuristics, and writing for professional journals.

The mini-courses will cover LISREL type models, quantitative and qualitative methodology, and recent sociological theory.

The didactic seminars and mini-courses require pre-registration. Forms for this purpose will be enclosed in the *Preliminary Program* packet you will receive in June.

The didactic seminars and mini-courses are part of a larger set of special sessions also aimed at informing members about teaching,

funding support, publishing, employment prospects, and job search techniques. These sessions will be announced in the May issue of *Footnotes*.

Didactic Seminars

Multivariate Contingency Analysis: Introduction by Clifford C. Clogg and James W. Shockey, Pennsylvania State University.

Multivariate Contingency Analysis: Advanced by Robert W. Hodge and John Raz, University of Chicago.

Replication of Surveys: Problems and Solutions by Howard M. Bahr and Bruce A. Chadwick, Brigham Young University.

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) Systems by J. Merrill Shanks, University of California-Berkeley.

Question Form, Wording, and Context: Effects on Survey Responses by Howard Schuman, University of Michigan.

Tracking Respondents in Longitudinal Studies by Luther B. Otto and Vaughn R.A. Call, Boys Town Center.

Techniques of Elite Analysis by Edward O. Laumann and David Mark Prensky, University of Chicago.

Life History Interviewing by Vivian V. Gordon, University of Virginia.

Writing for Professional Journals by Norval D. Glenn, University of Texas-Austin.

Fieldwork by Lyn Lofland, University of California-Davis.

An Introduction to Futuristics by Wendell Bell, Yale University.

Mini-Courses

LISREL Type Models by J. Scott Long, Washington State University.

Refresher Course in Quantitative Methodology by David Nasatir, California State University-Dominguez Hills.

Refresher Course in Recent Sociological Theory by David G. Wagner, University of Iowa.

Refresher Course in Qualitative Methodology by Michael Quinn Patton, University of Minnesota.

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Smelser: Research & Theory Have Altered Ogburn Vision

by Lawrence J. Rhoades
(Third in a Series)

Social and behavioral scientists have become more sophisticated and less pretentious in their thinking about the relationship between science and society in the last fifty years.

Neil J. Smelser, University of California-Berkeley, came to that conclusion in his review of the "Ogburn vision" during the symposium in Washington in November that commemorated the publication of *Recent Social Trends in the United States* in 1933.

The monumental report, popularly known as the "Ogburn Report", brought the methods and knowledge of the social and behavioral sciences to bear on a range of national concerns for the first time.

The symposium was held by the Committee on Basic Research in the Behavioral and Social Sciences of the National Research Council with support from the National Science Foundation. Dean Gerstein, a sociologist, serves as study director for the Committee.

In his remarks, Smelser presented the Ogburn vision and then indicated "how that view has come to be altered over the decades, mainly as the result of on-going social science research and theory development".

According to Smelser, the Ogburn vision begins with discontinuities and lags that produce social changes that lead to social problems. The objective documentation of these social problems provides the basis for social inventions designed to solve them. These social inventions are then applied to the problems through policy changes and result in the amelioration of the problems.

Social Change

Ogburn's view of social change was focused on his notion of "cultural lag" which was expressed in the Report itself in the following manner:

"Not all parts of our organization are changing at the same speed or at the same time. Some are rapidly moving forward while others are lagging. These unequal rates of change in economic life, in government, in education, in science, and religion, make zones of danger and points of tension".

Smelser commented, "The image of society evoked by this notion is what sociologists call 'the functionalist view', namely that different parts of social organization stand in systematic—whether harmonious or disharmonious—relationship to one another, and that changes in one call for changes in another."

He pointed out that research and theory development have demonstrated that this view is "both overdrawn and incomplete". He said, "It is not so much the 'fit' or 'misfit' between different structures that account for pressures for persistence and change as it is the power positions of groups of classes with vested interests and the outcomes of political struggles among these groups."

Social Problems

When the Ogburn Committee regarded social problems as "the objectively-determinable result of objectively-observable lags and discontinuities," it was imposing an imagined consensus on society that rarely exists, according to Smelser.

He said, "We now know that social problems are not matters of objective fact but matters of an uncertain, disputed set of both facts and principles. Recognizing

this, we can appreciate why such a large proportion of the debates about social problems are not debates about the existence of facts, but, rather, debates about symbols, about the legitimacy of the competing sets of criteria by which a factual situation will or will not qualify as a genuine social problem" and about "the success or failure of efforts of interest groups to push their particular criteria forward."

Objective Facts

The emphasis the Ogburn Report placed on "objective facts, apart from opinions and value-judgments," marked it as a product of positive science which "regarded empirical facts as objective things, waiting to be observed, recorded, and quantified."

Smelser said, "In the decades that have ensued since the acme of Ogburnian positivism, we have come to view the world of empirical facts not so much as a realm of observable and measurable things but rather more as the purposeful creation of human agents and investigators."

"The dominant approach," he continued, "is still that the behavioral and social sciences are empirical sciences above all, and we have improved our measurement techniques and bases of data enormously. But social scientists no longer conceive, as a Durkheim or an Ogburn might have done, of the crime rate as a 'social fact' to be observed. We know...that a 'crime rate' is a vastly different phenomenon, depending on whether the investigator consults police records, observes police in action..."

In addition, social scientists are not only much more aware of the many sources of measurement error in social data, but they are now "equipped systematically to take

See Smelser Page 6

Council Receives Briefing on Teaching Program

by Carla B. Howery

The Teaching Services Program of the ASA is a multi-faceted effort to improve and support effective teaching within the discipline of sociology. Stemming from the ASA Projects on Teaching, funded by grant money from the Fund for the Improvement of Post-secondary Education and the Lilly Foundation, the TSP was brought into the ASA office by action of the ASA Council in 1978.

At its January 1984 meeting, the ASA Council asked for a summary of the activities of the Teaching Services Program. Carla B. Howery, the program director, made a presentation to the Council describing the components of the program and the involvement of the membership in ASA's commitment to effective teaching.

The Teaching Resources Center (TRC) is a source for written materials about teaching sociology. More than 50 titles are offered for sale through TRC. Most of these products have been written by sociologists; ASA Sections have been active contributors as well. TRC offers syllabi sets for 13 courses; guidelines for teaching skills, such as lecturing; and information on the institutional variables that bear upon effective teaching. The TRC is always looking for new products; a dozen products are under development.

Sociologists who have materials that could be disseminated through TRC should contact Carla Howery. One of the services of the TRC is the provision of display literature for state and regional society meetings. Such literature tables allow colleagues to give the materials a first-hand review before ordering them and elicits their feedback to current and proposed materials so helpful to TRC future development.

Last year, more than \$13,000 worth of TRC materials were purchased by ASA members and non-members. Our best estimate is that about 2,000 departments and individuals placed orders.

The Teaching Resources Group (TRG) is a network of more than 40 consultants who are available for departmental visits or teaching workshops. These sociologists have expertise in specific areas of teaching and are matched to the agenda of a department. Visitors can be used for state and regional society programs and/or a group of schools can cooperatively sponsor a workshop that uses TRG visitors as staff members. The expenses of the visitor(s) must be covered and, for a departmental visit, a reasonable honorarium is requested.

In 1983, Teaching Resources Group members made 34 visits. Twelve of these visits involved service to faculty in departments beyond sociology, e.g., social science faculty or entire colleges. In this way, sociologists are playing an important role in faculty development for other disciplines.

Teaching Workshops are sponsored by TSP on an annual basis, staffed by sociologists trained in workshop leadership and knowledgeable on specific teaching topics. For 1984, the TSP

plans to run seven workshops. See the boxed insert on this page for a complete listing of topics, dates and places. The workshops offer an opportunity for intensive training on a topic. Participants work on their own curricula and courses and should be able to make significant changes in their own teaching as a result of their attendance. The interaction among the participants and their continued contact after the workshop are a real plus.

In addition to these three major components, the ASA publishes a monthly *Teaching Newsletter*. Subscriptions are \$7.50 a year for ASA members. The Executive Office receives dozens of calls and letters each day about teaching-related questions, making the Teaching Services Program one of the most active components of the association.

ASA Council Designates a Field Coordinator Office

On the recommendation of the ASA Teaching Committee, the ASA Council has established the office of ASA Teaching Services Program Field Coordinator. This person will oversee the workshop program and the Teaching Resources Group visits for the Association. The office will function in a manner similar to a journal editorship and will be supported with a modest operating budget. An announcement recruiting candidates for the position appears in this issue of FOOTNOTES.

Membership Feedback

The ASA's Committee on Teaching serves as the overseer of the Teaching Services Program. The Committee welcomes feed-

back about the program and input on new directions or suggestions for improvement. Please direct your comments to: Dr. Charlene Black, Chair, ASA Committee on Teaching, Department of Sociology, Georgia Southern College, Statesboro, GA 30460.

Available soon...

1984 Resource Materials
Guide to Graduate Departments
of Sociology
Directory of Members
Directory of Departments of Sociology

Watch for details in upcoming issues!

ASA Professional Workshops: Be There!

Academic Leadership: Helping Sociologists to be Effective Chairpersons and Deans

June 7-9, Milwaukee, WI

Staff: Michael S. Bassis, University of Wisconsin-Parkside; Lee H. Bowker, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Hans J. Maukch, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; William W. Mayrl, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Ronald M. Pavalko, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

Fee: \$160 ASA members; \$220 non-members. Applications due May 1, 1984.

Using the Computer in Teaching Sociology

June 20-23, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

Staff: Peter Bishop, University of Houston-Clear Lake City; Fred S. Halley, SUNY-Brockport; Carla Howery, ASA; William Markham, Wellesley College; William McDonald, Georgetown University; Stephen Steele, Anne Arundel Community College

Fee: \$375 ASA members; \$475 nonmembers (includes room and board). Applications due May 15, 1984.

Using the Computer in Teaching Sociology

July 19-22, Ball State University, Muncie, IN

Staff: Ronald Anderson, University of Minnesota; William Johnson, Ball State University; Harry Nelsen, Ball State University; others to be announced

Fee: \$375 ASA members; \$475 non-members (includes room and board). Applications due June 1, 1984.

Sociology's Service Mission: Strengthening the Lower Division and Introductory Courses

October 24-27, Furman University, Greenville, SC

Staff: Charlene Black, Georgia Southern College; Daniel Cover, Furman University; John Schnabel, West Virginia University; Everett K. Wilson, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Fee: \$325 ASA members; \$425 non-members (fee includes room and board). Applications due September 1, 1984.

For more information and application forms, contact: Carla B. Howery, ASA, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Classified Ads

I can help you with your article, book, or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, mechanics. Experienced in sociological material. Karen Feinberg, 5755 Nahant, Cincinnati, OH 45224; (513) 542-8328.

ASA Executive Office Reorganizes; Five Managers Appointed

by William V. D'Antonio
ASA Executive Officer

Since the beginning of the year, the Association's Executive Office has been in the process of reorganizing itself. The changes being made grew out of extensive discussions between the Executive Officer and the Committee on Executive Office and Budget, as well as a Fall, 1983 evaluation of office functioning. From members' point of view, the major outcome of the reorganization is that they will be dealing with different staff members than they have in the past. In particular, five "managers" have taken on the following responsibilities:

Janet Astner is now in charge of planning for the Annual Meeting. She is currently in the process of drawing up the *Preliminary Program*, and by the time you get to San Antonio, will have attended to all the myriad details that must be taken care of if the Annual Meeting is to function smoothly.

Jen Suter, a relative newcomer to the Executive Office, has taken over the many tasks integral to Association governance. This involves committee appointments, compiling Council minutes, assisting sections as they conduct their affairs, etc.

Karen Edwards, who has been responsible for various aspects of the Association's publications program for several years, has now taken charge of that division. Her responsibilities include maintaining contact with the editorial offices of ASA journals on various campuses; preparing in-house publications such as *FOOTNOTES* and the *Employment Bulletin*; compiling ASA's directories of members and departments; and arranging for periodic special publications.

Beatrice Segal, in assuming the new position of Business Mana-



ASA Executive Office: Built in 1887, the red brick building that provides quarters for the Association staff exemplifies the grand and private townhouses built in the 1880s and 1890s that made the 1700 block of N Street, N.W., one of Washington's most fashionable addresses. Because of the unique architectural features in these buildings, the block has been designated a Landmark of the National Capital.

ger, continues her valiant efforts to keep the Association's books in good order and pay all the bills on time. Needless to say, in an era of high inflation and arbitrary tax increases, this is no easy task.

Sharon Gray, who has been with the Association for more than 15 years, has become Office Manager. She is responsible for coping with the many tasks that must be

attended to if the office is to function on a daily basis and our old, albeit beautiful, building is to be properly maintained. All five managers are learning their new duties with remarkable rapidity, but will be grateful if members bear with them as they master new and unfamiliar tasks.

During this year's reorganization, the Association's Adminis-

trative Officer, Jo Ann Ruckel, left our employ and joined the staff of a Washington printing firm. At its most recent meeting in late January, Council instructed the Secretary to send Jo Ann a letter expressing "its profound appreciation for the long, dedicated and skillful service she provided to the Association." Shortly after Jo Ann's departure, Jude Ruckel also left her position in the Executive Office after many years of dedicated service. These two resignations came on the heels of the retirements of both Telza Pippin and Sarah Clement (Clem), who provided able service in the membership and subscription departments of the ASA for more than 17 years each.

The new Membership Secretary, *Caroline Bugno*, has been on the job for about three months now, and is just as conscientious in dealing with membership difficulties as "Clem" was. In addition to Caroline, there are three other newcomers at 1722 N Street: our Publications Assistant, *Jeanne McDonald*, and two secretaries, *Janelle Blake* and *Barbara Stringfield*. *George Flory* still handles secretarial responsibilities for Bill D'Antonio and Bettina Huber, while *Nancy Sylvester* continues as our indefatigable receptionist and *Haward Stepmey* controls the flow of traffic in and out of the mail room.

Of course, *Paul Williams*, with the able assistance of *Ed Cline*, still administers the Minority Fellowship Program, while *Carla Howery* retains responsibility for the Association's Teaching Services Program. *Bettina Huber* continues to work on special projects (Certification being a prime one at present) and acts as Deputy Executive Officer.

The above comments only begin to describe the many and varied activities that all members of the staff perform during the course of

the year. Their enthusiasm, talent and spirit of cooperation will make it easy to complete the process of reorganization in the months ahead. Meanwhile, don't hesitate to drop in on your next visit to Washington. After all, it is your Executive Office.

New Publications

The American Journal of Islamic Studies, published by the Association of Muslim Social Scientists, will begin publication in March, 1984 as a quarterly journal. The journal will announce annual conferences and other events of professional organizations concerned with aspects of Islamic experience and endeavor, as well as review selected books. Submissions to the review or announcement sections of the journal are welcomed. For further information, contact: AMSS, P.O. Box 38, Plainfield, IN 46168.

The Association for Anthropology and Gerontology (AAGE) announces the following new publications: *Supplement to the Topical Biography on the Anthropology of Aging* (edited by Philip Silverman; free to AAGE members, \$3.00 non-members), which updates *Teaching the Anthropology of Aging and the Aged* (edited by Jay Sokolovsky; \$5.00 AAGE members, \$10 non-members); *7th Edition of the Directory of Anthropologists and Anthropological Research in Aging* (edited by J. Neal Henderson; free to AAGE member, \$4.00 non-members). For more information, contact: Doris Francis, AAGE Treasurer, Cleveland Institute of Art, Cincinnati, OH 44106.

Family History Resources. An annotated bibliography and a directory of U.S. scholars (including descriptions of 200 current research projects), stemming from a West German study of the field of family history in the U.S., are now available to U.S. colleagues. Coverage is broadly interdisciplinary, including sociologists and their work. The bibliography (221 pages) and the directory (251 pages) are available for \$9.50 each, postpaid, from: Elizabeth Benson-von der Ohe, St.-Cajetan-Str. 9, D-8000 Munich 80, West Germany.

