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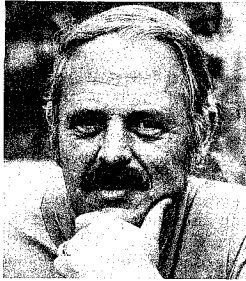
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Erikson and Rosenberg Elected to Top Offices

Kai T. Erikson, Professor of Sociology at Yale University, and Morris Rosenberg, Professor of Sociology at the University of Maryland, were winners in the recent election for President and Vice President of the Association. Erikson and Rosenberg will begin their terms of office immediately following the 1984 Annual Meeting.

The newly elected officers will begin three-year terms on Council in September. Both will also chair major Association committees. As President-Elect, Erikson will head the 1985 Program Committee and, in his capacity as Vice President, Rosenberg will chair the 1985 Committee on Nominations.



ERIKSON

There were three candidates for the presidency this year, and two rounds of vote tabulations were required before a winner could be



ROSENBERG

determined. Harold Garfinkel was eliminated in the first tabulation and his votes were distributed to Alex Inkeles and Erikson, the

eventual winner. The unsuccessful candidate for the Vice Presidency was John A. Clausen.

Glen H. Elder, Jr. (Cornell University), Roberta G. Simmons (University of Minnesota), Gaye Tuchman (Queens College and Graduate Center-CUNY), and Michael Useem (Boston University) were all elected to three-year terms on Council, beginning at this year's Annual Meeting. New members were also elected to the Committee on Publications, the Committee on Nominations, and the Committee on Committees. Their names and affiliations are given below:

See Elder Page 3

First Congressional Fellow Appointed

Carol H. Weiss, Senior Research Associate and Senior Lecturer in the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University, has been selected as the first ASA Congressional Fellow. She is spending the summer in Washington, D.C. working with the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities.

The \$6,000 Fellowship, established by the ASA Council in January and announced in the March issue of *FOOTNOTES*, is designed to provide an opportunity for a sociologist to explore the process of putting theory into practice and to bring scholarly knowledge to bear on a major issue confronting a Congressional committee. The Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities is a part of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, the Committee which has broad responsibility for matters relating to health, education and training, and public welfare.

See Carol Weiss Page 3

1984 Meeting to Focus on "The Social Fabric"

The 1984 Program Committee has recently announced the theme and several special features of the program for the 1984 Annual Meeting in San Antonio. The Committee (James F. Short, Jr., President-Elect and Chair, Andy B. Anderson, Sandra Ball-Rokeach, Edgar F. Borgatta, Theodore Caplow, Herbert Costner, Roberta Simmons, Neil J. Smelser, Franklin D. Wilson, and Morris Zelditch, Jr.) met in Washington in December 1982 and in Seattle in February 1983. These meetings have resulted in an ambitious and exciting slate of sessions for the 1984 program.

As announced earlier in *FOOTNOTES* (October 1982), the theme for the 1984 Annual Meeting will be "The Social Fabric". The theme requires no elaborate rationale. The nature of the social fabric is at once fundamental to the discipline as a whole and to its constituent specialties; so much so that its study is often neglected in the search for specialized knowledge or method, taken for granted or assumed as a basis for specialized inquiry.

The 1984 theme and program are designed to revitalize sociological focus on the social fabric by drawing attention to its many

aspects. A series of plenary and thematic sessions will explore a variety of sociological perspectives on the social fabric, beginning with outstanding papers and discussions concerning the most fundamental question of all: how is social order possible? Other plenary sessions will feature sociological assessments of the Orwellian vision and utopian views of the social fabric. More than a dozen thematic sessions will explore such topics as the role of sociologists in the nuclear debate, demographic impacts on the social fabric, institutional and interpersonal trust and a variety of

institutional roles in the social fabric (including the limits and possibilities of benevolent action by the state), media linkages and other mediating structures in the social fabric, the dependence of a social system on its resource base, the arts and the social fabric, the uses and control of knowledge, the measurement of social well-being, and the diffusion of social science knowledge into the social fabric—a veritable feast of sociological delights! Yet there is more. Special sessions will be devoted to a variety of other topics, including assessment of social indicators

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Members Offered Three Workshops During Spring

This spring the Association sponsored three workshops for members interested in developing their skills as teachers, as consultants, and as job seekers looking for employment outside the academy. The Teaching Services Program offered a workshop on "Preparing Teaching Units for

Lower Division Courses" in late April in Atlanta, GA, for twenty sociologists from around the country. Over Memorial Day weekend, twenty-five sociologists met at the 4-H Center in Washington, DC, to initiate a series of continuing education workshops. One workshop dealt with Employment Opportunities for Sociologists in Applied Settings and the other addressed Consulting Skills for Sociologists.

The teaching workshop, coordinated by John Schnabel (West Virginia University) was the fourth annual national workshop on teaching. Each spring, workshops are offered on different teaching themes and in different locations around the country. In Atlanta, sessions included: "Systematic Course Planning", "Constructing Learning Objectives", "Course Organization and Syllabus Construction", "Evaluation of Teaching", "Using Audio-Visuals", "Improving Writing Skills of Students", and "Improving Lecturing". Other staff

members included Charlene Black (Georgia Southern College), Norma Seerley (Gainesville Junior College), Vaneeta D'Andrea (University of Connecticut), and Hans Mauksch (University of Missouri-Columbia).

"The teaching clinic was the most valuable aspect of the workshop, for me," said Jack Harkins (College of DuPage). "I've taught for many years but have not had the benefit from peer feedback, and from seeing myself." In the "clinic", participants were videotaped in a ten-minute instructional segment, and this presentation was replayed for constructive feedback from the teacher, the other participants and the workshop staff. "The focus on the lower division curriculum is overdue," said Bob McMinn (Delta State University). "The lower division courses are the hardest to teach, have the most students, and are the lifeline to our upper division enrollments. Yet many departments pay attention to the few majors or graduate students. I

like having explicit suggestions for teaching more effectively at the lower division level." This emphasis on lower division courses will be sustained through the seven workshops on teaching that are a part of the 1983 Annual Meeting and in the fifth annual national series of workshops next spring.

Sociologists have professional needs beyond the teaching role. This year the Association initiated a program in continuing education to assist sociologists in skill building and retraining. Career consultants Hal and Marilyn Shook were assisted by Larry Rhoades (NIMH), David Myers (Decision Resources) and Carla Howerly (ASA) in helping participants assess the job market outside the academy and to create a skills inventory for themselves.

"You won't see want ads for 'Sociologist Wanted'," said Rhoades, "but there are hundreds of sociologists in government and industry under other job titles." Participants worked to make the

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Registry of Retired Sociologists

A new and updated "Registry of Retired Sociologists" is available at no charge from the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Registry contains the names, addresses, and teaching and research specialties of 90 sociologists who are available for short-term academic or non-academic employment.

American Academy Elects Two

Two American sociologists were among the seventy-seven persons elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in May. In addition, a sociologist and a social scientist were among the ten newly-elected foreign honorary members.

Stanley Lieberman (University of Arizona) and Albert J. Reiss, Jr. (Yale University) were elected to membership in the Academy. Pierre Bourdieu, Professor of Sociology at College de France, and Stefan Nowak, Polish Academy of Social Sciences, were among the distinguished figures from abroad who were elected.

Founded in Boston in 1780, the Academy is one of the most prestigious honorary societies in the United States. Its membership of 2,300 includes representatives from the scientific disciplines, law, administration, public affairs, theology, fine arts, and the humanities. It recognizes outstanding contributions through a series of prizes which include the Humanistic Studies Award, the Emerson-Thoreau Medal for Literature, a Social Science Prize, the Rumford Premium, and the Amory Prize for Medicine.

James F. Short, Jr.: A Profile of the New ASA President

by Lois B. Defleur,
Washington State University

When you think of Jim Short, you think of Washington State University. Jim has been at Washington State University for thirty-two years and he and his family are an integral part of the University and community. In the fifteen years I have been associated with Jim Short and Washington State, many people have asked me why he stays at this middle-sized, rural university when his work focuses on urban, social problems and he has had many opportunities to leave. It's not difficult to answer this question when you understand something about the man, his background and how his career developed at Washington State University.

Jim Short came to Pullman from Chicago but he is a small town person from Sangamon County in central Illinois. He completed his PhD at the University of Chicago in 1951 when academic jobs were both scarce and low-paying. He had job offers from several colleges in the midwest but decided to accept an acting instructorship (at a salary of \$3,900) at the State College of Washington (now Washington State University). He remembers that Ernest W. Burgess recommended Washington State as having a good Department of Sociology and because it was a major state university. Jim and his wife, Kelma, wanted to move out of the midwest and they "migrated" partly out of a sense of adventure and their love of the out-of-doors. Thus, most of Jim Short's life has been spent on the prairies of Illi-

nois and eastern Washington in small, rural communities. He grew up in New Berlin, Illinois, the eldest of three sons of Christian, church-oriented parents. His father was a public school administrator. Education, family and religion were the pivotal elements of his early years, even as today, education, family and basic humanistic values continue as dominant forces in his life.

Military service in the early forties found Jim in the U.S. Marines Officer Training Corps, first at Denison University, and after Parris Island and Camp Pendleton, in Japan with the occupation forces. Jim returned to Denison to complete his undergraduate education in the Fall of 1946.

Jim Short's post-war education, by his own account, was both exciting and perplexing. He sorted out career, philosophical, moral and other issues that developed from his background and, as is true for most of us, his journey into sociology owed much to significant mentors. F.G. Detweiler and W.A. Pitcher at Denison steered him toward sociology and, more importantly, the University of Chicago. When he arrived at Chicago in 1947, he was both fascinated and awe-struck by its thriving intellectual climate. Under the watchful eye of caring and astute associates at the University, Jim began to sort out his orientations about basic values, social action, research and sociology. One of his first courses at Chicago was a seminar in Sociology of Religion by Samuel Kincheloe who taught him a fundamental skepticism about the social world. Andy Henry was his closest associate in graduate school, but he rubbed intellectual elbows with many others, including Ethel Shanas, Harold Wilensky, Harold Finestone, Albert Elias, and Albert Biderman. After four years, Jim had a PhD and was thoroughly hooked on sociology and "The Chicago School".

William F. Ogburn and Ernest W. Burgess served on Jim's thesis committee and he was also much influenced by Everett Hughes, Philip Hauser, Clifford Shaw, Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Morris Janowitz and others. He owes a great deal, also, to a later generation of Chicago sociologists who were on the faculty when Jim returned to the University to conduct his gang research, from 1959 to 1962. The mark of his education and his associations at the University of Chicago are reflected in his writing, teaching, and service activities. He is dedicated to the scientific study of social problems, to the application of basic theory to social action, and to professional activities which serve the discipline. His early work with the Chicago Planning Commission, as well as later service with the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence and a variety of professional associations are illustrative of these commitments.

It is to the credit of Washington State University that the institution has been willing to facilitate

Jim's work, by recognizing his talents and, when necessary, by granting leaves that enable him to go to where his data were located—Chicago, Washington, D.C., the Far East and other places. In 1964, Jim and his colleagues at Washington State University received an NIMH Training Grant for the study of Deviance, a program which continued for fifteen years. I inherited that program when Jim was on leave from WSU, but he continued to participate throughout its existence. Jim's dedication to the University also has made him a much sought after committee member and consultant on university affairs. He has been a leader in faculty groups and from 1964 to 1968 he was Dean of the Graduate School. A good deal of personal credit for Jim's long tenure at Washington State University goes to colleagues at Washington State, and especially to his friend, Wallis Beasley, who was Chair of the Department when Jim was hired, and who later became Vice President for Academic Affairs, and then Executive Vice President of the University.

During the time I have been a colleague of Jim Short's, I have discovered a lot about the man and his interests. He has a keen sense of humor and he appreciates the great natural beauty of the Northwest. He relaxes by spending hours in his garden or at the family lake cottage in North Idaho. Jim and Kelma have two children, daughter, Susan (a speech therapist and mother of the recent joy of their lives, their first grandchild, James Aaron Castleberry), and son, Michael, a professional photographer. Kelma is a dedicated volunteer for the hospital, library, and the fine arts. Both Jim and Kelma are avid patrons of the arts. Over the years they have assembled a fine collection of graphics, paintings, and sculptures.

Jim's published work began with his collaboration with Andrew Henry, based on their PhD dissertations. The result was *Suicide and Homicide*, which, after nearly thirty years, stands as a landmark of empirical analysis in the service of theory. This launched a prolific career. His books, chapters and articles in professional journals and encyclopedias cover a broad range of topics. Jim probably is best known for his studies of juvenile delinquency, including the development of self-report methodology and theory testing using self-reports. The self-report research was made possible initially by a Faculty Research Fellowship from the Social Science Research Council. That work, and collaboration with Washington State University colleague, Ivan Nye, launched a whole field of investigation in deviance.

Jim's association with Clifford Shaw, Henry McKay, Solomon Korbrin and Albert Cohen fueled his interest in gang delinquency. In the late 1950s, with Fred Stroudbeck and others at the University of Chicago, Jim undertook an

ambitious project in Chicago to bring data to bear on competing theoretical formulations of the causes of juvenile delinquency—particularly gang delinquency. This project culminated in the influential book, *Group Process and Gang Delinquency*. Using a variety of field research techniques, as well as laboratory studies, Short and his colleagues delineated the complex situational, cultural and institutional contexts of the social behavior of gang boys. The group processes mechanisms they described provide the underpinning of much of the current work in juvenile delinquency.