Biographical Directories Only \$3.00

In an effort to reduce its inventory, ASA is offering the 1982 *Biographical Directory of Members* at a special reduced price. Between now and June 30, 1984, directories will be available at the incredibly low price of \$3.00 per copy. The directory contains biographical information on somewhat over 14,000 ASA members. Individual entries contain the following information: current position, principal employer, educational background, areas of interest, and mailing address. In addition, names are listed by state and area of interest. Don't miss the opportunity to get this useful reference tool at rock-bottom prices! Just send a \$3.00 check made out to ASA to the following address: ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Workshop Held on Applied Sociology Programs & Curricula

by Carla B. Howery

Twenty-one sociologists from around the country met for four days in Sacramento at ASA's workshop on *Applied Sociology Programs and Curricula: Career Opportunities for BA, MA and PhD Students*. Staff for the workshop included Dean S. Dorn, California State University-Sacramento, Joseph R. DeMartini, Washington State University and Carla B. Howery, ASA.

The focus of the workshop was the development and improvement of applied sociology programs. One-third of the participants came from PhD-granting departments, one-third worked on the MA-level programs, and one-third on applied sociology curricula for BA and AA degree students.

The first day's topics addressed the variety of programs currently in place in departments of sociology around the country. Six generic models of programs were identi-

fied, with the necessary resources and faculty commitment to insure implementation. Participants went over sample course syllabi, bibliographies, and other curriculum resources for teaching applied sociology.

Another component of the workshop focused on internships. Staff and participants swapped advice on the identification of sites, contracts with students and agencies, granting academic credit, supervision of interns, and evaluation of learning from the field experience. Most applied programs contain some field work, usually under the supervision of a non-sociologist. The skills needed and time involved in field supervision are major criteria for selecting a field work director within a department. That person must be rewarded for these important tasks if an applied program (and individual faculty careers) is to survive.

Members of the Sacramento Association of Applied Sociolo-

gists (SAAS) addressed the group about their work settings, the kinds of training they found useful and the kinds of courses and experiences they wished they had had. All agreed that sociology is good general preparation and that the internship experience is a critical link to getting a job with a BA or MA degree.

The final day was spent on strategies for career advising. Participants drafted functional resumes, identified marketable skills of sociology students, and listed occupational titles for which students might qualify.

Workshop evaluations were overwhelmingly positive and the staff felt that the participants accomplished a great deal. There will be a follow up after six months to see the kinds of programs that have been set in motion. The Teaching Resources Center sells the booklet "Teaching Applied Sociology: A Resource Book" for \$8.00 to ASA members. It contains some of the material covered at the

workshop. The ASA also sells lists of applied sociologists interested in talking about their work. (\$2.00).

ASA FOOTNOTES

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Contributions to "Open Forum" should be limited to 800 words; "Obituaries", 600 words; and "Letters to the Editor", 400 words. News items and announcements are due the first of the month preceding the month of publication (e.g., April 1 for May issue) and are printed once only on a space available basis. For purposes of economy, no confirmation of receipt of news items will be sent.

Editor: William V. D'Antonio
Associate Editors: Carla Howery, Bettina Huber, Lawrence J. Rhoades.
Secretary: Theodore Caplow

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Incorporating Women Faculty into Sociology Depts. During 80s

Editor's Note

The report reproduced on this page was given final approval by ASA Council at its January, 1984 meeting. It was first considered at the September, 1983, meeting and received tentative approval at that time. An article summarizing Council deliberations in the October, 1983 issue of *FOOTNOTES* contained a version of the report's final section, which delineates hiring guidelines for departments. What appeared at that time represents an interim draft; the final, and correct, wording for the closing section, "Guidelines for Recruitment of Women Faculty", is reproduced below. We apologize for any misunderstanding or confusion that the October article may have caused.

These guidelines are designed to assist academic sociology departments in making women's representation on their faculties equitable. The following report provides a means of assessing current success in achieving gender equity, and sets departmental hiring goals for 1990. The guidelines were drawn up by the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology of the American Sociological Association, and given final approval by ASA Council at its January, 1984 meeting.

The data summarized in the following pages are drawn from figures compiled by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences. Most of the data dealt with are the product of a special computer run commissioned by ASA in early 1983, which separated out PhD sociologists from the larger Survey of Doctorate Recipients. This survey of the nation's science and engineering personnel has been carried out on a biennial basis since 1973 by the National Science Foundation and the National Research Council. The sample responses to each survey are used to generate estimates of the PhD population and its sub-groups. Each survey includes questions about demographic and employment characteristics, and represents the best source of national data on PhD sociologists currently available.

Nonetheless, deficiencies in the survey data require one to treat some estimates with caution. The overall response rate to the 1981 survey was 63%, but varied considerably among sample sub-groups (National Science Foundation, 1982:9-12). Foreign-born scientists are clearly under-represented in the final set of respondents, and minorities were considerably less likely to respond than were whites (i.e., 48% versus 63%). Estimates for groups smaller than 200 must be treated with particular caution, due to large sampling errors. The figures presented in Tables 1, 2 and 3 represent population estimates for

doctorate recipients with degrees in sociology or employed in the field in 1981. These figures may be inaccurate because those specializing in social statistics, criminology and criminal justice, and urban and regional planning are grouped under "Other Social Sciences" rather than sociology (National Science Foundation, 1982:12,116).

The Current Situation

According to National Research Council figures, women accounted for 27% of the PhD sociologists in the United States in 1980, and 25% of the PhD faculty in academic sociology departments. They are not evenly distributed among ranks, however. In 1981 women were 14% of all Full Professors with PhDs in Sociology, 24% of all Associate Professors, 40% of all Assistant Professors and 35% of all Instructors and Lecturers. In addition, they represented 25% of all PhD sociologists employed full-time and 46% of the part-timers.¹ Despite numerical gains since the mid-70s,² women are not only over-represented among part-time faculty; they are still under-represented at the top and over-represented at the bottom of the academic rank distribution.

Table 1 shows the proportion of PhD sociologists employed in academia by year of degree and gender.³ The figures for the first two cohorts show a very low proportion in academia, but this may be due to early retirement rather than widespread applied employment. Thus, the figures for these two groups are unreliable and must be ignored. Among men in the other cohorts, there is steadily greater academic employment until the 1970-74 period, when a decline sets in, presumably due to the contracting job market. Women's representation in academia clearly lags that of men up to the 1965-69 cohort, in which access appears to expand considerably.⁴ Representation in academia drops off in the 1970-74 period, but much less so than for men. This suggests that women were able to hold their own during the early phases of job market contraction, perhaps as a result of affirmative action programs. But as the employment crisis became more severe in the late 70s, women appear, once again, to be falling behind men in their academic representation.

Discrepancies in women's academic rank distribution emerge most clearly in comparison to men's status. Data in Table 2 indicate that the proportion of men who are Full Professors is twice that for women, while the proportion of Assistant Professors is half as great. To some extent, this sharp divergence is due to the younger professional age of women sociologists. In 1981, the median year in which female faculty received their PhD was 1975, as opposed to 1971 for men. Youth is not the entire explanation, however, because discrepancies persist in the gender-specific rank distributions when year of PhD is held constant. Table 2 reveals that,

Table 1: Percentage of PhD Sociologists in Academia by Gender and Year Degree Granted, 1981

| Year Degree Granted | Men | Women | Total |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1938-44 | 46.5 (202) | 35.2 (71) | 43.6 (273) |
| 1945-49 | 54.1 (196) | 24.3 (37) | 51.6 (233) |
| 1950-54 | 68.8 (647) | 89.6 (48) | 70.2 (695) |
| 1955-59 | 81.4 (462) | 63.3 (98) | 78.2 (560) |
| 1960-64 | 83.6 (781) | 63.4 (142) | 80.5 (923) |
| 1965-69 | 86.8 (962) | 80.1 (322) | 85.1 (1284) |
| 1970-74 | 75.5 (2243) | 76.0 (642) | 75.6 (2885) |
| 1975-80 | 72.7 (2319) | 67.8 (1468) | 70.8 (3787) |
| Total (1938-80) | 75.4 (7812) | 69.7 (2828) | 73.9 (10640) |

Note: The numbers in parentheses refer to the number of PhDs granted during the specified time periods.

Source: National Research Council's Survey of Doctorate Recipients.

with one exception, women consistently lag men within each five year cohort.⁵ Except for the 1975-80 group, where the numbers are extremely small, a lower proportion of women are Full Professors than is the case for men. For degrees received prior to 1970, the proportion of women Associate Professors exceeds that for men in all but one cohort, while after 1970

the proportion is clearly lower for women.⁶ The proportion of Assistant Professors in a degree cohort is larger for women than for men.⁷

Although women are disadvantaged in all five year cohorts, discrepancies by gender clearly diminish as PhD becomes more recent. With the exception of the small 1945-49 cohort, the degree of association between rank

and gender is clear-cut for those who received their degrees prior to 1960,⁸ moderate for the 1960-74 cohorts, and slight in later cohorts.⁹

One can view the relative equality prevailing within the large 1975-80 cohort as a harbinger that gender discrimination will soon be a thing of the past. If this is the case, as younger men and women age professionally, gender differences in academic rank will fade. Alternatively, one can argue that the progressively larger gender discrepancies in older cohorts point to greater impediments as women advance in their careers. In this view, the 1975-80 group will eventually display the same inequities as older cohorts currently do. This interpretation implies that remedial action is required if the academic status of women sociologists is to improve, while the first inclines one to rely on natural evolution.

The best strategy for the 80s depends not only on past experience, but also on recent changes in the academic environment. Since women's progress through the ranks still lags men's despite a decade of affirmative action, it is unlikely that remaining discrepancies will disappear by themselves in an era of declining enrollments and contracting academic job opportunities. In such an environment, which will typify the 80s, entry level positions become increasingly scarce and the

See Report Page 5

Table 2: Gender and Academic Rank by Year PhD Granted, 1981

| Year Degree Granted | Gender | Professor | Associate Professor | Assistant Professor | Other* | Total | Degree of Association (Cramer's V) |
|---------------------|--------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| 1938-44 | Men | 95.7 | — | — | 4.3 | 100.0 (94) | .371 |
| | Women | 84.0 | 16.0 | — | — | 100.0 (25) | |
| 1945-49 | Men | 100.0 | — | — | — | 100.0 (88) | .000 |
| | Women | 100.0 | — | — | — | 100.0 (9) | |
| 1950-54 | Men | 92.1 | — | — | 7.9 | 100.0 (445) | .664 |
| | Women | 55.8 | 44.2 | — | — | 100.0 (43) | |
| 1955-59 | Men | 95.2 | — | — | 4.8 | 100.0 (376) | .449 |
| | Women | 72.6 | 16.1 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 100.0 (62) | |
| 1960-64 | Men | 85.0 | 15.0 | — | — | 100.0 (653) | .243 |
| | Women | 81.1 | 12.2 | 6.7 | — | 100.0 (90) | |
| 1965-69 | Men | 61.8 | 29.1 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 100.0 (835) | .243 |
| | Women | 45.3 | 36.0 | 3.5 | 15.1 | 100.0 (258) | |
| 1970-74 | Men | 25.0 | 57.7 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 100.0 (1597) | .219 |
| | Women | 19.7 | 42.2 | 21.1 | 17.0 | 100.0 (488) | |
| 1975-80 | Men | 0.5 | 29.6 | 56.7 | 13.2 | 100.0 (1685) | .085 |
| | Women | 0.8 | 22.4 | 64.5 | 12.3 | 100.0 (963) | |
| Total (1938-80) | Men | 42.0 | 30.5 | 19.6 | 7.9 | 100.0 (5773) | .237 |
| | Women | 20.3 | 28.8 | 38.3 | 12.5 | 100.0 (1938) | |

*"Other" includes Lecturers, Instructors, Emeritus, etc.

Source: National Research Council's Survey of Doctorate Recipients.

Report Sets 1990 Hiring Targets for Women in Tenured Ranks

(continued from page 4)

requirements for tenure escalate. Thus, although the proportion of women may increase somewhat in the years ahead, true parity is unlikely without continual vigilance and aggressive affirmative action.

Availability

Current availability figures are a widely accepted indicator of what constitutes an equitable representation of women in a given work place. According to guidelines developed by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, "availability" of faculty in academic departments is defined in terms of the number of PhDs granted during a given time period. The first column of Table 3 summarizes the proportion of women receiving doctoral degrees in sociology during consecutive five year periods. For purposes of comparison, the proportions within various academic ranks are also presented, as is the total proportion employed in academia in 1981. By and large, women are under-represented on college and university faculties relative to their availability, though this is less true for those getting their PhDs after 1964 than before.

If one examines women's representation within specific ranks, similar findings emerge as for Table 2. Given their availability, women receiving their degrees prior to 1960 are under-represented at the Full Professor level and over-represented at the Associate Professor level, while those completing graduate work between 1960 and 1974 tend to be under-represented in the tenured ranks and over-represented at the Assistant Professor level. Women getting the doctorate between 1975 and 1980 are under-represented at the Associate Professor level and slightly over-represented among Assistant Professors.¹⁰

If one assumes that those who are presently Full Professors generally received their PhDs between 1938 and 1967, while Associate Professors completed their graduate work between 1968 and 1973, and Assistant Professors attained the doctorate between 1974 and 1980, one can estimate the proportion of women by rank that departments should have on their faculties. Some might argue that one should take account of the proportion of women engaged in non-academic pursuits. This does not appear necessary because in 1981 gender differences were trivial in the proportion of male and female sociologists employed by business, industry and government (i.e., 18% versus 22%). Moreover, we do not know whether predominance of women in sociological practice is a consequence of individual choice or lack of academic opportunity. Some support for the notion that women have less access to college and university positions is provided by the finding that among those scientists and engineers granted PhDs between 1975 and 1978, involuntary unemployment was 250% greater among women than among men (Committee on the

Education and Employment of Women in Science and Engineering, 1982).

It might also be argued that availability figures must take account of other factors, such as differing levels of full-time teaching experience and periodic withdrawal from the labor force. Recent research suggests that these factors play less of a role in explaining academic women's status than is generally assumed. A study by the Committee on the Education and Employment of Women in Science and Engineering (1982) of the National Research Council, for example, indicates that years of experience, academic field and educational background do not explain rank and pay disparities between men and women doctorates working in academia.¹¹ Based on a survey of 5,164 groups of one female and two male PhDs matched in terms of race, year of doctorate, field of doctorate and reputation of PhD-granting department, the study found that neither marital status nor presence of children accounted for women's lower rate of promotion to tenure. Further, among women in their late thirties, who were five to nine years past the PhD, married respondents with children were just as likely to have achieved tenure as those who were unmarried and childless. Less than half of the women doctorates studied had children and only 10% interrupted their careers for childrearing.

Using the assumptions outlined above leads one to expect women to comprise 20% of the tenured sociology faculty and the following proportions of women at various academic ranks:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Full Professors: | 16% |
| Associate Professors: | 23% |
| Assistant Professors: | 37% |

Comparison of the above figures with the bottom row of Table 3 reveals an over-representation of women at the Assistant Professor level and an under-representation of Full Professors. The discrepancies, though small on the face of it, assume more significance when evaluated in terms of the total number of women currently occupying an academic rank. Achieving parity at the Full Professor level, for example, would require enlarging the current group by 16%, despite a 57% expansion in its numbers between 1975 and 1981.¹² Similarly, if the proportion of women who are Assistant Professors conformed to women PhDs available in 1981, the number would be 8% smaller. We do not know whether real distributional changes can occur during the current period of severe academic contraction if things are left to run their course. But the likelihood of making further gains in women's faculty representation will certainly be enhanced if special efforts are made.