Jim Short's work as co-director for research of the National Commission on Causes and Prevention of Violence led him into new areas of investigation and publication, the most recent example of which is an assessment of collective violence since the 1960s, prepared (with Sandra Ball-Rokeach) for the Eisenhower Foundation. For the past half-dozen years, Jim and several graduate students and faculty colleagues have been working in the area of white collar crime and on the study of public reactions to hazards. This study has led him to fundamental concerns with the relationship between institutional trust and acceptable risk.

Jim's pursuit of his own intellectual interests has not prevented efforts on behalf of others. He currently serves as Associate Editor of the *Annual Review of Sociology* and as a consulting editor of the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*. He has served on the editorial boards of several other journals, and special issues of three bear the imprint of his talents: the *American Behavioral Scientist*, the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, and the *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*.

Perhaps his most significant editorial contributions are reflected in his editorship of the *American Sociological Review* from 1972 through 1974. I had the good fortune to share these responsibilities when Jim appointed Lee Freese and me Deputy Editors. It was a great experience. Lee and I never ceased to be amazed at Jim's patience and diplomacy in dealing with authors, reviewers, editors, publishers, and the ASA. We once received a letter from a rejected author saying Jim's was the nicest rejection letter he had ever received!

Many national and international honors have been bestowed upon Jim Short. He has been a Guggenheim fellow and a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, as well as a visiting fellow at the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge and at the Rockefeller Center in Bellagio, Italy. Most recently, he was awarded a senior fellowship by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, for a series of lectures throughout Japan. His peers have recognized him with a number of honors including the Edwin H. Sutherland and Paul W. Tappan awards in

criminology. His alma mater, Denison University, awarded him an honorary degree in 1975. Other honors are too numerous to detail.

With Jim's dedication to sociology, social action and social policy, it is not surprising that his consulting activities cover a broad range. He is much in demand as a speaker, and consulted by many research programs, universities, and professional organizations, including the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research, the Educational Testing Service, review panels for the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation, and the General Social Survey Advisory Committee. In the State of Washington, he was appointed to the Governor's Advisory Committee for the Department of Social and Health Services. His willingness to serve in these roles is matched by few sociological colleagues.

As most sociologists know, Jim Short has been most unselfish in the time and energy he has contributed to professional associations. He has been elected to numerous positions in organizations such as the Law and Society Association, the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the Pacific Sociological Association, and the American Sociological Association, including a term (from 1977 to 1980) as ASA Secretary. These activities have been mutually rewarding, and Jim highly recommends professional association participation for its social as well as intellectual gratifications.

Jim is hard at work on plans for the 1984 meetings in San Antonio and, not unexpectedly, the theme reflects his intellectual background. Sessions and thematic panels will focus on the social fabric, surely the most fundamental of sociological concerns. As with all of his labors, he brings to these tasks attributes that have served him throughout his career—high intelligence, diplomacy and understanding. Jim and I "go back a long ways", as the saying goes. I am proud to be his colleague and to introduce him as the 75th President of the American Sociological Association.

Biographical
Directory of Members
Members, \$15
Non-members & Institutions,
\$25

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.

For sale: *Transaction*, vols. 3-12. Best offer. V. D'Andrea, Box U-68, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

Theory and Society for sale. Complete set of all 12 volumes, which includes forthcoming issues for 1983. \$400 (includes shipping in USA). J. Hanson, 1601 W. Walnut, Carbondale, IL 62901.

Information for Hearing-impaired

Hearing-impaired sociologists attending the Annual Meeting in Detroit can bring their own modular amplified telephones for use either at the Book Cadillac or at the Westin Hotel. All guest rooms at the Book Cadillac Hotel are equipped with proper wall outlets to receive modular amplified telephones. All guest rooms on floors 9-60 at the Westin Hotel have also been adapted to receive modular amplified telephones. In addition, the Westin Hotel has five modular amplified telephones for use by hearing-impaired guests who are unable to bring their own handsets. Guests at the Westin needing to borrow a modular amplified handset may do so by calling Ms. Sally Schneider at (313) 568-8309. The Book Cadillac has no modular amplified handsets to loan.

The Elias Brothers Restaurant, located in the lobby of the Westin Hotel, offers Braille menus on request.

The Book Cadillac Hotel has modified several guest rooms to accommodate wheelchair users.



ELDER



SIMMONS



TUCHMAN



USEEM

Elder, Simmons, Tuchman, Useem Elected to Council; Emeritus Category Reinstated

(continued from page 1)

Publications: Lewis A. Coser (State University of New York-Stony Brook) and Richard L. Simmons (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill).

Nominations: Ann Swidler (Stanford University), Mildred A. Schwartz (University of Illinois-Chicago), Joseph S. Himes (University of North Carolina-Greensboro), Howard F. Taylor (Princeton University), Evelyn N. Glenn (Boston University), and Richard D. Schwartz (Syracuse University).

Committees: Jonathan H. Turner (University of California-Riverside), Jeylan Mortimer (University of Minnesota), George J. McCall (University of Missouri-St. Louis), Joanne Miller (National Science Foundation), Lewis M. Killian (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) and Barbara Heyns (New York University).

Members of the Association also voted by an overwhelming majority to reinstate the Emeritus member category. Beginning with the next membership year, persons seventy years or older who have been dues paying members of the Association for the past ten years may apply for the Emeritus designation. Emeritus members will have all rights of active membership except journals without further payment of dues.

A total of 8,097 ballots were mailed to voting members and 3,458 (43%) were returned. Detailed results are indicated below:

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

District	Member	Count
District 1	Kiyoshi Ikeda	1,057
	Ann Swidler	1,284
District 2	Luther B. Otto	603
	Mildred A. Schwartz	1,122
	Wayne J. Villemez	641
District 3	Joseph S. Himes	1,210
	Joane Nagel	1,059
District 4	Richard Rubinson	696
	Howard F. Taylor	1,387
District 5	Evelyn N. Glenn	1,154
	K. O'Sullivan See	935

District	Member	Count
District 6	Myra M. Ferree	974
	Richard D. Schwartz	1,255

COMMITTEE ON COMMISSIONS

District	Member	Count
District 1	Vern L. Bengtson	900
	Jonathan H. Turner	1,428
District 2	Larry J. Griffin	973
	Jeylan Mortimer	1,049
District 3	Craig Calhoun	855
	George J. McCall	1,166
District 4	Jerald Hage	1,083
	Joanne Miller	1,314
District 5	Lewis M. Killian	1,698
	Aldon D. Morris	543
District 6	Barbara Heyns	1,202
	Judith Lorber	1,145

REFERENDUM

Approve	2,568
Disapprove	274

Sociologists Receive Humanities Awards

Several sociologists were among the 1983 award recipients announced in April by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Three of the awards were in the Fellowships for Independent Study and Research Program, five were in the Fellowships for College Teachers Program, three were in the Summer Seminars for College Teachers Program, and seven sociologists received summer stipends.

The recipients of the NEH fellowships are listed below:

<i>Fellowships for Independent Study and Research</i>	Hanna Papanek, Boston University
	Julio S. Valenzuela, Harvard University
	Howard Waitzkin, University of California, Berkeley
<i>Fellowships for College Teachers</i>	William R. Aho, Rhode Island College
	Harold B. Benenson, Sarah Lawrence College
	Rudolf K. Haerle, Jr., Middlebury College
	Carole Turbin, SUNY-Empire State College
	Frances J. Woods, Our Lady of the Lake University, San Antonio

Summer Seminars for College Teachers

- Orlando Patterson, Harvard University; *The Comparative Study of Slavery.*
- John Shelton Reed, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; *Community and Change in Southern Culture.*
- Edward A. Tiryakian, Duke University; *Great Schools and the Development of the Social Sciences.*

Summer Stipends

- Linda Marie Fritschner, Indiana University-South Bend
- Harvey J. Kaye, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay
- Harry G. Levine, CUNY-Queens College
- E. Doyle McCarthy, Fordham University
- Carol L. Schmid, Guilford Technical Institute
- Alan N. Woolfolk, Southern Methodist University
- Viviana A. Zelizer, Barnard College

For more information about NEH Fellowships, contact: James Blessing, Director, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20506. Telephone: (202) 724-0238.

Carol Weiss Newly Appointed Congressional Fellow

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Weiss brings a background of considerable experience with federal government agencies to her summer position. For the past 15 years she has been engaged in evaluation research on federal policies across a range of areas including education, mental health, employment and training, health, international assistance, crime and delinquency, and social services. During the past nine years she has concentrated on the use of evaluations and other types of social science research in government decision-making. She has published two books and numerous papers on the ways that policy makers use social science research in their work.

Weiss has consulted on evaluation and research utilization with the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute of Education, the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Justice, and a number of other Executive Branch agencies. Since 1975, she has also been a consultant to the General Accounting Office, the "Watch Dog" agency of the Congress. Her books relating directly to research and policy making are: *Social Science Research*



CAROL WEISS

and *Decision Making* (Columbia University Press: 1980) and *Using Social Research in Public Policy Making* (Lexington Books, 1977). Several other publications deal more generally with evaluation research.

A special committee consisting of William F. Whyte (Chair), Robin Williams, and James Zuiches, all of Cornell University, evaluated the thirty-two applications that were received for the summer fellowship. The Committee reports that there were several of outstanding quality. The program, supported by money from the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, is likely to continue next year. Information regarding deadlines and application procedures will be published late this year or early next year in FOOTNOTES.

Invitation to the Annual Meeting

The 78th Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association will be held from August 31 through September 4 at the Westin Hotel in the Renaissance Center in Detroit. The theme is "Age and Gender: Gender Differentiation in a Life-Span Framework."

There are a number of reasons why you should attend:

- Plenary Sessions.** President Alice S. Rossi will give her address at 4:30 p.m. on Thursday, September 1. Other Plenary Sessions are "Historical and Cultural Perspectives on Age and Gender" on Wednesday evening and "Biological and Developmental Perspectives on Age and Gender" on Saturday evening.
- Regular Sessions.** Throughout the five days there will be a number of regular sessions. Your colleagues have worked hard preparing their papers. Come to hear them. Also, you can purchase copies of papers for more leisurely reading at the paper sales office.
- Special Sessions.** Interspersed throughout the program are Thematic Sessions on special topics related to the meeting theme. There will also be a special memorial session to honor the lives and works of Erving Goffman and Everett C. Hughes. There will be several Author-Meets-the-Critics Sessions; a Mini-Course on Joreskog models; and a number of Professional and Teaching Workshops. There will be Special Sessions on Friday related to the problems and promise of Detroit, followed by a reception

at which ASA members can meet informally with various public figures from the area.

4. **Section Meetings.** All of the 21 sections of the Association will be sponsoring their own innovative sessions plus their council and business meetings.

5. **Meet old friends.** As anyone who has attended Annual Meetings already knows, a main activity at these affairs is wandering about in the corridors and lobbies in search of familiar faces. The Atrium at the Renaissance Center will present an excellent environment for this sort of activity. At 10 p.m. on Wednesday evening the Eleventh Annual Departmental Alumni Party will be held. This will give you an opportunity to compare hairlines and waistlines with former classmates under the old school banner. Be there.

6. **See Detroit and Windsor.** Tours have been organized for "organization people" covering the city in general, Windsor, museums, Tiger Stadium, and the Detroit River. Disorganization people should wander out on their own and take advantage of the Downtown Ethnic Festival and the Jazz Festival, both of which will be occurring at about the time of the meeting.

To enjoy all of this, you have got to be there. Read the *Preliminary Program* sent to you in May and the May FOOTNOTES for more details about the program, how to register and how to get a room. We will see you in Detroit.

Sessions, Organizers Announced for 1984 Annual Meeting

President-Elect James F. Short, Jr. has announced his theme for the 79th Annual Meeting to be held in San Antonio, August 27-31, 1984. The theme, "The Social Fabric", is the basis for the four Plenary Sessions as well as a series of Thematic Sessions which have been planned by Professor Short and his Program Committee. Members of the 1984 Program Committee are: Andy B. Anderson (Massachusetts-Amherst), Sandra Ball-Rokeach (Washington State), Edgar F. Borgatta (Washington), Theodore Caplow (Virginia), Herbert L. Costner (Washington), Roberta G. Simmons (Minnesota), Neil J. Smelser (California-Berkeley), Franklin D. Wilson (Wisconsin-Madison), and Morris Zelditch, Jr. (Stanford).

Luncheon Roundtables

Luncheon Roundtable Discussions for the San Antonio meeting will be organized by Professor Anne M. McMahon, Department of Sociology, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627. This popular feature of the

Program was originally designed for two purposes: (1) "to have lunch with..." and (2) to give persons actively involved in a specific area of research an opportunity to chat with other persons currently involved with the same area. Each table seats 10 persons, with 15 to 25 discussions being held at the same time in one of the larger public rooms in the hotel. Papers are not presented, nor is audio-visual or tape recording equipment permitted. Members wishing to preside over a specific topic discussion should contact Professor McMahon.