Individual departments vary widely in the equitable distribution of women in academic ranks. Small discrepancies on the national level can mask massive local inequities. For example, in 1981 women scholars represented 19%

Table 3: Proportion of Women within Rank and PhD Cohorts, 1981

| Year Degree Granted | Availability* | Professor | Associate Professor | Assistant Professor | Other** | Total in Academia |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1938-44 | 26.0 (273) | 18.9 (111) | 100.0 (4) | (0) | (4) | 21.0 (119) |
| 1945-49 | 15.9 (233) | 9.3 (97) | (0) | (0) | (0) | 9.3 (97) |
| 1950-54 | 6.9 (695) | 5.5 (434) | 100.0 (19) | (0) | (0) | 8.8 (488) |
| 1955-59 | 17.5 (560) | 11.2 (403) | 100.0 (10) | 100.0 (4) | 14.3 (21) | 14.2 (438) |
| 1960-64 | 15.4 (923) | 11.6 (628) | 10.1 (109) | 100.0 (6) | (0) | 12.1 (743) |
| 1965-69 | 25.1 (1284) | 18.5 (633) | 27.7 (336) | 15.0 (60) | 60.9 (64) | 23.6 (1093) |
| 1970-74 | 22.3 (2885) | 19.4 (495) | 18.3 (1128) | 45.2 (228) | 35.5 (234) | 23.4 (2085) |
| 1975-80 | 38.8 (3787) | 47.1 (17) | 30.3 (714) | 39.4 (1577) | 34.7 (340) | 36.4 (2648) |
| Total (1938-80) | 26.5 (10640) | 13.9 (2818) | 24.1 (2320) | 39.6 (1875) | 34.8 (698) | 25.1 (7711) |

*"Availability" refers to the number of PhDs granted during each five-year period.

**"Other" includes Instructors, Lecturers, Emeritus, etc.

Note: The numbers in parentheses refer to the number of cases on which the percentages are based.

Source: National Research Council's Survey of Doctorate Recipients.

of the tenured faculty with PhDs at universities and 18% at four year colleges, but only 12% of the tenured PhDs at two year colleges.¹³ To cite another type of example, in 1981-82 women sociologists comprised only 12% of the full-time tenured faculty at Ivy League schools and 10% of those at departments in the Big Ten. In light of this, the rank-specific availability figures provided above should serve not only as a yardstick of national progress but also as departmental guidelines.

Of course, using the figures in this way assumes that women are distributed in each department proportional to their availability nationally, but the reality is that if some departments have more than the above percentages, then others must of necessity have less. Hence, it is impossible for every department to achieve these proportions. On the other hand, the percentages can serve as general guidelines within each department in determining the degree to which it has fulfilled its responsibilities for providing equitable opportunities for women on its faculty. Insofar as any given sociology department does not have the above percentage of women at different ranks, its current staffing pattern can be viewed as inequitable. At the very least, such departments should examine their recruiting procedures and make sure that women are given equitable access to all future job openings.

Goals for 1990

Current availability figures can be used to establish goals for the proportion of women holding tenured positions by 1990. By that year all those receiving their PhDs in 1980 should be tenured, while those completing their graduate work prior to 1950 will be retired, at least formally.¹⁴ Thus, the proportion of women holding tenured positions in academic departments of sociology in 1990 should be equivalent to the proportion receiving PhDs between 1950 and 1980. The appropriate

figure is 27% or approximately one in four. The following figures indicate the number of women who should be part of the tenured faculty in departments of varying size in 1990.

| Size of Tenured Faculty | Number of Women |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 5 | 1 |
| 10 | 3 |
| 15 | 4 |
| 20 | 6 |
| 25 | 7 |
| 30 | 8 |
| 35 | 10 |
| 40 | 11 |
| 45 | 12 |
| 50 | 14 |
| 55 | 15 |
| 60 | 16 |
| 65 | 18 |
| 70 | 19 |

Since the numbers refer to tenured faculty only, women's representation can be increased by awarding tenure to an Assistant Professor, or by giving new women faculty tenured appointments. Further, the number of appointments a department needs to make to achieve equity by 1990 depends on the number of tenured women it currently has who will not retire before the end of the decade. So, for example, if a department of 30 tenured members currently has three women, one of whom will retire in 1987, six should join the tenured ranks by 1990 if equity is to be achieved. Similarly, all other things being equal, a department with 10 tenured members, one of whom is a woman under 50, should appoint two more to the tenured ranks before 1990.

The proportion of tenured appointments that should go to women between now and 1990 depends not only on their current proportions in departments, but also on the number of vacancies expected during the rest of the decade. Thus, if the department of 9 men and 1 woman referred to above, expects to have only four vacancies between now and 1990,

50% should go to tenured women. If, on the other hand, there are likely to be eight vacancies, 25% of the new appointees should be women. Alternately, if the department expects to be unable to replace five tenured men who will retire prior to 1990, no additional tenured women need be added to the faculty.

The numerical hiring goals outlined above do not refer to Assistant Professors because we do not know the number of PhDs that will be produced during the rest of this decade. Extending recent trends, women should receive 40% to 50% of the doctorates awarded in sociology between 1983 and 1990.¹⁵ Thus, a similar proportion should be appointed to Assistant Professor positions during this period. As a rule of thumb, one out of every two Assistant Professors appointed by a department should be a woman. Further, more women should be appointed to entry level positions than are needed to achieve equity in the tenured ranks by 1990, since, as is the case for men, not all female Assistant Professors are granted tenure.

Women as Graduate Students

During the 1970s women made impressive gains in their representation among sociology graduate students. In 1980, 38% of the PhDs granted went to women, as opposed to 18% in 1970 (Huber, 1982). Although women appear to be well on the way to becoming half of the doctorate recipients in sociology, their proportional representation continues to diminish as degree level increases. That is, in 1980, women received 50% of the MAs and 38% of the PhDs granted (Huber, 1982). Assuming students receive the BA an average of two to four years prior to the MA and 10 years prior to the PhD, women should have received similar proportions of the BAs granted in 1976-78 and 1970.¹⁶ In fact, they did not. In 1976-78 women were 61% of the Bachelor's Degree recipients and in 1970

See Report Page 6

Smelser: Better Model Emerged for Setting Priorities & Planning

(continued from page 2)

measurement errors into account when representing and statistically manipulating data, by using techniques that would not come to mind within a simple positivistic perspective."

Social Invention

The Ogburn vision looked to scientific discoveries and practical inventions for the solutions to the broad range of social problems generated in a rapidly changing society. Smelser felt that the link between knowledge about social problems and social inventions posited in the Report "appears somewhat mechanical and politically naive."

To illustrate he cited the social invention of universal suffrage—one of Ogburn's examples: "It is an invention in the sense that it is a contrivance designed to facilitate the operation of the democratic process. But the role of knowledge in the crystallization of such an invention is a limited one."

"Much of the 'knowledge' involved has not been scientific in the sense that it has been proven or verified; it has been more in the nature of lore associated with democratic philosophies, which takes the form of assumptions about the workings of political influence and power."

"Furthermore, he continued, "the dynamics of the invention were not the dynamics of assembling knowledge so much as the historical struggles of different kinds of classes and groups for access to the political systems of democracies."

Smelser added, "With respect to the area of social inventions, as in other areas, the Ogburn Committee's insistence on the neutrality of scientific knowledge and on its separation from matters of opinion involved a cost. In this case the cost was to miss a great part of the intricate interplay between knowledge—whether imputed or established—and the political and cultural dynamics of society."

Applications

In the Report, the Ogburn committee noted with approval the "increasing penetration of social technology into public welfare work, public health, education, social work and the courts."

Smelser commented, "We have seen...that to invoke the imagery of technology in the formation of social policies is both limiting and misleading. The same can be said when that imagery is carried over to the implementation of social policies."

He based this conclusion on the inadequacy of knowledge and unanticipated side effects.

Smelser said, "...most scientific knowledge of all sorts is organized in the form of contingent predictions, that is, connections between variables, with other things held constant. That is the way knowledge is generated—by holding various factors constant, whether by experimental or statistical manipulation, in order to establish precise causal linkages. But in the on-going flow of social life, other things are not constant, and precise prediction of consequences is not possible because of the interaction among multiple forces."

He continued, "A second complexity arises by the fact that any kind of policy, when implemented, is likely to generate a variety of unanticipated side effects, not all of which are predictable and not all of which are likely to be beneficial."

These recognized limitations, however, increase rather than decrease the contribution social science can make to social policy. Smelser said, "Knowledge of the diversity of consequences of different programs may in fact result in greater intelligence in setting priorities in planning; and, in any event, it provides a different and better model for planning than that of the direct application of bits of knowledge toward the solution of specific problems."

Amelioration

Smelser found the last vista in the Ogburnian vision as problematic as he had found the others.

He said, "...it should be pointed out that 'happiness' or improvement of a consequence of purposive planning and programs is itself a contingent matter... In areas where widespread consensus on values obtains in society—for example, the health of the population—various programs such as mass immunization measures are likely to be uncontroversial and widely regarded as ameliorative. When, however, such consensus is lacking, what is one group's amelioration is another group's deterioration."

He added, "When consensus is lacking, moreover, debate comes to focus not only on the consequences of programs but on the relative legitimacy of the competing cultural values by which we judge those consequences to be ameliorative or not."

Paradox

Smelser concluded, "We end with a kind of paradox. Even though the Ogburn Committee report seeks its legitimacy mainly from the framework of positive science, its vision of the social process is characterized by a number of items of faith: Faith in the capacity of objective knowledge to identify social problems, faith in the capacity of cumulative knowledge to result in social inventions, and faith in the capacity of those inventions to solve social problems."

"That particular set of faiths permitted the Committee to be simultaneously naive and pretentious—at least as judged by our contemporary understandings—as to the role of the behavioral and social sciences in social policy. The same set of faiths permitted the Committee to define social and behavioral scientists as simultaneously disembodied from the political process but as essential ingredients to that process. Such are the paradoxical consequences of the positivist-utilitarian view of the relations between science and society."

Report Suggests Guidelines for Recruitment of Women Faculty

(continued from page 5)

60%. Despite numerical gains, therefore, the long-standing problem of progressive attrition remains unaltered. Moreover, the sharpest drop appears to occur between the BA and MA.¹⁷

Guidelines for Recruitment of Women Faculty

The decade of the 1970s was marked by expanding college enrollments, affirmative action programs, and a sharp rise in the proportion of women among graduate students in sociology. As a result, women made important gains as both students and faculty members in departments of sociology. Not all departments have participated equally in the gains at the aggregate level, and in many, women still represent a very small proportion of the faculty. Indeed, in 1981-82 women were no more than 15% of the full-time faculty in 5 of the 7 Ivy League departments with graduate programs and 7 of the 10 graduate departments at Big Ten universities. Moreover, three Ivy League departments, and one Big Ten school, had only one woman on their faculty, which in two cases meant a single Assistant Professor and 12-18 men. These figures do not compare favorably with the national availability of women in 1981, which exceeds one quarter of all PhD sociologists.

Thus far, the decade of the 1980s has represented a significant contrast to that of the 1970s, with college enrollment declining and affirmative action programs

weakened by the absence of strong government directives. Hence to protect the gains made in the recent past and to rectify continuing inequities, sociology departments should increase their efforts to recruit, appoint and promote women faculty members.

In evaluating their current status, and planning recruitment strategies for the years ahead, sociology departments should assess their current profile against the cohort-specific availability figures shown in this report. In terms of aggregate availability in 1981, it should be noted that had women been represented in individual departments in the same proportion as their availability nationally, they would have constituted 27% of the full-time faculty, with the following distribution by rank: 16% of Full Professors, 23% of Associate Professors and 37% of Assistant Professors.¹⁸ Departments whose proportions of women in each rank fall below these figures should examine their recruiting procedures and make every effort to improve their profile during the remainder of this decade.

Given the current availability of PhD sociologists, women could reasonably comprise at least 25% of the tenured faculty in sociology departments by 1990. This figure, therefore, should serve as a target for departments as they hire and promote during the next six years. Moreover, since nearly half of the new PhDs granted annually are

now received by women, who are thus available for recruitment and appointment, departments should anticipate that approximately half of their Assistant Professor appointments between now and 1990 would go to women.

FOOTNOTES

¹ If one considers all teaching faculty, and not all PhDs, one gets somewhat different, and probably more accurate, estimates. Figures compiled by the National Science Foundation (1982: Tables B-12 through B-14) indicate that women comprise 27% of the full-time sociology teachers employed by colleges and universities and 40% of the part-time faculty. As this group includes those with MA degrees, as well as those with PhDs, women accounted for 31% of the larger teaching faculty in 1981.

² In 1975 women accounted for 21% of all PhD sociologists and 19% of all academic faculty.

³ PhDs not employed in academia are not necessarily engaged in sociological practice. Some are retired and others are unemployed.

⁴ The 1950-54 cohort represents an exception to this general trend, but its significance is limited, given the small number of women.

⁵ The 1945-49 group, in which the status of men and women is equivalent, has so few women that it is of limited significance.

⁶ The trends in the "Other" category tend to approximate those for Associate Professors. If degrees were received prior to 1950, when Emeritus status is a possibility, the proportion of men in the Other category exceeds that for women. Between 1965 and 1974, on the other hand, the proportion of women is clearly greater. The rough equivalence in the 1975-80 cohort may reflect the recent shortage of regular entry level positions for new PhDs.

⁷ The 1965-69 cohort represents an exception to this general pattern.

⁸ Women who received their degrees during the 1950s appear to be faring particularly poorly. Currently in their mid to late fifties, they may have been passed over during affirmative action efforts of the 70s because more junior scholars were considered more "promising" merely because of

their youth.

⁹ Cramer's V exaggerates the gender differences within the 1960-64 cohort due to the configuration of cell frequencies.

¹⁰ Although women appear to be over-represented at the Full Professor level in the 1975-80 cohort, the group is too small for reliable estimates.

¹¹ Astin and Snyder (1982) reach similar conclusions on the basis of surveys conducted at a sample of 92 institutions in 1972 and 1980. In particular, they conclude that once in the system, women may not be advancing as rapidly as men.

¹² In 1975 207 female PhDs in sociology were Full Professors, while by 1981 there were 326.

¹³ In terms of their availability, women should be 20% of the tenured faculty.

¹⁴ Assuming people receive their PhD at age 30, on the average, those completing graduate work in 1950 will be 70 by 1990. This represents a conservative assumption, since in 1975 the median age at receipt of the doctorate was 32, while in 1980 it was 33 (Huber, 1982).

¹⁵ Women received 38.4% of the 602 PhDs awarded in sociology in 1980.

¹⁶ In 1980, the median years from BA to PhD were 10 (Huber, 1982).

¹⁷ This is suggested by examination of degree figures during the 1970s. Women receiving their PhDs in 1980 accounted for 38% of the total, and are most likely to have received their BAs in 1970 and their MAs in the 1972-76 period. In these years women received 60% of the BAs and 40% of the MAs.

¹⁸ As noted earlier, this distribution assumes that women are distributed in departments proportional to their availability nationally. But, in fact, if some departments exceeded the percentages specified, others must fall below them. Nonetheless, the percentages by rank delineated above can serve as general guidelines for departments assessing the degree to which they are providing equitable employment opportunities for women faculty.

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Still More Contributors

This is the third in a series of items acknowledging financial contributions by members, above and beyond their dues payments, to various Association activities. The Consortium of Social Science Associations, the Fund for the Discipline, the Minority Fellowship Program, and the Teaching Endowment Fund have all received donations.