Supplementary Sessions

Organizers for the 1984 Supplementary Sessions will be D. Edward Murguia and John H. Lindquist, Department of Sociology, Trinity University, San Antonio, TX 78284. Because it is not possible to cover all interests when formulating the list of topics, organizers are chosen to receive and review papers for which no suitable topic has been announced. The organizers then select papers

and mold a limited number of sessions around general topics.

Topical Review Panels

Topical Review Panel sessions, an innovation for the 1984 Program, will be organized by Richard S. Machalek, Department of Sociology, 715 Stadium Drive, P.O. Box 267, Trinity University, San Antonio, TX 78284. These sessions will be entirely devoted to the discussion of a group of related papers by their authors. In order to allow ample opportunity for discussion, the papers are not read aloud; instead, copies of papers are circulated to all participating authors well in advance of the session. Authors of papers accepted for one of these sessions will be required to send 10 copies to the Executive Office in advance of the Annual Meeting. Papers will then be circulated to each author on the session.

SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

Members of the ASA should submit papers directly to the organizers listed below. Papers are

limited to 20 pages, including footnotes, tables and bibliographies. Although this may appear to be too constraining, it is the maximum length for presentation in a 10-15 minute program period. Lengthier versions are more suitable for subsequent publication than for oral presentation.

Papers are expected to reflect original research or major developments in previously reported research. Papers are not eligible for inclusion if they have been published prior to the meeting or accepted for publication before being submitted to organizers for consideration; or if they have been modified in only secondary respects after similar readings or publication.

Organizers have been instructed by the Program Committee not to accept abstracts, letters, or telephone calls in lieu of full papers when considering inclusions for their sessions; therefore, your opportunities for acceptance will be enhanced if you submit a completed paper.

As with submissions to ASA journals, the practice of submitting the same paper to more than one organizer is strongly discouraged. If there is a multiple submission, the author is required to inform each organizer of this fact and to list the other organizers to whom the paper was sent. This enables organizers to confer when advisable on the best location for a given paper. If you fail to inform all organizers involved of multiple submissions, organizers may drop the paper from all sessions involved.

Authors should note that organizers have been informed that they need not return manuscripts unless these manuscripts have been accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

The deadline for submission of

papers to organizers is December 31, 1983. Organizers are not obligated to consider papers received after that date. Abstracts and final copies of accepted papers will be due in the Executive Office by May 1, 1984.

RULES OF PARTICIPATION

All sociologists (except foreign scholars) must be members of the ASA in order to participate. Persons from other disciplines and persons invited by the Program Committee to participate on Thematic or Plenary Sessions are exempt from this rule. This ASA Council ruling is intended to limit sociologists' participation to those who support the Association as dues-paying members.

At its September 1982 meeting, ASA Council reaffirmed its policy which requires that all participants who appear on the Annual Meeting Program must pre-register for the convention. If pre-registration fees are not received before the Preliminary Program goes to press, participant's names will be deleted from the Program.

No individual shall be accorded more than two listings on the Program. This ruling includes all types of participation. Persons may present only one sole-authored paper, one Luncheon Roundtable, or one Topical Review Panel paper; however, they may do this in conjunction with one other participation on the Program.

Questions relating to Program participation should be directed to the ASA Executive Office.

REGULAR SESSIONS TOPICS & ORGANIZERS

(1) Age Stratification. Matilda White Riley, 3311 Maud Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20016

See Section Page 5

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY Volume 9 August 1983

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- **The Reestablishment of Sociology in the PRC — Toward the Sinification of Marxist Sociology**, L. Cheng and A. So.
- **Changing Family and Household: Contemporary Lessons from Historical Research**, Andrew Cherlin
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- **Generation as a Sociological Problem**, David I. Kertzer
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- **The Sociology of Agriculture: Towards a New Rural Sociology?** Howard Newby
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- **Change in Military Organization**, David R. Segal and Mady Wechsler Segal
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New Didactic Seminars and Workshops Planned for 1984

(continued from page 1)

and the general public as an audience for sociological ideas. Some of these thematic and special sessions are being organized entirely by the 1984 Program Committee, others by appointed chairs who have agreed to accept responsibility for assigning specific topics and inviting participants.

Didactic seminars, workshops, and special sessions will abound at the 1984 meetings, with some new twists as well as repeats of popular topics in the past. Among the new didactic seminars will be sessions devoted to Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) systems, tracking respondents in longitudinal studies, problems of retrieval in archival research, quantitative cross-national research, life-history interviewing, replication of surveys, and effects of questionnaire wording and ordering. New workshops will include representing social science to the

research-supporting community, maintaining professional identity in non-academic settings, talent transfer: opportunities in the corporate marketplace; and other special job-related problems. Special sessions are planned assessing social indicators, the general public as an audience for sociological ideas, alternate career paths, and what is going on in European sociology that is especially relevant to U.S. sociology.

The usual rich mix of luncheon roundtables and supplemental sessions, awards, and special social, cultural, and intellectual opportunities to be found in the San Antonio area will round out the program. Announcement of regular session organizers and topics are found elsewhere in this issue of FOOTNOTES; details concerning other program features will appear in a later issue. All in all, 1984 in San Antonio promises to be a great meeting place and program. We look forward to seeing you there!

Section Organizers Listed for San Antonio Meeting

(continued from page 4)

(2) Arts/Culture/Literature. *Barbara Rosenblum*, 1979 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94115

(3) Collective Violence. *Dane Archer*, Stevenson College, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95060

(4) Community: Comparative Study. *James R. Lincoln*, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401

(5) Community: Patterns. *Joseph J. Galaskiewicz*, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 1114 Social Science, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

(6) Comparative Sociology. *Francisco O. Ramirez*, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132.

(7) Social Aspects of Corporate Life: Multinational and International. *Iring Louis Horowitz*, Department of Sociology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

(8) Corrections. *Francis T. Cullen, Jr.*, Criminal Justice Program, Mail Location 108, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221.

(9) Ordinary Crime. *Ronald L. Akers*, Department of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

(10) Delinquency. *Ruth Horowitz*, Department of Sociology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19711.

(11) White Collar Violations. *Gilbert Neis*, 31461 Alta Loma Drive, South Laguna, CA 92677.

(12) Developing Societies/Development. *Asoka Bandurage*, Department of Sociology, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02254.

(13) Deviance. *Vicki L. Rose*, Department of Sociology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275.

(14) Sociology of Disability & the Handicapped. *F. James Davis*, Department of Sociology, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

(15) Human Ecology. *John Freeman*, School of Business Administration, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94556.

(16) Economy & Society. *Andrew A. Beveridge*, Department of Sociology, CUNY, Queens College, Flushing, NY 11367.

(17) Education. *Doris R. Entwistle*, 304 Barton Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

(18) Education as an Organizing Force in Society. *Gary James Natriello*, Department of Sociology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

(19) Elites & Power. *Gwen Moore*, Department of Sociology, Russell Sage College, Troy, NY 12180.

(20) Emotions. *Peggy A. Thoits*, Department of Sociology, Green Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544.

(21) Environment/Energy. *Thomas A. Heberlein*, Department of Rural Sociology, 308 Agricultural Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

(22) Ethnic & Race Relations in Cross-Cultural Perspective. *Leonard Gordon*, Department of Sociology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287.

(23) Evaluation Research and Organizational Decision-Making. *Carol H. Weiss*, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, Monroe C. Gutman Library, Appian Way, Cambridge, MA 02138.

(24) Family. *Walter R. Allen*, University of Michigan; and *Bruce R. Hare*, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794. Send all submissions to Professor Hare.

(25) Gerontology. *Rhonda V. Montgomery*, Institute on Aging, Mail Stop NL-12, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

(26) Societal Response to Hazards. *William A. Anderson*, 13136 Cabinwood Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20904.

(27) Hispanic Community. *Gilbert Cardenas*, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

(28) Historical Sociology. *Mark Traugott*, Stevenson College, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

(29) History of Sociology. *Martin I.A. Bulmer*, Department of Social Science, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, England.

(30) Human Sexualities. *Patricia Y. Miller*, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063.

(31) Inequality. *Stanley Lieberson*, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

(32) International Relations & World Conflicts. *Henry Barbera*, School of Social Sciences, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717.

(33) Labor Market/Employment. *Arne L. Kalleberg*, Department of Sociology, 750 Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

(34) Law & Society. *Joyce S. Sterling*, College of Law, University of Denver, 200 W. 14th Street, Denver, CO 80204.

(35) Leisure & Sports. *James H. Frey*, Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV 89154.

(36) Mass Media. *Eleanor Singer*, 500 Journalism Building, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

(37) Mathematical Models. *Maureen T. Hallinan*, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

(38) Medical Sociology. *Linda B. Bourque*, School of Public Health, University of California, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

(39) Methodology: Qualitative. *Peter H. Fricke*, National Marine Fisheries Service (F/MI), 3300 Whitehaven, N.W., Washington, DC 20235.

(40) Methodology: Quantitative. *Ronald J. Schoenberg*, Building 31, Room 4C11, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20205.

(41) Methodology: Survey. *Tom W. Smith*, NORC, 6030 S. Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637.

(42) Migrant Workers. *David Alvarez*, School of Social Science, Pan American University, Edinburg, TX 78539.

(43) Immigration. *Alejandro Portes*, Department of Sociology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

(44) Military Sociology. *Mady Wechsler Segal*, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

(45) Mobility. *Gary D. Sandefur*, Department of Sociology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

(46) Occupations/Professions. *Richard H. Hall*, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222.

(47) Organizational Analysis. *Cori B. Marrett*, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

(48) Political Sociology. *Anthony M. Orum*, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

(49) The Production of Popular Culture. *Muriel C. Cantor*, Department of Sociology, American University, Washington, DC 20016.

(50) Population/Demography. *Marta Tienda*, Room 340 Agricultural Hall, University of Wisconsin, 1450 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

(51) Demographic Change & Transfer Programs. *George C. Myers*, Center for Demographic Studies, Duke University, 2117 Campus Drive, Durham, NC 27706.

(52) Household Formation & Family Structure. *Teresa A. Sullivan*, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Burdine 436, Austin, TX 78712.

(53) Poverty. *Leonard Beeghley*, Department of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

(54) Public Opinion. *James D. Wright*, SADRI—Machmer W 35, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

(55) Racial & Ethnic Minorities. *Rutledge M. Dennis*, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23284.

(56) Radical Sociology. *Christine E. Bose*, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222.

(57) Religion in Society. *Kenneth Westhues*, Department of Sociology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1.

(58) Rural Sociology. *Don A. Dillman*, Department of Rural Sociology, 23 Wilson Hall, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164.

(59) Sociology of Science & Knowledge. *Joseph Ben-David*, Judd Hall, University of Chicago, 5835 S. Kimbark, Chicago, IL 60637.

(60) Sex Roles/Women. *Pamela J. Riley*, Department of Sociology, Social Work & Anthropology, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322.

(61) Small Groups/Primary. *Murray Webster*, Department of Sociology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

(62) Social Change/Technology. *J. Michael Armer*, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

(63) Social Control. *Pat Lauderdale*, Center for the Study of Justice, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281.

(64) Socialization. *Jane Allyn Piliavin*, The Hermitage, College Road, Bangor Gwynedd LL57 2DA, Wales, Great Britain.

(65) Social Movements/Collective Behavior. *Anthony Oberschall*, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

(66) Social Networks. *Richard D. Alba*, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222.

(67) Social Problems Theory. *Malcolm Spector*, Department of Sociology, McGill University, 855 Sherbrooke Street W, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 217.

(68) Social Psychology. *Howard F. Taylor*, Department of Sociology, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544.

(69) Social Structure & Personality. *Joanne Miller*, NSF—Sociology Program, 1445 44th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20550.

(70) Sociolinguistics. *Aaron V. Cicourel*, Department of Sociology, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

(71) Sociological Practice/Applied

Sociology. *Francis G. Caro*, 262 Farrington Avenue, North Tarrytown, NY 10591.

(72) Stateless Nations. *Vatro Murvar*, Max Weber Colloquia & Symposia, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 285, Brookfield, WI 53005.

(73) Stratification. *Mary R. Jackman*, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

(74) Suicide. *Robert Davis*, Department of Sociology, North Carolina A&T State University, 206 Gibbs Hall, Greensboro, NC 27411.

(75) Symbolic Interaction. *Anselm L. Strauss*, Department of Sociology & Behavioral Sciences, N-631, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143.

(76) Teaching Sociology. *Charles A. Goldsmid*, 1143 Oxford Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711.

(77) Theory. *Jonathan H. Turner*, Department of Sociology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521.

(79) Unemployment. *Paula M. Rayman*, Department of Sociology, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02154.

(80) Urban Sociology. *Mark Abrahamson*, Department of Sociology, University of Connecticut, U-68, Storrs, CT 06268.

(81) Cities & Governmental Programs. *John D. Kasarda*, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Hamilton Hall, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

(82) Comparative Urbanization Patterns. *Janet Abu-Lughod*, 1042 Pontiac Road, Wilmette, IL 60091.

(83) Violence Among Intimates and Its Relationship to the Social Fabric. *R. Emerson Dobash & Russell P. Dobash*, Department of Sociology, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA, Scotland.