Harold E. Boysaw
Marguerite Bryan
James A. Davis
Albert S. Frances III
Jonathan A. Freedman
John I. Gilderbloom
Allen D. Grimshaw
Jeffrey K. Hadden
Jack Ladinsky
Ken G. Lutterman
Maurice Punch
Joseph Rosenstein
Erich Rosenthal
Pamela D. Savatsky
H. Jay Shaffer
Marvin B. Sussman

OBSERVING

The Federal Government's budget: In constant 1984 \$, funding for research and development is up 17% since 1980; but when this figure is broken down into defense and non-defense \$, we find that while defense R&D is up 65%, from \$19.4 billion to \$32 billion in 1984, all other R&D is down 30%, from \$19.6 to \$13.7 billion.

Given the reality of American politics, we should not expect any decrease in R&D for defense in the next couple of years. But that is no reason why we should not make our case for R&D in basic research through the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the other government supported agencies. Through the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS) and the National Humanities Alliance (NHA), ASA as an organization can and does make its voice heard on Capitol Hill. But unless you as individual members contact your Senators and Representatives regularly to plead the case for non-defense research, the matter will not receive the attention it deserves.

We need you to help—now. Write or call your Senators and Representatives today. Remind them that funding for social science research at NSF and other federal agencies is still not up to its 1980 level in terms of 1984 constant dollars.

In testimony before the Science, Research and Technology Subcommittee of the House Science and Technology Committee, Dr. Henry Aaron of Brookings, speaking on behalf of COSSA, urged that "that FY 1986 funding for the social and behavioral science research programs at NSF would be at 1980 levels in FY 1986 dollars." I see this as a modest goal; with your active support we may achieve it.

At the end of the hearings, Representative Doug Walgren (D-PA), a strong supporter of social science research, said he would like to have specific examples of the impact of the budget cuts on social and behavioral science research. If you have such information, please write or call me at (202) 833-3410 or Roberta Miller at (202) 234-5703.

The funding situation at the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is much the same for 1985 as it has been in the past three years. Lisa Phillips, Executive Director of the National Humanities Alliance reminds us that NEH continues to be funded below its historic high point of 1980. The Reagan Administration has proposed a budget of \$125 million for 1985, some \$15 million below the amount Congress actually allocated for 1984. You can help NHA lobby on behalf of NEH by writing and calling your Senators and Representatives—today. Urge them to support at least the 1984 funding level. Don't think about it! Do it!!

Meanwhile, at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the National Advisory Mental Health Council, at its February meeting, reviewed the report of the Behavioral Sciences Cluster Group (chaired by John Clausen), and concluded that NIMH should increase its support for behavioral research. Detailed summaries of some of the key sections of that report were printed in the November issue of FOOTNOTES. NIMH officials promised to report on the implementation of the report's recommendations at future Advisory Council meetings.

Bits 'n Pieces:

While social scientific employment opportunities within the federal government are not unlimited, one agency has been looking aggressively for social science talent during the past year. The General Accounting Office (GAO), known as the watchdog of Congress, hired 20-25 social scientists during the past year, to work in a variety of evaluation programs. According to Ray Rist of the GAO's Institute for Program Evaluation, there may be openings for an additional 15 or 20 social scientists before the end of the 1984 calendar year.

During the past two months four ASA committees have met in D.C. The 1985 Program Committee, headed by Kai Erikson, convened to consider the myriad suggestions offered by colleagues intrigued by the theme of *Working and Not Working*. Many good ideas also emerged from the mid-year meetings of the Task Force on Sociology and the Media, the Committee on Membership Incentives, and the Undergraduate Education Committee. They all shared a great deal of enthusiasm for their tasks, and a sense that sociology was coming of age. We will be reporting in detail on their activities and proposals during the coming months.

As this issue of FOOTNOTES goes to press, the annual meetings of the several regional associations are in progress. I hesitate to say Spring meetings after the weather that threatened to disrupt the Eastern Sociological Society meeting in Boston the weekend of March 9-11. Despite a blizzard that struck New York and the rest of the East Coast, during the morning of the 9th, some 1,000 sociologists made their way to Boston for what turned out to be an often exciting and stimulating program.—WVD

Workshops in May; Apply Now

The ASA is sponsoring three professional development workshops in May. They will be held at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D.C. The workshops are held in sequence so that people may elect to attend one, two, or all three events.

- May 10 **Getting a Job in the Federal Government**
\$50 ASA members; \$75 non-members
- May 11 **The Ins and Outs of Contract Research**
\$50 ASA members; \$75 non-members
- May 12-13 **Effective Writing Skills for Sociologists**
\$125 ASA members; \$200 non-members

The workshops are led by qualified sociologists. There are 25 slots open for each workshop and applications will be accepted in the order received until the workshop is full. For applications and information, contact: Carla B. Howerly, ASA, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

ASA Grant Recipients Named; Next Deadline is November 15

(continued from page 1)

should be mailed to the Executive Officer, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Deadline for the next submission is November 15. Submissions which are too late for this deadline will be carried over to the next review period.

Grant Recipients

Project titles, recipients, their affiliations, and grant amounts follow:

Mass Media

Editor's Note: This column reports mass media exposure—newspapers, magazines, television, radio, books, movies—given to sociologists and sociology. Contributions are solicited.

Carlfred Broderick, University of Southern California, wrote an article on the new improved 1983 model husband in *Working Mother*, October 1983.

Stanton E. Samenow, a psychologist and author of *Inside the Criminal Mind*, declared that "sociological explanations for crime, plausible as they may seem, are simplistic", in the *Washington Post*, March 5, 1984.

Jack Levin, Northeastern University, was quoted in an article dealing with the increasing number of murders of randomly chosen strangers in the *Washington Post*, February 20, 1984.

Cleveland Amory, writer, cites examples of "Best Sociology", a headline reporting 40 percent of all adult Americans suffer from shyness, and the "Worst Sociology", readers of *Psychology Today* responding to the following question posed in a previous issue: Is there anything better than sex?, in *Parade Magazine*, January 29, 1984.

Norman Birnbaum, Georgetown University Law Center, wrote a letter to the editor complaining about his name being excluded from the blacklist maintained by the U.S. Information Agency, which appeared in the *Washington Post*, February 19, 1984.

Tom Burns, *Washington Post* reporter, correctly used the words "sociological change" in an article on the status of Spanish women, which appeared in the *Washington Post*, February 21, 1984.

Thomas J. Moore, *Chicago Sun-Times* correspondent, reported a 45 percent decline in bachelor degrees in sociology between 1975 and 1981 in an article on whether it is worthwhile going to college, in the *Washington Post*, October 23, 1983.

Mark Wardell, Virginia Tech, was quoted in an article on efforts by family members and friends to support coal miners during layoff seasons, in the *Washington Post*, February 20, 1984.

Larry C. Ingram, University of Tennessee-Martin, reported his research on "born again" testimony in an article in the *Washington Post* in late 1983.

Dean Hoge, Catholic University, was quoted in article on resurgence of political activism among college students, in the *Washington Post*, December 2, 1983.

Ronald E. Anderson, University of Minnesota, was quoted in an article dealing with the introduction of micro-computers in schools primarily attended by middle-class students, in the *Washington Post*, September 12, 1983.

"Conference on Ethnicity and Race in the Last Quarter of the 20th Century", Richard Alba, SUNY-Albany, \$1,000.

"The World of High School Sociology", Dean S. Dorn, California State University-Sacramento, \$1,000.

"Social Science at the National Science Foundation, 1943-1960: A Chapter in the Political Ecology of American Science", Thomas Gieryn, Indiana University, \$2,000.

"Exploratory Conference on Fisheries Sociology", Craig K. Harris, Michigan State University, \$1,500.

"Survivalist Ideology and Social Organization", Richard Mitchell, Oregon State University, \$1,500.

"The Effect of Government Regulation on Television Programming: A Case Study of the BBC", John Ryan, Clemons University, \$1,500.

"Social Class, Race and the Extension of Citizenship: A Comparative Perspective", Carol Schmid, Guilford Technical Community College, \$1,000.

Phillips Wins AAAS Prize

David P. Phillips, Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of California-San Diego, has been announced as the winner of the 1983 American Association for the Advancement of Science Socio-Psychological Prize for his article, "The Impact of Mass Media Violence on U.S. Homicides", which appeared in the August, 1983 issue of the *American Sociological Review*. The Prize is awarded annually by AAAS for a "meritorious paper that furthers the understanding of human psychological/sociocultural behavior".

Presentation of the award to Phillips will be made on May 27 during the AAAS Annual Meeting at the New York Hilton Hotel.

Phillips was also awarded the 1983 Shneidman Award from the American Association of Suicidology for his research on imitative suicide.

Discount Air Fares Available For Travel to Annual Meeting

It is not too early to begin thinking about your travel plans to San Antonio. The convention dates are August 27-31, Monday through Friday, and the *Preliminary Program* with the schedule of sessions and committee meetings will be mailed to all members by Memorial Day. Arrangements have been made through Convention & Group Travel Associates, Ltd. (CGTA) for discounted air fares on American Airlines to the 1984 ASA Annual Meeting in San Antonio, Texas.

Guaranteed Savings

Through CGTA, American Airlines will offer 30% off the regular coach fares if tickets are purchased at least 45 days in advance and 25% if tickets are purchased seven days in advance. If there is a lower applicable fare, CGTA will provide it to you. We encourage you to take advantage of these special discounts. American Airlines will also book flights on the lowest possible fare from cities they do not serve.

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If you are flying to the ASA Annual Meeting, call the toll-free number below and identify yourself to the convention specialist by citing Star File #8198.

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The convention specialists will advise you of the most convenient flights. They will handle reservations from the city that serves you. You may pay directly by credit card or ask to be invoiced. CGTA will mail your ticket to you directly.

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With rates being subject to change between now and the time of the convention, we urge you to purchase your airline tickets without delay, using your credit card. This will guarantee you your reservation and a current air fare and protect you against later fare increases.

This offering is made through Convention & Group Travel Associates, Ltd. (CGTA)
2501 Main Street, Stratford, CT 06497
(203) 377-0770

Meeting Calendar

May 17. Restraining Health Care Costs: Responsibility-Strategies-Solutions, greater Cincinnati area. Contact: Phyllis J. Jonas, Institute Administration, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY 41076; (606) 572-5602.

May 21-25. International Society for Intercultural Education Training and Research Tenth International Conference, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA. Contact: SIETAR, 1414 - 22nd Street, N.W., Suite 102, Washington, D.C. 20037; (202) 862-1990.

May 22-25. Thirteenth Annual Child Abuse and Neglect Symposium, Keystone, CO. Contact: C. Henry Kempe National Center, 1205 Oneida Street, Denver, CO 80220.

May 24-25. International Association for Impact Assessment, Salisbury Hotel, New York City. Theme: "Technology/Society/Environment: Resolving Conflicts, Optimizing Development". Contact: John H. Roebig, TAMS, 655 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017; (212) 867-1777.

May 24-28. International Communication Association 34th Annual Conference, San Francisco, CA. Contact: ICA, P.O. Box 9589, Austin, TX 78766; (512) 454-8299.

May 24-29. American Association for the Advancement of Science 150th National Meeting, New York Hilton, New York, NY. Contact: AAAS, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

June 6-8. First International Colloquium on Jewish Humor, Tel Aviv, Israel. Contact: Avner Ziv, Chair, Organizing Committee, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel.

June 11-13. National Council for International Health 1984 Annual Conference, Washington, D.C. Theme: "International Health and Family Planning: Controversy and Consensus". Contact: Zoila Acevedo or Graeme Frelick, National Council for International Health, 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 740, Washington, D.C. 20037; (202) 466-4740.

June 14-16. International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations 13th Annual Meeting, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC. Contact: Michael Barkun, Chair, ISCS Program Committee, Department of Political Science, Maxwell School, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13210.

June 24-June 28. National Women's Studies Association Sixth Annual Conference, Douglass College/Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ. Contact: National Women's Studies Association, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

Competitions

The ASA Medical Sociology Section has extended the submission deadline for its award for the best doctoral dissertation in medical sociology to June 1, 1984.

Submitters must be Medical Sociology Section members and recipients of the PhD between August, 1983 and August, 1984. The winner will receive transportation to the 1984 ASA Annual Meeting and a one-day per diem. The chosen paper will be presented at the business meeting of the Medical Sociology Section.

To enter, submit an unpublished article based on your dissertation to: Dr. Janet Hankin, The Metro Center, Shriver Hall, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

23rd Annual Conference on Research in Medical Education, October 27-November 1, 1984, Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, IL. Papers and proposals for symposia are invited on all aspects of medical education at all stages of the continuum. Deadline is May 25, 1984. Guidelines may be obtained from: RIME Conference, Association of American Medical Colleges, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Annual Conference on Social Theory, Politics, and the Arts, October 12-14, 1984, University of Maryland, College Park, MD. The deadline for detailed abstracts, full papers, or panel suggestions is May 15, 1984; notification of acceptance will be made by June 15, 1984. Contact: Judith H. Balfe, Conference Paper Committee, Department of Sociology, Lucy Stone Hall, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903; (201) 746-4851.

Evaluation Research Society Annual Meeting, "Evaluation '84", October 11-13, 1984, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Toward Excellence: The Role of Evaluation". Submissions related to the conference theme, as well as other topics in the general area of evaluation are welcomed. Proposal length is not limited, but brevity will be appreciated. Deadline for submission is June 15, 1984. Contact: Mark A. Abramson, ERS Program Chair, c/o The Center for Excellence in Government, 20 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

International Symposium on Grief and Bereavement, November 11-14, 1985, Jerusalem, Israel. Participants wishing to present a paper should submit an abstract of not more than 200 words by May 1, 1985 to: Secretariat, International Symposium on Grief and Bereavement, P.O. Box 50006, Tel Aviv 61500, Israel.

International Research Committee on Clinical Sociology, August 24-27, 1984, San Antonio, TX. International scholars are encouraged to make presentations at the Research Committee meeting. Interested persons should contact either: Dr. Raymond A. Eve, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, 205 University Hall, Arlington, TX 76019; or Dr. Cliff Black, Department of Sociology, North Texas State University, Denton, TX 76203.

International Sociological Association Social Stratification and Mobility Research Committee 28, Working Conference on "New Differentiations of Status Structures: On the Viability of the Concept of Status Inconsistency in Contemporary Society", May 7-9, 1985, Duisburg, West Germany. Papers are invited on theoretical, methodological, empirical, historical, and comparative issues of status inconsistency as an instrument for analyzing contemporary society in social-ist and capitalist, developed and developing countries. Deadline for abstracts is June 30, 1984; papers are due by January 31, 1985. For further information, contact: Professor Hermann Strasser, Department of Sociology, University of Duisburg, Lotharstr. 63, D-4100 Duisburg 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

National Historic Communal Societies Association Eleventh Annual Conference, October 4-7, 1984, Amarna Colonies, Amarna, IA. Those wishing to present papers or organize sessions on the Inspirationist tradition in Europe, Ebenezer, NY, and Amarna or other communal groups past and present are invited to submit abstracts and vitas. Contact: Mr. Lanny Halpy, Amarna Heritage Society, Museum for Amarna History, Amarna, IA 52203.

PUBLICATIONS

Crime and Delinquency is now accepted manuscripts for its 1985 issues: "Race, Crime and Criminal Justice" (January); "Rape" (April); "Community Supervision" (July); and a general issue in October. Articles should be policy-related and based on data analysis or other evidence appropriate for an audience of practitioners as well as academics in criminal justice. Four copies and a \$10.00 manuscript fee must be submitted. Contact: Jim Galbin, Editor, NCCD, 760 Market Street, #433, San Francisco, CA 94102; (415) 956-5651.

Journal of Family Issues invites submissions for the June 1985 issue, devoted to the topic "Who Divorces, and Why?". Both reports of research and theoretical pieces will be considered. Papers should be submitted to: Alan Booth, Issue Editor, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588. Submission deadline: September 15, 1984.