(84) Voluntary Associations. *David H. Knoke*, Institute of Social Research, Indiana University, 1022 E. Third Street, Bloomington, IN 47405.

(85) Sociology of Work. *William H. Form*, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, 702 S. Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801.

(86) Children & Youth. *Shirley M. Clark & John P. Clark*, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 1114 Social Sciences, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

(87) Humanist Sociology. *Jon Darling*, Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown, PA 15904.

(88) Sociology of Markets. *Wayne E. Baker*, The Synectics Group, Inc., 1130 17th Street, N.W., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20036.

(89) Clinical Sociology. *Jonathan A. Freedman*, 4305 Lafayette Road, Jamesville, NY 13078.

LUNCHEON ROUNDTABLES. *Anne M. McMahon*, Department of Sociology, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627.

SUPPLEMENTARY SESSIONS. *D. Edward Murguia*, Department of Sociology, Trinity University, 715 Stadium Drive, San Antonio, TX 78284; and *John H. Lindquist*, Department of Sociology, Trinity University, 715 Stadium Drive, San Antonio, TX 78284.

TOPICAL REVIEW PANELS. *Richard S. Machalek*, P.O. Box 267, Department of Sociology, Trinity University, 715 Stadium Drive, San Antonio, TX 78284.

1984 SECTION SESSION ORGANIZERS
Collective Behavior & Social Movements. *Ralph Turner*, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Community. *Albert Hunter*, Department of Sociology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60201.

Comparative Historical Sociology. *To be announced.*

Criminology. *Travis Hirschi*, 1680 West Caspian Drive, Tucson, AZ 85704.

Environmental Sociology. *Marrvin E. Olsen*, Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164.

Marxist Sociology. *Edna Bouacich*, Department of Sociology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521.

Medical Sociology. *Linda Aiken*, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, P.O. Box 2316, Princeton, NJ 08540.

Methodology. *Michael T. Hannan*, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

Organizations & Occupations. *Charles M. Bonjan*, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

Political Economy of the World-System. *Walter Goldfrank*, Merrill College, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

Racial and Ethnic Minorities. *To be announced.*

Social Psychology. *Richard J. Hill*, 30729 Fox Hollow Road, Eugene, OR 97405.

Sociological Practice. *512 Alan S. Berger*, 1453 East 55th Place, Chicago, IL 60637.

Sociology of Aging. *George Maddox*, Center for the Study of Aging & Human Development, Duke University Medical Center, Box 3003, Durham, NC 27710.

Sociology of Education. *Caroline Persell*, 18 Commerce Street, New York, NY 10014.

Sociology of the Family. *Graham B. Spanier*, Undergraduate Studies, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794.

Sociology of Population. *Dudley Poston*, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

Sociology of Sex & Gender. *Barrie Thorne*, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

Sociology of World Conflicts. *Kurt Lang*, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11790.

Theoretical Sociology. *Jeffrey Alexander*, Department of Sociology, University of California, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Undergraduate Education. *Michael E. Delaney*, Department of Sociology, Des Moines Area Community College, Ankeny, IA 50021.

Corrections

◆ ◆ ◆

Ellsworth R. Fuhrman, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, is a visiting Fulbright Professor in Finland, and not Thailand as announced in the April FOOTNOTES. He also informs us that he has received a grant from the Academy of Finland to continue his research on the circulation of sociological knowledge in Finnish society this summer.

◆ ◆ ◆

Axel van den Berg, recipient of an honorable mention from the Theory Section in 1982 for his article "Critical Theory: Is There Still Hope?" (AJ5, November 1980), was incorrectly identified in the section report that was published in the March issue.

Report From Task Group on Homosexuality Defended

The April 1983 issue of *FOOTNOTES* carried a letter from Thomas Kando pertaining to the recent report from the Task Group on Homosexuality. Although I was not a member of the task group that developed that report, I am the current chairperson of the follow-up task group assigned the job of developing concrete recommendations for action by ASA.

Homosexuals constitute approximately 10 percent of our nation's population—scarcely a "rare" or "esoteric", although clearly a minority, phenomenon. They harm no one, yet are often harmed in a variety of ways. It is questionable, to say the least, that they "choose" their sexual preference—and the harassment that comes with it—in the sense that, say, a feminist or even gay rights activist chooses her/his "deviant" status. To have to "pay" for a chosen form of non-harmful deviance within academia is bad

enough; to have to "pay" for one not freely chosen is unconscionable.

Kando specifies a number of major social and international problems and argues that sociologists are "rarely in the forefront of the attack" on them. That assertion clouds the issues raised by the report in question. The report emphasizes the problems faced by gay sociologists in the pursuit of their careers, and by many sociologists, regardless of sexual preference, who choose to conduct research pertaining to homosexuality. These are clearly issues within the domain of a sociological association. There is little an association of scholars can do about "inflation, unemployment, the tax burden, criminal victimization", not to mention totalitarianism, nuclear holocaust, and international terrorism. There is much it can potentially do about the way its

Open Forum

own members treat minorities—gay, black, female, or any other kind—and research pertaining to them.

Kando asks if it is "pragmatic" for the discipline "to be forever associated with waning causes? Is this not one of the main reasons for our declining enrollments?" True, today's students are not very concerned with minority rights. I find that an incredible reason, however, for us to ignore the ethics of our own collective treatment of some members of our own discipline. Are we to base our professional ethics on the changing whims of succeeding cohorts of students?

Kando also questions the methodology of the report, which relies on respondents' perceptions of

discrimination. He appears to forget W.I. Thomas's famous dictum concerning the definition of the situation. The fact that sociology heads perceive anti-homosexual discrimination has very real ramifications for their hiring and tenure recommendations and hence also for the behavior of gay sociologists who may be employed, or hope to be employed, by such administrators.

As for his final comments, I don't doubt that the media and the public may grant disproportionate attention to research concerning "titillating topics like homosexuality and other sexual alternatives..." The profession, however, does not, and often academic administrators are downright hostile to such research and the scholars who conduct it. That is the issue of concern for a professional association.

In summary, I believe that it is

the obligation of a professional association to ensure the fair treatment of its practitioners, inasmuch as they conform to the standards of their profession and are not involved in behavior harmful to others. The ASA has, on numerous occasions, gone on record as supporting the employment and research rights of minorities of all kinds. However, too often we have been oblivious and/or unsympathetic to the problems faced by one particular minority—homosexuals. Extending our explicit concern to a minority which constitutes 10 percent of our population—and probably that much or more of our own numbers—does not strike me as a terribly radical measure.