The New England Sociologist invited papers of up to 3,000 words on the themes nature versus nurture; teaching sociology/problems of the profession; or social future and the technology-society relationship. Papers selected will appear in the November 1984 issue. Send submissions immediately to: Bruce K. MacMurray, Department of Sociology, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115; (617) 437-2686.

Sociological Spectrum solicits manuscripts for a special issue entitled "Women in the South". Papers dealing with Southern women—both white and black—are especially appropriate; papers addressing other categories of women in the South and their confrontations with Southern culture are also welcomed. Four copies of submissions should be received by September 30, 1984. Preliminary abstracts and letters of inquiry are encouraged. Contact: Caroline M. Dillman, Guest Editor, *Sociological Spectrum*, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, GA 30030; (404) 993-3825 or 373-2571.

Sociological Theory is now considering manuscripts for Volume 3 (1985). Submissions may deal with any area of approach within theory, including substantive contributions, theoretical overviews and syntheses of research literature, metatheoretical issues, theory systematization and formalization, and history of theory. Contributions are also invited for the part of the volume entitled "Theory News: Reports on Recent Intellectual Events" (see earlier volumes for examples of this genre of "social science journalism"). Submit three copies of all articles, following *ASR* style, to: Randall Collins, Editor, *Sociological Theory*, 4243 Altamirano Way, San Diego, CA 92103.

Manuscripts are sought for a book tentatively titled "AIDS and Social Science", edited by Douglas A. Feldman (John Jay College, CUNY) and Thomas M. Johnson (Southern Methodist University). Papers focusing upon the cultural, social, psychological, and epidemiological aspects of AIDS among high-risk populations are especially welcomed. Proposed paper titles and short abstracts should be sent by May 1, 1984 to: Douglas A. Feldman, Department of Anthropology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY, 445 W. 59th Street, New York, NY 10019. Complete papers will be needed by July 1, 1984.

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

Funding Opportunities

POSTDOCTORAL

Carnegie-Mellon University, School of Urban and Public Affairs, with the support of a NIMH training grant, is offering a postdoctoral program in Quantitative Methods in Criminal Justice. Participants will be involved in an active research program. Minimum stipend is \$14,040. Study may begin in July. Some predoctoral fellowships are also available to individuals who have completed at least two years of graduate study. Applications should be submitted prior to July. Contact: Alfred Blumstein, Director, Urban Systems Institute, School of Urban and Public Affairs, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

Indiana University Training Program in Measurement. Applications are sought for a postdoctoral training program in Measurement of Mental Health Concepts. The program, funded by the National Institute of Mental Health and currently under review for a five-year renewal, focuses on training fellows in advanced measurement procedures such as exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, true score and congeneric test theories, latent trait analysis, and non-metric multidimensional scaling as applied to the measurement of mental health constructs. The purpose of the program is to train persons who will pursue careers of research in mental health contexts. Stipends are determined by the number of post-PhD years at the time of entering the program, starting at \$14,040 for the new PhD. Persons one year beyond the PhD start at higher levels. It is possible for fellows to supplement stipends through part-time teaching in an academic department. To apply, send vita, letters of reference, copies of published or submitted papers, a description of course work in mathematics and/or statistics, and a brief description of research interests to: Dr. George Bohmstedt, Director, Training Program in Measurement, Department of Sociology, 744 Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. Applications are due by June 30, 1984.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, D.C., invites submission of outstanding project proposals in the humanities and social sciences for its residential fellowships in one general program (History, Culture, and Society) and five focused programs (American Society and Politics, Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, Latin American Program, International Security Students Program, and East Asia Program). Eligibility is limited to the postdoctoral level, and normally successful applicants have published one book beyond the PhD dissertation; for participants from other backgrounds, equivalent maturity and professional achievement are expected. Length of the full-time research and writing fellowships can

Contact

Oestereicher Fellowship Fund

The Department of Sociology, New School for Social Research, announces the establishment of a fellowship in honor of its colleague Emil Oestereicher, who died October 15, 1983. All contributions to this fellowship fund should be sent to: Department of Sociology, GF, New School for Social Research, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003. Checks should be made payable to the New School Emil Oestereicher Fund.

vary from four months to one year. The Center seeks to enable each fellow to meet his or her earned income during the previous year. Deadline for receipt of applications for each year is October 1 (decisions by mid-February), appointments begin no earlier than the following September. For information and application materials, contact: The Wilson Center, Smithsonian Institution Building, Room 331, Washington, D.C. 20560; (202) 357-2841.

OTHER

Fulbright Scholar Awards Competition. The Council for International Exchange of Scholars announces the Fulbright Scholar Awards 1985-86 for American scholars. Approximately one third of the awards (275 of the total) will be for postdoctoral research. The remainder are for college and university lecturing, or for consultative or teaching positions with governmental bodies or other professional institutions. All applications are reviewed by specialists in the applicant's professional and academic discipline and in the chosen geographic area. Deadlines, listed with geographic areas, are: June 15, 1984—Australia, India, Latin America, and the Caribbean; September 15, 1984—Africa, Asia (except India), Europe, and the Middle East. Information and applications may be obtained from international programs at graduate institutions, or by writing: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 11 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, in consultation with the National Institute on Aging, is actively seeking submission of grant applications in the alcoholizing area. Submission of concept papers prior to submission of formal applications may be helpful for discussion of topics or questions. For further information, contact: Nathan Rosenberg, Health Scientist Administrator, NIAAA, Room 14C-17, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Summer Programs

Lynchburg College announces a summer study tour to Asia for persons interested in social changes in East Asia. The focus of study will be traditional values and current transformations of these dynamic societies. The three-week study tour (June 10-30, 1984) will cost \$2,150 for air and ground transportation, hotel, 35 meals and scheduled field trips. There is no set deadline for registration. Contact: Han Kyu Song, Director of International Studies, Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, VA 24501; (804) 522-8334.

The Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, announces its 37th Annual Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques. Two four-week sessions, beginning June 25 and ending August 17, will be offered. The program emphasis is on the sample survey as a basic measuring instrument for the scientific assessment of human behavior and related phenomena. Nine courses will be offered with faculty from the research faculty and support staff of the Center. For further information, contact: Duane F. Alwin, Director of the Summer Institute, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106; (313) 764-6595.

Obituaries

William L. Gum (1922-83)

William L. Gum, Bill to everyone in the profession of sociology who knew him, casually or intimately, was born in Monterey, Virginia on November 14, 1922, and died in his beloved New York City on December 17, 1983. Bill was not a sociologist; he was not an academic; and he was not an intellectual—at least he never made lofty representations within human earshot. He was a salesman, later a bookman, and finally a consummate editor—not without a touch of the tragic, but not quite a Willy Loman caricature by a long shot.

Bill's formal education was initially a BA in Geology at the University of Virginia from 1939 to 1943. He then joined the United States Army Air Corps, under whose auspices he studied meteorology at the University of Chicago and at Harvard University. After completing his course work, he worked for the Air Corps, and was attached to the U.S. Embassy in Sweden. The war changed Bill's career ambitions to the point that after his mustering out of the service he spent the next several years, 1946-48, completing his MA degree in History, also at the University of Virginia. His love of history remained a permanent part of Bill's mindset, and he initiated a fine list in history for John Wiley & Sons. He started his publishing career, as many do, as a traveler in the elementary-high school text department of Houghton Mifflin. After two years, he became a college traveler for Van Nostrand, where he remained from 1951 to 1959.

The breakthrough position for Bill was with John Wiley, where he was responsible for the acquisition of books in sociology, history, and to a lesser extent political science and anthropology from 1959 through 1968. He then moved on to Basic Books, where he spent the next four years primarily in its college department, but still acquiring books in fields very much linked to sociology. In 1972, when Arthur Rosenthal left Basic Books to become director of the Harvard University Press, Bill went along. His final post was at Elsevier Science Publishing Company, where he stayed until 1980. He probably loved working at Harvard best, because, as he put it, he was able to work across the board without being locked into any one discipline. But the commute led him to make the final switch in jobs, so that he could remain in the New York area.

Although Bill published in many social science disciplines, he came to love the field of sociology and its practitioners with an abiding passion. He was responsible for publishing many books of a durable sort with a range of authors from Peter Berger, David Matza, and Kai Erikson. If Bill had his share of failed books, he had much more than his share of glorious award-winners. Bill knew a good sociologist when he saw one; he also had the capacity to work with authors in a patient and constructive way. He had the rare ability to see a book through from beginning to completion—from conceptual editing to copy-writing.

Bill was part and parcel of the exciting, Camelot years of sociology in the 1950s and 1960s. He liked the insights which the field offered to students and laymen. He liked the rough-hewn cut of what was a new field, uncluttered by mannerisms and conventions. Above all, he liked the company of sociologists, as his frequent and often lavish parties (which he paid for personally) attested to. He invariably honored a great name in the field—whether he was Morris Janowitz, George C. Homans, or Everett C.

Hughes, all honor was due to the innovator, the initiator, the "real thing". And Bill was shrewd: these people sensitized Bill to new developments in the field, new sociological prospects, and of course, new authors of would-be classic works.

It would have to be said in all frankness that Bill's failing health, coupled with the hard-living habits of the salesman, finally took their toll. The field of sociology became profoundly segmented, less compelling perhaps, but certainly more technical. The field as a whole became a field in parts; the same kind of big-ranging books just did not work in the marketplace of the 1970s and early 1980s. Professionalization made sociology seem less like history and more like the geology from which he had escaped. The buoyant optimism of the post-war era suited Bill not at all. Economic necessity, ideological rigor mortis, political fanaticism—all of these were mocked at and jeered by Bill in a series of stale and frequently tasteless jokes. But beneath the mirth was a transformation of both publishing and sociology from a joyous accident of flawed individuals to a rigorous, necessitarian vision of faultless technicians.

Bill had many friends in publishing—Gladys Topkis, John Ryden, Charles Stoll, Hugh Van Dusen, Arthur Rosenthal, Jeremiah Kaplan, Jess Stern, and an equal number in sociology and history—Howard S. Becker, Carl Schorske, Peter Berger, Morris Janowitz, Everett Hughes, Neil Smelser, Loren Baratz, among others. He was a private man for all that.

I would like to close with two personal episodes that make a deep and lasting impression. The first was in 1963, when Bill was internal editor of a Wiley text of *Social Problems*. My chapter assignment was on the problem of war and peace. Essentially I took the view—which I still hold—that the problem of nuclear annihilation is qualitatively distinct from the classical dilemmas of war. Mechanisms of impersonal, technical and total destruction are different from personal combat predicated on moral verities.

One very important sociological reviewer of the text insisted that the topic of my chapter be reassigned to someone more in tune with the optimistic, pre-Vietnam scenarios of the era. Bill rejected this advice; indeed, he made the essay a centerpiece in promotion copy, and simply told the referee that the book would be published with my essay or not at all. It was only years later that I pieced together the story—only because I inquired about the delays in what was then a top priority volume. He simply said that two Jewish troublemakers were responsible; but that he would protect us both with Christ as his shield.

The other story, less pleasant, took place at a sociology convention, in 1975 or thereabouts. Bill had a way of telling the same awful stories to whoever would listen. This time, he recited the same story to me twice; once as a simple "ethnic joke", then a second time as way of caricaturing the nasality of a harelip cleft-palate victim, namely, myself. The "humor" went over the line on both scores—or so I felt at the time—and I let Bill know this in no uncertain terms. At 3:00 a.m. in the morning he rang my room to apologize—with heavy sobs that left me deeply disquieted. But the next morning at breakfast, Bill was at it again, telling the same stale joke, but at least without the simulated nasality. Bill was indomitable, but he knew the limits of tolerance.

I repeat these personal items because they epitomize for me a complex figure—at once warm and generous in his sentiments, yet remote and even bizarre in his actions. Bill lived every

minute as if it were a test of civil libertarian behavior—not as an abstract ideology, but as a personal testament of courage. He chose his books that way; he selected his friends that way; he lived his life that way. Far from being at the fringes of sociology, these concerns placed him at the moral center of gravity during the peaks and valleys of our profession. For years to come many sociologists in attendance at professional meetings will look forward to seeing that strange little man, with a slightly malevolent grin, wearing a tie to match, telling a wicked joke in drawl or brag. Bill Gum won't be working the booths, but he will be sorely missed.

Irving Louis Horowitz
 Rutgers University

Selz Cabot Mayo (1915-1983)

Selz Cabot Mayo, long time faculty member at North Carolina State University, died November 17, 1983 following a very brief illness. His death came just after he had completed an extensive draft of a "History of Sociology, 1920-81, North Carolina State University". His tenure at State covered 42 of these years.

His began his baccalaureate work at Atlantic Christian College in 1935, and began his graduate work at North Carolina State shortly before his 20th birthday. He was awarded the Master of Science degree at State in 1938. He received his PhD from the University of North Carolina in 1942.

He joined the faculty at North Carolina State in 1939 and his entire career (except for a very few short term visiting appointments at other institutions) was spent at State. His research and teaching interests were wide.

Perhaps his most significant early work came during World War II when, in cooperation with C. Horace Hamilton and others, he conducted extensive studies of farm labor requirements. These data were used by the Selective Service Boards in establishing draft procedures in agriculture.

His many research and teaching interests, among others, included demography, the distribution of health services, and education (especially occupational and adult education). However, his first and most enduring love was the rural community and community organization. He was both a researcher and activist. This was reflected in his teaching, his research, his extensive work with public agencies, and with his many speeches to civic associations.

He had a passion for bringing a sociological perspective to nonsociologists. In 1954 he (with Cayce Scarborough) established a research methods course which required seniors in Vocational Agricultural Education to make an empirical assessment of community structure and needs during their period of supervised teaching. This is still a requirement for the seniors in vocational agriculture.

He participated frequently in seminars and workshops for personnel in the Agricultural Extension Service in North Carolina and elsewhere. He served as President of the North Carolina Adult Education Association.

These activities continued despite his heavy administrative demands. He was Department Head for 22 years, first of the Rural Sociology Department, then of both the Rural Sociology Department and the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. He presided over the merger of the two departments and saw the faculty of the merged department grow from less than a dozen to over forty positions.

He served the discipline well. He was Assistant Managing Editor and Managing Editor of *Rural Sociology* for a decade. He served as Secretary-Treasurer and then as President of the Southern Sociological Society. He served as Vice-President of the Rural Sociological Society. He published extensively. His 150 plus published titles ranged from papers in refereed journals and chapters in books to essays in newspapers and popular magazines.

After retiring in 1981, he devoted two more years to a labor of love—writing a history of sociology at North Carolina State University. It is our good fortune that he had completed a first draft of this history, but it is our loss that he no longer drops by to share an anecdote that he recalls or discovered. We miss his presence but are grateful that we enjoyed his presence for so many years.

C. Paul March
 North Carolina State University

Leonard W. Moss (1923-1984)

Our good friend and colleague, Leonard W. Moss, Professor of Anthropology at Wayne State University and former Chair of the WSU Department of Sociology and Anthropology, died of cancer, Sunday, February 5, 1984 at the age of 60.

Leonard taught at Wayne State for more than 31 years. He earned both his BA and his MA at Wayne State and did his doctoral work at the University of Michigan's Department of Sociology in the early 1950s. His doctoral dissertation was done under the direction of the late Professor Lowell Carr; it was on the role of the Master Plumber, a clear indication that Len knew well how to capitalize on his earlier experience.

Displayed on his office wall, along with his academic certificates and honors, was a plumber's license earned before he began his academic career.

Although Leonard's training was in sociology, he became a staunch member of the Department of Anthropology when the joint department was split some years ago.

As an anthropologist, Professor Moss' best known specialties were Italian peasant culture and ancient Roman cultures such as the Etruscans. Leonard's devotion to Italy and things Italian stemmed from his army experience in the Air Corps in World War II. He learned "street Italian" and briefly attended the University of Florence before returning home to finish his undergraduate studies in Detroit. Leonard spent considerable time in Italy three times on Fulbright research scholarships. He was instrumental in forming the anthropology department at the University of Rome and was a founding member of the Italian-American Cultural Society. In 1965 he was dubbed a Knight of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic. Although his parents were Polish Jews, Leonard adopted Italy as his second country and Italians considered him a "paisano". Columnist Abigail Van Buren ("Dear Abbey") used him as her reference source for questions on Italy.

Author of more than 75 scholarly studies in academic books and journals, both in Italian and English, Leonard was listed in *Who's Who in America*.

Dr. Moss was also an eclectic anthropologist—a man reporters called when they wanted to check out the origin of the evil eye, the history and significance of the black madonnas or reasons teenagers dress differently from the rest of us.

An avowed agnostic, he was also a believer. "It's not true, but I believe it" was one of his favorite observations.

Dr. Moss was also active in community affairs. He was given a testimonial dinner last year by the Italian American Cultural Society and was active in the Allied Jewish Campaign. He was a regular volunteer with the Michigan Emergency Patrol, a group that uses radio to help motorists wend their way through daily traffic.

Professor Moss is survived by his wife Beebe, a daughter, Ami Simms, and a granddaughter.

All of us at Wayne State University were shocked by Leonard's death. To say that those of us who served with him in so many capacities will miss him is an understatement. Leonard's ever-present and pungent humor, his sensitivity, his political insights into university affairs, his commitment to the larger community, his immersion in Italian-American cultural life, his love of the offbeat and exotic, his role as parent and more recently as grandparent, all these will be remembered vividly and fondly by all who knew him.

Leonard would deem it fitting to conclude these comments with this teaching by an ancient king of Heraclitus: "Life on earth passes away; it is not long. He is fortunate who has a good remembrance in it."

Leonard Moss certainly will have that good remembrance for a long, long time to come.

Mel Ravitz
 Wayne State University

Judith Handel (1945-83)

Judith Drachler Handel died on June 13, 1983, after a yearlong bout with cancer. She is survived by her husband, Warren, and her children, Ethan, 4, and Reuben, 1. Judy received her BA with honors from Brandeis University in 1967 and her PhD from the University of California at Santa Barbara in 1972. She taught at the University of Missouri at St. Louis, and more recently at Washington University. Judy was a gifted teacher. While at the University of Missouri, she won a prestigious award for teaching excellence. At Washington University her colleagues, the supporting staff, and students were tangibly appreciative of her work in the sociology program, and supportive throughout her illness. She published a statistics text and a few reviews and articles and was nearing completion of a comprehensive socialization text when she became ill.

A person dies, Charles Peguy reminds us, not just of illness that kills her but of her whole life. This little truth should bring comfort to Judy's friends, who know the kind of life she lived. Judy died an untimely death after an appalling illness to be sure, but at home in a room lined with books and decorated with plants and her son's artwork. Friends visited almost daily and members of her family visited frequently from all over the country. Her illness attacked her control of motion and speech but her personality and clarity of thought remained intact. Finding one way or another to communicate, she participated in family decisions and occasions to her final day. In April, although barely able to speak an occasional word, she found the wherewithal to sing "happy birthday" to her son Ethan. Her last word was "good," spoken in response to my plans, our plans then, for the day her nurses anticipated her death. One could, I suppose, wish a quick end to suffering. For our parts, we did what we could to prolong it.

Warren Handel
 SLU-Edwardsville

Official Reports and Proceedings

Editors' Reports

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW

The ASR received 467 new manuscripts during 1983. In addition, another 72 manuscripts were carried forward from the previous year (i.e., their reviews were not completed in 1982); thus, the ASR considered for publication a total of 539 manuscripts. Of this total, 73 were screened on submission and rejected at this point, without review. Of the remaining 466 that were sent to referees for review, 339 were ultimately declined outright, authors were requested to revise and resubmit 38, 23 were accepted conditional on specific changes, and 8 were accepted without condition. Three manuscripts were withdrawn as a course of the review process, and another 55 are still under review.

Twenty-four editorial board members participated heavily in the review process; another 356 served as referees on an ad hoc basis. Most frequently, two referees reviewed a paper, occasionally a third review was sought out and obtained. In a few instances, only a single review was received (in no instance of submitted articles accepted for review is only a single review sought) after an extended wait; in such instances, an editorial decision was reached on the basis of a single review in hand and the Editor's own reading of the manuscript.

In spite of inevitable delays in completing the review process, the average time required to complete reviews and reach an editorial decision was 8.5 weeks after receipt of manuscripts. Authors had to wait an average of 4.4 months after acceptance of their papers before publication.

Fifty-four articles and 13 research notes were published in Volume 48. In addition, 12 comments and replies appeared during the year.

The new policy with regard to the submission of comments, announced in the February, 1983 issue of ASR clearly reduced the number of comments submitted for review, a consequence of the new policy that was foreseen and desired.

The decrease in the number of manuscripts submitted during 1983 as compared with 1982 is largely a function of this reduced flow of comments. The decreased total number of manuscripts considered during 1983 as compared with 1982 is in some part also a function of a somewhat more rapid rate of processing manuscripts and completing reviews.

If an acceptance rate for the ASR is computed by dividing the number of items published in 1983 by the number of manuscripts submitted during the same year, that rate is 11.6 percent. While this rate is not in my judgment too low; i.e., I have not had to decline submitted papers with restrictions on space as a primary consideration.

While difficult to gauge, the repeatedly announced openness of the ASR to high quality instances of all of the kinds of work sociologists do as sociologists seems to have paid off in greater variation in the materials submitted to ASR and greater variation in what is published. The single exception, it seems to me, are professional papers of the kind *The American Sociologist* received and published. I can find no papers among those submitted in 1983; none survived the review process, a not unlikely outcome given the acceptance rate announced above. The openness of ASR to such papers stands.

Satisfactions continue to outweigh annoyances in editing the ASR. A major portion of the satisfaction derives from the people I work with: Larry Griffin, Deputy Editor, Alyce Stryker, Managing Editor, Bob Kuhn, Copy Editor, Henry Quellmalz of Boyd Printing. I wish to thank especially Jo Ann Ruckel, no longer with the ASA office, for essential services competently and graciously performed; I will miss her. Most of all I wish to acknowledge by debt to Associate Editors who left the board at the end of 1983 and to welcome their replacements on the board: Dwight Billings, Jere Cohen, Larry Cohen, Larry Isaac, Robert Kaufman, Lynn Lofland, Rachel Rosenfeld, and David Zaret have gone off the board, though I will continue to call on them for help. Karl Alexander, Alex Hicks, Arne Kallesberg, Aldon Morris, Ann Statham, Ivan Szelenyi, and Marta Tienda have taken their places.

Sheldon Stryker
Editor

CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY

Volume 12 (1983) of *Contemporary Sociology* represented the last year of the D'Antonio-Hess editorship and I will, therefore, at-

SUMMARY OF EDITORIAL ACTIVITY January 1 - December 31, 1983

| | ASR | CS | JHSB | SOE | SPQ | ROSE | SM' |
|---|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----------------|-----|
| A. Manuscripts Considered | 539 | — | 251 | 197 | 195 | 36 | 25 |
| Submitted in 1983 | 467 | — | 227 | 168 | 154 | 36 | 19 |
| Carried over | 72 | — | 24 | 29 | 41 | — | 6 |
| B. Review Process | | | | | | | |
| 1. Screened by Editor and Accepted for Review | 466 | — | 222 | 147 | 195 | 15 | 25 |
| a. Rejected outright | 339 | — | 123 | 45 | 68 | 9 | 6 |
| b. Rejected—revise/resubmit | 38 | — | 41 | 41 | 55 | 1 | 3 |
| c. Conditional acceptance | 23 | — | 22 | 9 | 45 | 2 | 4 |
| d. Outright acceptance | 8 | — | 20 | 26 | — | — | — |
| e. Withdrawn | 3 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| f. Pending | 55 | — | 39 | 23 | 26 | 4 | 12 |
| 2. Screened by Editor and Rejected | 73 | — | 5 | 50 | — | 15 | — |
| C. Editorial Lag (weeks) | 8.5 | — | 6.6 | 8.1 | 11.5 | 22 ² | 18 |
| D. Production Lag (months) | 4.4 | — | 6.0 | 4.8 | 5 | — | — |
| E. Items Published | | | | | | | |
| Articles | 54 | — | 30 | 16 | 29 | — | — |
| Book Reviews | — | 506 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Symposium Reviews | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Essays | — | 88 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Comments | 12 | — | 6 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Other (including research notes) | 13 | 67 | — | 3 | 9 | — | — |
| F. Reviewers | | | | | | | |
| Males | 344 | +3 | 53 | 110 | 247 | 24 | 48 |
| Females | 72 | +3 | 27 | 38 | 88 | 7 | 8 |
| Minorities | 9 | +4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| G. Editorial Board Members | | | | | | | |
| Males | 18 | 11 | 23 | 15 | 25 | 5 | 6 |
| Females | 4 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 2 | — |
| Minorities | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — |

¹ Figures for *Sociological Methodology* are for March-December 1983.

² This figure is for rejections only.

³ The number of reviewers is not supplied; however 29% of reviewers for 1983 were female.

⁴ Unknown.

tempt a general review of the three volumes we produced.

Any editor of CS is constantly torn between depth and scope. Does he or she review a large proportion of the books received in many short reviews, or should a smaller number of books be reviewed so that each book can be covered in more detail?

This was a particular problem during the last three years because midway in the term the journal underwent its periodic review. And, though we generally received high marks, the committee did suggest that we expand our coverage and increase the number of essay-length reviews.

At first glance, statistics would seem to suggest that we were successful in meeting rather contradictory pressures. Despite a sharp decrease in the number of papers printed, in Volume 12 we managed to increase the number of book reviews, the number and proportion of essays, and the number and proportion of book reviews in essays. Moreover, our reviewing rate, using the previous year's Publications Received as the base, increased from 47% to 65% over three years.

Of course, the laws of physics suggest that this must be somewhat misleading. These "improvements" had to be compensated for by other changes. What happened is clear. The introduction of the Endnotes accounts for all of the increase in the absolute number of books covered in 1983, and the temporary decrease in the number of books received in 1982 helps account for the increase in the rate of books reviewed. And, the increase in the number of essays and in the number of book reviews in them was accomplished by a slight decrease in their length and by an increased number of essays that dealt with more than one book.

The effect of these changes on the quality of the journal is difficult to assess, but it is my hunch that the net effect was salutary. The Endnotes, in most cases, covered books that would not have been reviewed at all in CS. I believe that short summaries of their contents served to alert people to books they might have missed entirely. Further, I feel that the essays in the last year's volume were not inferior to those of previous years. The average number of words per book was not markedly different from the past, and some of the best essays were those in which the reviewer had the opportunity to contrast two, and on rare occasions three or more, books on the same subject.

Another perennial problem is the long time that elapses between the publication of a book and the appearance of the review. Special efforts were made to reduce this lag. The computerization of our records made it possible to send the publications received to the associate editors several months sooner than had been possible previously; we tried to prevent books from piling up on our shelves, and particularly important books

were given expedited treatment.

Though we had some success on this score the results are somewhat disappointing. In the 1981 volume, 31 percent of the books reviewed were published in 1980, and the analogous figures for 1982 and 1983 were 39 and 44 percent. There is, of course, a structural limitation on improvement here; after we send the copy to the printer, we must wait four months before the issue can appear. However, more can be done to get the books from the publishers quicker, and it may be possible to shorten the time from assignment of a reviewer to its arrival in the office.

I have not counted, but I am fairly certain that reviewers from the University of Connecticut and from the Northeast were over-represented in the pages of CS. Given the connection between networks and location, it would be very surprising if this were not so. However, I did make some efforts to reduce the bias. A choice between equally competent reviewers would go to the one furthest from Storrs, but it was not often that I had the luxury of such a choice. The problem is, of course, moderated by the long standing policy of moving the journal from one section of the country to another with each change of editor.

Little else is known about the characteristics of our reviewers, but I did count the number of feminine first names among our reviewers. Consistent with the recommendation of the previous editor, Professor D'Antonio had made an effort to increase the contributions of women. By the simple step of appointing equal numbers of male and female associate editors, the proportion of reviews done by women increased from 11 to 23 percent in the first year of his editorship. In the last volume, the figure reached 29 percent.

The number of people who contributed to the publication of CS during the last three years is very large, and I would like to thank them for their help to Bill D'Antonio and me. Hundreds of scholars wrote reviews, and obviously, there would be no CS without them. The degree of cooperation we received was quite remarkable, and we sincerely appreciate it. The associate editors were a joy to work with. Their dedication to their tasks, and their skill in fulfilling them, made a potentially onerous job a "snap". And, finally, I wish to acknowledge the enormous contributions of Betty Seaver, the Managing Editor, and Kathleen Carroll, Allison Phares, and Stephen Merlino, the staff. Bill and I owe them a large debt.

Contemporary Sociology is now in the capable hands of Barbara Laslett, and I am very confident about its future. We wish her all the best of luck.

Jerald Heiss
Editor

their consequences for individuals and systems.

There is much to be pleased about with regard to the editorial activities of the Journal in 1983. The number of submissions compares very favorably with that of the preceding year. Moreover, among the submissions there is a substantial number of excellent and publishable manuscripts, despite the fact that only slightly over 10 percent of new manuscripts are accepted at first review. Moreover, as the detailed breakdown of editorial activity shows, authors invited to revise their rejected manuscripts have a very good chance of eventually bringing them in to an acceptable level.

I would like also to direct attention to the Summary to the editorial lag-time. The 6.6 weeks stands as powerful testimony to the conscientiousness of both associate and ad hoc editors. I would like to single out the ten associates who have completed their three-year terms at the end of 1983: Richard R. Clayton, William W. Eaton, Eugene B. Gallagher, Walter R. Gove, Marie Haug, Arnold D. Kaluzny, Michael K. Miller, Gordon Moss, Thomas G. Rundall, and Fredric D. Wulfsky.

They have my special thanks, as do my excellent editorial assistants, Phyllis Olsen and John Waldman, and copy editor, Miriam Sierra-Franco.

Leonard I. Pearlin
Editor

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

The four issues of the journal published in 1983 contain papers on a wide variety of topics in the sociology of education and human social development. The January 1983 issue focused exclusively on status attainment research and presented a replication and an extension of the Wisconsin model, as well as a state-of-the-art discussion of this body of research. The eight papers in the April and July issues included four papers on content analysis of student outcomes, as well as a couple of papers with an historical approach to educational issues. The October issue included an analysis of the National Longitudinal Study data and a continuation of the debate between Coleman, Hoffer, and Kilgore and the authors whose critiques of their work appeared in the April 1982 special issue of the journal.

Editorial activity during 1983 included two major efforts in addition to the everyday functioning of the journal. The first was the announcement of a special issue on ethnographic studies in education. Mary Haywood Metz is the guest editor of this issue, scheduled to appear in October 1984, and her enthusiasm and competence are insuring its success. The second effort is a special issue of the new critical sociology of education, guest edited by Philip Westler and scheduled to appear in January 1984. This issue will contain papers from the international community and it is hoped that it may convince foreign scholars that SOE is a viable publication outlet for their work.

Three new editorial board members were appointed to a three-year term beginning in January 1984. They are Paul DiMaggio, Donna Eder, and Richard Rubinson. Their appointment increases the editorial board to twenty members. The current board represents a wide array of interests and talents and should be instrumental in providing high-quality reviews and in soliciting manuscripts on a variety of topics as the editorial staff of SOE continues its efforts to increase the breadth of the journal. Members of the Board whose term ended in December 1983 are Monica A. Johnson, Garmier, Cora Marsh, and James Rosenbaum. I wish to express my sincere thanks to these colleagues who generously and conscientiously served the journal.

There are several features of the operation of the journal in 1983 that deserve comment. In 1983, 168 new manuscripts were submitted. This compares to 125 in 1982, 124 in 1981, 138 in 1980, and 121 in 1979, and is a 35% increase over 1982. In addition, 29 manuscripts were carried over from 1982, compared to 17 the previous year, resulting in 197 manuscripts considered in 1983, compared with 142 in 1982, or a 40% increase. This dramatic increase in submissions may be attributed to two factors. The first is the strong positive response to the announcement of a special issue on ethnographic studies in education. Thirty-two manuscripts were submitted for this issue. A few of these papers contained high-quality qualitative analyses, especially field work, but were not strictly ethnographies and will be published in regular issues of the journal. A second factor affecting the increase in submissions in the current year was of interest to public and private school students of student achievement. The publication of the April 1982 special issue of the journal on Coleman, Hoffer, and Kilgore's research generated an on-going dialogue on the topic

JOURNAL OF HEALTH & SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

The papers we have reviewed and published in 1983 again reflect the variety of theoretical and research orientations among social scientists whose work is concerned with health issues. Thirty articles appear in Volume 24, spanning a number of substantive categories. Thus, nine articles are in the general area of stress, including those concerned with etiological factors, coping, social supports, measurement and health consequences. Another nine articles deal with various aspects of health delivery systems, the behavior of those who deliver health care, and with conditions influencing the utilization of health care. Three articles focused on suicide and the remainder covered such subjects as death and dying, substance abuse, reactions to illness, and labeling.

No single volume can possibly fully encompass the relevant interests of sociologists. In the array of articles published in 1983, for example, none deals with such matters as the organization of treatment settings, health policy, rehabilitation, compliance behavior, professional socialization and training, and patterns of interaction between the seekers and providers of health care. Despite the diversity of subject matter that is found in its pages, therefore, the 1983 volume hardly mirrors the many different lines of social research into health. I want to emphasize that what is present or absent in the basis of their quality and topical appropriateness to JHSB. Furthermore, the selection process is implemented by conscientious and able associate editors and ad hoc reviewers whose expertise covers virtually every facet of health research.

In emphasizing the specialization and diversity in health research, I do not want to ignore a feature common to most of the papers published in JHSB. I refer to the overriding effort to understand how social structural conditions influence each step of the health process: the social epidemiology and etiology of well-being and disease; patterns of deviance that threaten health; access to and use of health-care systems; the recruitment and training of health professionals; definitions of illness and labeling of the ill; sick role behavior; the organization of treatment contexts; and the functioning of non-professional care systems. Differentiation in this area of research, I submit, rests on considerable unity around fundamental sociological issues of social structures and

and resulted in a number of published exchanges as well as the submission of new manuscripts analyzing the High School and Beyond and NLS data sets. Now that the second wave of the HSB data are available, we are beginning to receive a number of papers presenting longitudinal analyses of this data. In general, my hope is that the journal can continue to attract high-quality papers addressing traditional issues in sociology of education, as well as papers in the area of socialization and human development, and that all methodologies will be represented in its published pages.

The acceptance rate calculated as the ratio of the number of articles published to the number of new submissions is 14.1, while the ratio of the number of articles accepted to the total number of submissions is 11.3. The figures are similar to last year's and represent a small decline in the acceptance rate over the previous years (19.4 and 15.8 for 1981, 15.2 and 12.4 for 1980, 17.4 and 14.8 for 1979). Fifty manuscripts were rejected without being sent out for review. Some of these papers concerned educational policy and curriculum issues and were not relevant to sociology of education. Others showed little promise of ever being acceptable for publication and were rejected in order to not overburden out reviewers. The mean lag time from receipt of a manuscript to the editorial decision was 12 weeks, compared to 15.3 weeks for 1982. This reduction in lag time represents a concerted effort on the part of the editorial staff to maintain efficiency, as well as the cooperation of many of our reviewers in returning manuscripts within a reasonable time frame. I would like to express my thanks to these reviewers whose efforts are very much appreciated by the editorial office and especially by authors. I would like to thank Mary Anderson, the previous Managing Editor of the journal, who resigned in October of 1983, and to welcome Ann Kremenek, the new Managing Editor of the journal.

In summary, 1983 was a successful year for *SOE*. The dramatic rise in submissions was very encouraging. In terms of maintaining this momentum, I has decided to complete a five-year term as editor and Michael Olneck has agreed to continue as Deputy Editor for that period. My decision was partly based on his continued willingness to serve the journal in that role, since I rely heavily on his expertise and advice. Our editorial responsibilities are now scheduled to end in July 1986.

Mauraen T. Hallinan
Editor

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY QUARTERLY

In this report I wish to thank Joan Burk, Managing Editor, Steve Franzoi, Assistant to the Editor, and Deb Galyan and Bob Kuhn, Copy Editors, for their wonderful help and support in getting out the 1983 issues. I also want to thank Karen S. Cook, William Corsaro, Gary Alan Fine, Judith A. Hall, Richard J. Harris, Howard Leventhal, Allen E. Liska, Linda D. Mollm, Barry Schranker, James Teddlie, and Timothy D. Wilson, members of the Editorial Board who completed their terms in 1983, for their conscientiousness and critical readings of manuscripts. Without the help of all of these people, it would not be possible to continue the journal, let alone maintain the high quality it has had.

The data reported in the Summary of Editorial Activity are for the period January 1-December 31, 1983. Using this data, it is seen that the accepted rate during 1983 is 26.6 percent. This figure is slightly lower than the 27.7 percent reported last year. The number of new submissions for 1983 was 195 compared with 170 for last year. That is, we experienced a 14 percent increase in submissions between 1982 and 1983. This compares with a two percent drop last year and drops of 6% and 8% in the two years prior to that. It thus appears that the drop in submissions experienced in the past has ended. It is possible that we are in for a growth period in the years ahead.

The number of articles published in 1983 was 29, up five from the 24 published in 1982. The number of research notes was seven, which was down three from the previous year. We also began what will hopefully turn out to be a good tradition: publishing the texts of the Cooley-Mead Award presentations and lectures. So far all of the response to this has been quite positive.

Time from initial submission to when the file is complete, including receipt of the processing fee) to reporting of initial decision to the author was a little over seven weeks, which was down from a little over nine weeks in 1982.

Peter J. Burke
Editor

ARNOLD AND CAROLINE ROSE MONOGRAPH SERIES

As of January 1, 1983, the editorial respon-

sibilities for the *Series* was transferred to me from Suzanne Keller. The first major task, forming the new editorial board, was completed when the following distinguished sociologists agreed to serve: Andrew Cherlin, Daniel Chiriot, Phillips Cutright, Kai Erikson, Robert Day, Marvin Haliday, and Teresa Sullivan. During the coming year, we may add one more member to the Board.

During 1983, the *Series* received 36 manuscripts to be reviewed. The Editor rejected fifteen of these because they did not meet requirements for review and submitted fifteen others into the formal review process. The review decision is pending on three manuscripts. Review of three more manuscripts is pending additions by the authors to bring them into line with *Series* standards. Of the fifteen manuscripts reviewed, nine have been rejected, two are currently under revision, and four are still pending in the review process.

In addition to manuscripts submitted, we have responded to 25 inquiries from interested authors; three of these inquiries resulted in submissions and twelve more should eventually lead to submissions. In responding to inquiries, we try to provide as much information and editorial advice as feasible prior to an author's formal submission of a manuscript. For example, we inform authors that unrevised doctoral dissertations rarely are well-received by reviewers and we suggest that the manuscript be submitted in proper monograph format. Similarly, we advise that manuscripts that are readers of textbooks are not appropriate for publication as a *Rose Series* monograph.

We are grateful to those experts who have given generously of their time to review manuscripts without compensation. The reviewers have generally responded—within the narrow time constraints we emphasize—with thoughtful and detailed critiques. We would like to express our gratitude to the following reviewers who have reviewed manuscripts during the year (those names in parentheses are reviewers who have received manuscripts, but have not had time to complete their reviews): Janet Abu-Lughod, Howard Aldrich, William Bainbridge, Ivar Berg, William Bielby, John Craig, Norman Denzin, Sanford Dornbusch, Susan Eckstein, William Falk, Gary Fine, Viktor Gecas, (Wendy Griswold), Joseph Gusfield, Warren Hagstrom, Lowell Hargens, Toby Huff, Herbert Klein, John MacAloon, Margaret Marini, (Melanie Martindale), David Mechanic, Theodore Mills, Carl Mielsky, Melvin Pollner, Wade Clark Roof, (Aase Sorenson), Russell Stone, Edward Tiryakian, Wayne Vilemez, (Linda Waito).

Especially, we want to recognize Janet Toland Labinth, William Bantini, Toby Huff, Margaret Marini, and Theodore Mills for reviews so meticulous, creative, and profound as warrants special gratitude. Finally, I want to express the Editor's pleasure and thanks for the work of a wonderful Board of Editors.

Ernest O. Campbell
Editor

SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

Samuel Leinhardt finished his term as editor of *Sociological Methodology* at the end of 1982. In 1983, I assumed the final volume of *Sociological Methodology* produced under his editorship to Jossey-Bass at the beginning of March. This volume, entitled *Sociological Methodology 1983-84*, contains ten chapters dealing with such topics as methods for large scale surveys and experiments, contextual analysis, long-linear analysis, analytical methods when using linear models, block-modeling, and stochastic models of mobility and of cultural systems.

At the beginning of March, I assumed the editorship of *Sociological Methodology* and began the process of setting up an editorial office. My first task was to select Mary Garrett, a graduate student in the Stanford Sociology Department, to be my editorial assistant. Mary's intelligence, excellent judgment, and organizational skills have been very important in making the new *Sociological Methodology* office function effectively and pleasantly.

During 1983, the editorial board of *Sociological Methodology* changed as well as the editor. Burton Singer and Stanley Wasserman left the editorial board at the end of 1983. Jan Heide (University of Stockholm) and Gerhard Armingier (University of Wuppertal, West Germany) joined the board in August, 1983; Richard Berk (University of California, Berkeley), Robert Mare (University of Wisconsin, Madison) and Don Zeman (University of California, Santa Barbara) joined it in December. Members of the editorial board advise me on general editorial policy as well as on particular manuscripts. I appreciate very much their wise advice and thank them for the time they have spent on the tasks I've asked them to do.

Because I began editing *Sociological Methodology* when Samuel Leinhardt's final volume was entering the production process

at Jossey-Bass, they remainder of 1983 has been concerned almost entirely with reviewing manuscripts for the next volume (the first that will be produced under my editorship), *Sociological Methodology 1985*. Nineteen manuscripts were submitted between March 1 and December 31, and another six were still being reviewed when I became editor. Of these 25 manuscripts, six were rejected, three were invited to revise and resubmit, four were accepted conditionally, and 12 are still under review.

I have been added in the review process by 48 reviewers, whose names will appear in *Sociological Methodology 1984*. I want to take this opportunity, however, to thank them for their (usually) prompt and insightful comments. Without their generous efforts, editing *Sociological Methodology* would be impossible.

The manuscripts submitted during 1983 deal with a wide range of topics; however, all but a few (perhaps two or three, depending on one's definition) deal with quantitative methods. I would like, therefore, to remind everyone that *Sociological Methodology* welcomes papers taking either a qualitative or quantitative approach to any aspect of sociological methodology, including research design, data collection, data management or data analysis. Submissions that propose new, improved approaches are especially welcome. Also welcome are submissions that give new perspectives on old approaches, including either a clear, concise review of recent methodological developments and related issues or an unusually clear illustration of these recent developments.

I am pleased in admitting manuscripts to *Sociological Methodology* should send four copies to: Nancy Brandon Tuma, Editor, *Sociological Methodology*, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

Nancy B. Tuma
Editor

Section Reports

RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES

The fourth annual meeting of the Section took place in Detroit. The budget, as typical of the times, was of primary interest. To improve it donations were requested and received from the members present and a referendum for a two dollar increase in dues was set out for the newsletter.

Two items dealt with programs. Maurice Jackson was to assist the Chair-Elect in the developing of the program for the forthcoming meetings. The Chair-Elect is in charge of the program committee. It was also requested that persons charging sessions on racial and ethnic minorities at regional and local meetings send copies of their session program to Charles U. Smith, editor of the newsletter.

As points of information, the American Sociological Association is developing materials on issues in teaching. Individuals working on articles on the teaching of racial and ethnic relations and who want to participate in the program should contact the Chair of the Section.

Personal business involved the appointment of James Geschwender as representative from the Section to attend the annual meeting of section officers. Rudolfo Alvarez serves as our liaison person to the Executive Council of the American Sociological Association. It was also pointed out that anyone interested in becoming the archivist for the Section should contact Charles U. Smith. And for those who wish membership lists, the Association's directory lists members by section and contains addresses for all members.

One resolution was passed. It requested that the Association conduct a study assessing the representation of minorities among women in the Association.

An election of officers for the forthcoming year was held. The results were: Wilhelmina Perry, Chair; Rose Helper, Secretary-Treasurer; and Rudolfo Alvarez and Robert Newby, Council. In addition a nominating committee, reflecting wide geographic distribution, was appointed, with Charles V. Willie as chair. The other members are: Thomas Pettigrew, Cecelia Dawkins, Linda Cheung, Jomills Braddock, Bonnie Dill, and Cheryl Leggon-Gray.

The many contributions of outgoing Chair John Moland, Jr., Council members Charles V. Willie and Louis Kilian, and Secretary-Treasurer Rhoda Blumberg were gratefully acknowledged.

Maurice Jackson
Chair

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

As the result of shake-ups at the National Institute of Education, the section newsletter editorship has changed hands during the year. The new editor is Joan Snyder, also of NIE, but who gives her own address; for correspondence: Dr. Joan Snyder, Editor, *Sociology of Education: the Official Newsletter of the ASA Section on the Sociology of Education*, 612 E Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Jane Metzger (University of California-Riverside) chaired the Nominations Committee. The results of the election were: Chair-Elect, Sanford Dornbusch (Stanford); Council, Charles V. Willie (Harvard). Sessions at the Detroit meetings under the auspices of the Section were organized by Paul DiMaggio (Yale) and Jerome Karabel (Harvard).

Randall Collins
Past Chair

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Over the past three years Section officers have given particular attention to the improvement of communication. Building up on the leadership of the previous chair, Howard Schuman, we focused attention on ways of improving the Newsletter and on more effective uses of the Section Day program.

Under the editorial leadership of Gary Fine, the Section Newsletter made substantial progress toward informing the membership of relevant events and developments. Beyond this function, the Newsletter published short reports of noteworthy activities in social psychology at the regional sociological meetings. This year we managed to cover the Eastern, Southern, and Midwest meetings. The Newsletter will be used this fall for a survey of syllabi for the introductory social psychology course in collaboration with the ASA Teaching Resource Center.

Social Psychology day at Detroit began with a breakfast meeting of the Council. We recommend this practice to other Sections on a number of grounds. The breakfast sessions are effective in launching Section Day and they save one hour of the day for program activities. One of the more pressing issues before the Council and membership is the downward trend in Section membership. This trend appears across most ASA sections, reflecting the decline in ASA membership as well as the increasing number of sections within the field of social psychology.

Section Day was marked by a program which offered both intellectual diversity and a range of participation channels. Fred Strodbeck opened up the 1983 program with an introduction to Robert F. Bales, the 1983 recipient of the Cooley-Mead Award.

Before a full house of students, friends, and colleagues, Fred spoke about prospects for "the integration of social psychology". This session was followed by a "Critics Meet the Author" session featuring Melvin Kohn and Carmi Schuster's new book *Work and Personality*. The panel of critics organized by Norma Goodson (Baruch College), Al Kerckhoff, William Simon, and Patricia Roos) presented diverse perspectives which ensured a lively exchange. Roundtables which maximize participation were scheduled next on the program. Lyn Lofland organized an excellent set of roundtables on research papers and programs.

Section Day also spoke about prospects for "The American Soldier and Social Psychology". John Clausen organized and chaired the session and also reported on his survey of surviving members of the Research Branch, the team that produced *The American Soldier* volumes. John was joined by Robin Williams, Brewster Smith, and Arthur Lumsdaine in a truly memorable session (cassettes of the session can be purchased from Gavco Audio Visual, Westin Hotel, Renaissance Center, Detroit, Michigan 48243-59 00) including a panel. A social gathering for the Section concluded the program.

From the perspective of this Chair, Section Day was a most rewarding enterprise and I am grateful to all who helped make it so. My thanks to Council members for their generous assistance during the year, and to Gary Fine who served most ably as Editor of the Newsletter; to the Awards Committee under the direction of Alex Inkeles (assisted by Karen Cook, Richard Suzman, Michael Armer, and Jim House); and to the Nominations Committee which elected me to most leadership of Roberta Simmons (Gerry Handel), James Moore, Thomas Pettigrew, and Peggy Thoits). The Nominations Committee produced an excellent slate of candidates, both those who won (Melvin Seeman, Chair-Elect; Gary Fine, Secretary; and Jane Flavin, Murray Webster, new Council members) and those who did not.

A smooth transition from one year to another offers many advantages for Section operations and program planning. Howard Schuman worked closely with me in the transition last year, and the three Chairs outgoing, incoming, and elect) met in Detroit to ease the transition to 1984 and San Antonio. My successor, Richard Hill, has

initiated plans and appointments for next year that look very promising. I am sure that all members will join me in wishing him a splendid year in every respect.

Glen H. Elder, Jr.
Chair

THEORY

At the meetings in Detroit the Theory Section, for the first time, ran a "mini-conference." Our theme was "Current Cross-Fertilization of American and European Theories." By scheduling two-hour sessions back-to-back, it was possible to create a more "stable" setting, insofar as many people stayed for the four hours, and references to papers for the first session could be made in the second one, thus creating a more cohesive atmosphere than usual. The papers themselves were far-ranging—from historical facts about Durkheim to psychoanalysis, and from the reception of Americans' Weber discussions by the new German sociologists to their reception of Mead. What was most striking, however, was the keen interest in theory by individuals not particularly known for their theoretical interest.

Not only was this mini-conference well attended, but we received many comments about the success of the format. Our third session consisted of roundtables—for both refereed papers and other presentations—which also drew many participants. Instead of holding the Council Meeting just before the business meeting, the held-over breakfast. The "break-up" space we could then use to hold a reception. (We will have to find a better means of raising money for it than to have council members chip in.) The reception, as well, served as an opportunity to meet individuals sharing similar interests, and this, again, was a helpful means of "personalizing" what to some have become increasingly "impersonal" meetings.

The Theory Section plans to continue all of the above practices. The theme for next year's mini-conference will be "Neo-associationism." We did note also, that growing attendance at our sessions was not accompanied by a growth in membership, but we hope that this will change for 1984.

Edith Kurzwil
Chair

UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

Celebrating its Decennial year during 1982-83, the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education honored the persons who have served as Chair and reflected on its history and accomplishments.

Norma Seerley, Membership Chairman, developed a brochure which was distributed at state and regional meetings. The Teacher Information Exchange coordinated by Jeanne Ballantine published two papers on teaching which were distributed to all section members. *Teaching Introductory Sociology: A Resource Manual*, edited by Charlene Black and Norma Seerley, was developed with Section funding and presented to the Teaching Resource Center for sale.

Section members' leadership in ASA committees was evident particularly in the work of the Committee on Teaching and the Teaching Services Program. Numerous hours devoted to reviewing the literature tables displayed at Teaching Resources Center materials at national and regional meetings resulted in sales records. Section members also provided expertise for workshops at the state, regional and national levels.

Guidelines for the nomination and selection of the section's award were revised under the direction of Joe DeMartini. The membership voted unanimously to name the section award "The American Sociological Association Section on Undergraduate Education Hans G. Mauskch Award for Outstanding Contributions to Undergraduate Education."

The 1982 award recipient, Reece McGee, addressed the Section members at the business meeting in Detroit. The 1983 award was presented to Paul J. Baker.

The highlight of the 1983 meeting was the Section's "Tribute to Hans Mauskch", a reception in honor of his retirement from the University of Missouri and from his direction of the ASA Teaching Projects. Members representing a decade of leadership gathered to honor the section's founder and first chair.

The Section's recognition of the value of the ASA Teaching Newsletter and commitment to its continuance are manifested in its plans for advertisements for the newsletter in *Chronos*, *Sociology Education* and other professional media and to work with Carla Howery to strengthen the support for the publication.

Additional plans include mini-grants for media projects which could be used in teaching undergraduate Sociology and an emphasis on increasing membership in the ASA and the Section.

Charlene R. Black
Chair

NSF Sociology Program Announces Grantees for FY 1983

(continued from page 1)

iversity; Richard Scott, Stanford University; and Roberta Simmons, University of Minnesota.

New Awards

Richard D. Alba, SUNY-Albany, "The Forms of Ethnic Identity", \$56,960.

David B. Bills, Illinois Institute of Technology, "The Evaluation of Educational Credentials in Hiring and Promotion Decisions", \$43,296.

Lawrence E. Cohen and Kenneth C. Land, University of Texas-Austin, "Competing Criminogenic Theories Explaining Rates of Crime: A Test of Causal Assumptions", \$54,744, jointly funded.

James A. Davis and Thomas W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center, "The General Social Survey, 1983-87", \$491,596, jointly funded.

Arthur M. Diamond, Ohio State University, "Systematic Patterns of Problem Selection and Theory Diffusion in Science", \$5,939.

Thomas A. DiPrete, University of Chicago, "Job Mobility and Labor Market Structure in the Public Sector", \$53,841.

Otis D. Duncan, University of Arizona, "Applications of Measurement Models Derived from Item Response Theory in Survey Research", \$159,509, jointly funded.

Diane H. Felmlee and Donna J. Eder, Indiana University-Bloomington, "The Impact of Group Processes on Classroom Attention", \$20,316.

Richard B. Felson, "SUNY-

Albany, Children's Self-Concepts in Relation to Appraisals of Parents, Teachers, Peers, and Performance", \$47,337.

Glenn Firebaugh, Vanderbilt University, "The Effects of International Trade on Economic and Social Development", \$41,609.

Claude S. Fischer, University of California-Berkeley, "Technological Innovation: The Diffusion and Effects of the Telephone", \$60,319.

William A. Gamson, Boston College, "Political Culture and Cognition", \$28,001.

Leo A. Goodman, University of Chicago, "Statistical Models And Methods for the Analysis of Discrete Variables (Social and Economic Science)", \$53,777, jointly funded.

Penelope J. Greene, Harvard University, "Statistical Bias: Labelling Effects and Expectations in Data Analysis", \$70,941.

R. Mark Isaac, University of Arizona, "Experimental Studies of Private Market and Non-Market Resource Allocation Mechanisms", \$76,570, jointly funded.

David H. Knoke, Indiana University-Bloomington, "Resource Acquisition and Allocation in Voluntary Associations", \$113,289.

Allan Kornberg, Duke University, "Sources, Distribution and Consequences of Political Support in Canada", \$81,403, jointly funded.

Edward O. Laumann, University of Chicago, "The Social Organization of National Policy Domains", \$70,000.

Stanley Liberson, University of Arizona, "Investigation of Procedures Underlying Quasi-Experimental Social Research", \$11,775.

J. Scott Long, Washington State University, "Sex Differences in the Scientific Career", \$73,782.

Robert Mare, University of Wisconsin-Madison, "Collaborative Research on Changing Patterns of Schooling, Employment, and Family Formation", \$48,397.

David M. Miller, Carnegie-Mellon University, "Measuring and Explaining Social Conflict", \$38,108, jointly funded.

Jon Miller, University of Southern California, "Growth and Bureaucracy in Voluntary Organizations", \$20,959.

Phyllis Moen, Cornell University, "Life Transitions and Employment Changes of Mature Women", \$51,418.

Robert Z. Norman, Dartmouth College, "Processing Inconsistent Status Information in Task-Oriented Situations", \$27,178.

Alejandro Portes, Johns Hopkins University, "The Adaptation Process of Cuban and Haitian Refugees in the United States", \$113,202.

Albert J. Reiss, Yale University, "Law Violation in the Practice of Law", \$89,100, jointly funded.

Naomi Rosenthal, SUNY College at Old Westbury, "Overlapping Memberships in Organizational Networks", \$40,211.

David R. Schmitt, University of Washington, "The Extended Impact of Individual, Cooperative, Competitive and Mixed Reward Structures on Performance", \$34,373.

Ida H. Simpson and John Wilson, Duke University, "Family and Work Role Configurations in Full and Part-Time Families", \$54,865.

Seymour Spilerman, Columbia University, "Organizational Rules and Individual Attainment", \$54,926.

G. Edward Stephan, Western Washington University, "The Minimization Theory and Territorial Subdivision: An Empirical Test", \$32,984.

Seymour Sudman, University of Illinois-Urbana, "Measurement of Response Error in Estimating Social Network Size", \$55,800, jointly funded.

Charles Tilly, University of Michigan, Social Change and Collective Action", \$84,871, jointly funded.

Beth E. Vanfossen, SUNY College at Brockport, "School and Socialization Effects on Achievement in Mathematics and Science", \$44,285.

Lois M. Verbrugge, University of Michigan, "Longitudinal Study of the Impact of Stressful Events on Health and Health Care", \$45,945.

Edward J. Walsh, Pennsylvania State University, "Organized Citizen Involvement in the Wake of the Three Mile Island Accident: Implications for Social Movement Theory", \$44,439.

C. Winship, Northwestern University, "Collaborative Research on Changing Patterns of Schooling, Employment, and Family Formation", \$16,520.

Glenn Yago and Michael Schwartz, SUNY-Stony Brook, "The Causes and Consequences of Plant Closings", \$39,949.

Continuing Awards

Ronald S. Burt, Columbia University Systems Office, "Inter-organizational Relationships and Market Constraints", \$77,940.

Clifford C. Clogg, Pennsylvania State University, "Demographic Indicators of Underemployment: 1969-1980", \$39,999.

James R. Kluegel, University of Illinois-Urbana, "Americans' Beliefs about Social Stratification", \$26,389.

Edward O. Laumann, University of Chicago, "The Social Organization of National Policy Domains", \$80,362.

McKee J. McClendon, University of Akron, "Cohort Analysis of Worker Disabilities and Labor Market Functioning", \$43,174.

H.A. Michener, University of Wisconsin-Madison, "Tests of Game Theoretic Solution Concepts in Multi-Person Conflicts", \$49,554.

Warren E. Miller, University of Michigan, "Long-Term Support for the American National Election Studies", \$494,693, jointly funded.

Eliot R. Smith, Purdue University, "Americans' Beliefs about Social Stratification", \$20,248.

Erik O. Wright, University of Wisconsin-Madison, "Comparative Study of Class Structure and Class Consciousness", \$60,200.

Wayne J. Villedor and William P. Bridges, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle, "Jobs and Workers in a Metropolitan Labor Market", \$25,829.

Supplemental Awards

James A. Davis and Thomas W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center, "The General Social Survey: 1983-87", \$16,445.

Robert K. Merton, Columbia University, "Theoretical Sociology: Unintended Consequences and the Self-Fulfilling Prophecy", \$20,000.

People

Frank Clemente, Pennsylvania State University, is the new Head of the Department of Sociology, replacing Roland J. Pellegrin who was Head for ten years.

Albert E. Gollin was elected president of the American Association for Public Opinion Research for a one-year term beginning May, 1984.

Mary Rodriguiz, a 78-year old Takoma Park, MD resident, received her doctorate in Sociology from American University on January 29, 1984. She was the oldest degree candidate at the ceremony and plans to use her doctorate in teaching or revival of her work with women's shelters in the local area.

Julia R. Schwendinger and Herman Schwendinger, SUNY College at New Paltz, were presented with the 1984 Paul Tappan Awarded for significant and original contributions to research and theory in criminology. The award was presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Society of Criminology.

Diana M. Pearce, Catholic University of America, "Analysis of Housing Market Practices in Forty Cities", \$6,500.

Marshall Robinson, Russell Sage Foundation, "Partial Funding for the 1980 Census Monograph Series", \$272,000, jointly funded with NICHD and NIA.

Eliot R. Smith, Purdue University, "Collaborative Research on Americans' Beliefs about Social Stratification", \$1,470.

Shelby Stewman, Carnegie-Mellon University, "Organizational Demography and Labor", \$17,748.

Benjamin D. Zablocki and Angela A. Aidala, Rutgers University, "The Enduring Effects of Collective Influence", \$8,792.

Dissertation Awards

Seymour M. Lipset and C. K. Voss, Stanford University, \$5,000.

Joyce M. Nielsen and Kristen R. Yount, University of Colorado-Boulder, \$3,811.

1984 Annual Meeting

August 27-31

Convention Center
San Antonio, Texas

OMB to Revise Basis for Collecting Industrial Data

The basis on which the federal government collects and publishes all statistical data on commercial establishments will change on January 1, 1987 because the Office of Management and the Budget has announced its intent to revise the Standard Industrial Classification Manual effective that date.

In announcing the revision in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 49, No. 36, February 22, 1984, p. 6582, OMB invited users of statistics to submit proposals for changing the SIC manual.

Dorothy M. Tella, chief statistician, OMB, said, "The last major revision of the SIC was in 1972. The purpose of the current effort is to update the classification to reflect structural changes in the U.S. economy since then. Our goal is to accomplish this at a reasonable cost to government and the private sector and without destroying useful historical data series."

Proposals for changing SIC will be reviewed by the Technical Committee on Industrial Classification, an interagency group of senior government economists and industrial classification specialists. The principles and procedures OMB will follow in reviewing proposals are published in the *Federal Register* notice.

For further information contact: Pamela S. Powell-Hill, Statistical Policy Office, OIRA, Room 3019, NEOB, Washington, D.C. 20503; (202) 395-3093.

Nominations Requested For ASA Awards

Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching

The Selection Committee for the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award invites nominations for the award. Nominations should be made for outstanding contributions to undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology, and may seek to recognize the career contribution to teaching and learning of an individual teacher, a specific product such as a seminal textbook, a course or curricular innovation, or a teaching technique. The award may be given an individual, a department or institution, or some other collective actor.

Persons considering making a nomination should be aware that the purpose of the award goes beyond recognition of individual excellence in classroom performance; if an individual is to be nominated, it should be on the basis of a career contribution to teaching or learning, some effort or activity that went beyond the nominee's particular students and affected the teaching of the discipline as a whole, or some identifiable segment thereof.

Nominations should be made by letter and should provide the Committee data or evidence in support of the nominee's contribution. Address Reece McGee, Chair, ASA Committee on Distinguished Contribution to Teaching, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907. Deadline for nomination is June 1, 1984.

Jessie Bernard Award

The Jessie Bernard Award is given in odd-numbered years in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The contribution may be in empirical research, in theory, or in methodology. It may be an exceptional single work, several pieces of work, or significant cumulative work done throughout a professional career. The award is open to works by women or men and is not restricted to work by sociologists. The work need not have been published recently; it must have been published by the date of nomination. The recipient will be announced at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association.

Nominations for the Bernard Award may be submitted only by members of the American Sociological Association. Nominations should include a one- to two- page statement explaining the importance of the work and should be sent to: Cookie White Stephan, Chair, Bernard Award Selection Committee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University, Box 3BV, Las Cruces, NM 88003. Deadline for submission of nominations for the 1985 award is October 1, 1984.