Janet Saltzman Chafetz
University of Houston, University Park

Members Need More Detailed Information About ASA Finances

In the past few months, I have received two communications from the ASA which lead to this communication. The first was a formal invitation (complete with a stamped reply envelope) to attend the Past Presidents' reception at the 1982 Annual Meeting. Over the years I have received similar invitations but had not attended the party for a long time. I recall earlier receptions as simple beer-and-pretzel affairs. The one in San Francisco was, in a word, lavish. Emily Post would not have approved my asking, but anyway I asked a past president who paid for it. He assumed it was the ASA. I looked in *FOOTNOTES* but could find no reference to such expenditures. Whoever paid, it is a misapplication of resources, which we are often told are scarce. It would be better to spend the money to benefit a needy fraction of the membership or the Association as a whole. More on financial reports below.

A second, more recent communication came from the executive secretary asking for help to subsidize memberships for emeriti who can not afford them. The letter said the ASA is unable to carry such costs any longer. The appeal was irresistible, although I doubt the correct costing is applied. The marginal cost to service the *n*th membership must be very small. Bill D'Antonio told me the Council was agonizing over the matter, and subsequently Council submitted a referendum to provide for ex gratia treatment of emeriti. But a membership without journals is hardly generous, and not very useful.

The balance of values in the two messages, one an extravagant indulgence and the other a charitable plea, seems more appropriate to the Reagan White House than a scholarly society, or academically-based or professional association, or whatever we have nowadays. Probably we have all of the above and something else as well.

Now to the broader problem of

financial reports: Comparing the auditor's report in *FOOTNOTES* for May 1982 with the annual financial report of the PSA, I have considerable information about the financial affairs of the latter but precious (sic!) little about the ASA. The PSA's annual budget is a modest five-digit number, the ASA's, seven digits. With a little digging around I find that none of the other academic organizations I belong to are as stingy with financial information as the ASA.

Since our association has become a million dollar enterprise, it would be best for it to act like one. I use the word *enterprise* metaphorically, but we ought to agree that the members should know at least as much about ASA finances as stockholders about a company's finances. Financial disclosure will tell the membership whether it is getting its money's worth and how closely expenditures coincide with the priorities of the membership. This is a plea, or something stronger than that, for a fully informative financial report.

Leonard Bloom
Austrian National University and
University of California, Santa Barbara

Contact

Alpha Kappa Delta

Alpha Kappa Delta, the International Sociology Honor Society, is searching to obtain copies of Volumes 1-34 (1931-1964) and Volume 42, issue No. 1 (1972) of *Sociological Inquiry*. If any ASA members have extra copies which they would like to donate, we would very much like to have them. We will be happy to supply donors with a receipt for tax purposes. The value of each issue is \$6.50. If you care to donate, specify which issues and contact: James K. Skipper, Jr., Editor, *Sociological Inquiry*, Department of Sociology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Black-

ASA Should Assist More With Job Hunting

Opening up the non-academic labor market and practicing applied sociology appear to be essential elements in any effort to solve the job woes facing many young sociologists today. To assist their younger colleagues, established sociologists are devoting more time to the nuts and bolts of the job hunt: preparing more effective resumes, identifying broader markets for circulating resumes, exploiting a wider range of informal networks, etc. Entire sessions are devoted to these concerns at the meetings of almost every state, regional, or national sociological association. These efforts are well intentioned, but they do not constitute a very efficient use of time for practicing sociologists.

An entire industry has long been in existence that does precisely what many sociologists are struggling to learn on their own. Professional employment services have a proven track record for packaging, marketing, and placing human capital of all kinds. There is no reason these skills could not be put to use in service of the sociological profession.

The ASA could take the lead by retaining the services of an appropriate personnel management firm. The particular organization

might be an employment agency, a public relations firm, or a general purpose management consulting business. The organization would perform two basic functions for the ASA and its members.

The first function would be that of a consultant. In this capacity the business would provide the ASA with a series of model resumes for "typical" sociologists. Job markets—including industry types and individual employers—would be identified. Guidelines for approaching those employers would be delineated covering a range of issues from what specific skills are generally required to how to dress (for success).

The second function would be one of personal service. Interested ASA members could secure individualized assistance in their particular job search. A resume would be drafted; specific potential employers compatible with the individual's interests and skills would be identified; practice interviews might be conducted; questions to ask and those not to ask at various stages of the recruitment process would be indicated; specific advice on what to wear would be tailored to the individual's height, weight, and other features; and any other advice, information, or assistance that would make the final product more marketable would be offered.

One obvious question is how to pay for such services. Conceivably, the entire operation could be paid for by those who secure employment. If a given percentage of the first year's salary was earmarked for the ASA to cover program costs, this could become a self-supporting revolving fund. The immediate beneficiaries, therefore, would pay the cost. Presumably, a group rate could be negotiated, similar to the insurance programs in which many ASA members participate, that would keep the costs down.

Many other administrative details would have to be arranged, of course. But retaining a recognized

personnel firm to provide proven professional services, rather than having random isolated sociologists attempting to reinvent this wheel, would be cost effective.

A final advantage should not be overlooked. The sooner the ASA and its members get out of the personnel management business, the sooner they can get back to practicing sociology.

Gregory D. Squires
Thomas A. Lyson

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Sociological Methodology Editorship Change

Sociological Methodology announces a change in editorship. The new editor is Nancy Brandon Tuma, Professor of Sociology, Stanford University. *Sociological Methodology* welcomes papers taking either qualitative or quantitative approaches 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.

Please submit four copies of manuscripts to: Nancy Brandon Tuma, Editor, *Sociological Methodology*, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

sburg, VA 24061.

Research Opportunities Sought

Marek Tabin, a Polish refugee living in France since April, would like information about research opportunities in the United States. His wife, Danuta Tabin, an economist, is also a political immigrant, and she too is seeking a position in the U.S. M. Tabin's research areas include political sociology and modern social history. D. Tabin has written on the professional and social position of women in Poland. If you have information about positions, contact the Tabins c/o Pawlowska, 15 Avenue Recteur France, chambre 19, 75016 Paris, France.

Executive Officer's Report

Association Membership Shows Continuing Decline

In this my first report to the members, I will focus attention on the following topics: membership and subscriptions, the budget, regular staff activities, new initiatives, and continuing problems. My sense of the Association after one year in office is that it is in fairly healthy condition, considering all the problems caused by the inflation of the 1978-82 period, and the deflation in the classroom that has brought academe in general its own type of recession, with further reverberations in applied settings.

Membership and Subscriptions

Membership in the ASA has been declining during the past four years. The figures in Table 1 help provide a picture of what has been happening.

These figures illustrate the flow of membership. The most marked decrease has been in the Associate and Student membership categories, while the Emeriti group has decreased slightly. We anticipate that the final figures for 1983 will be somewhat higher than the totals listed, but it appears clear that the decline that set in, in 1980, has become more pronounced with the raising of dues and the national recession.

In large part the membership decline can be attributed to the changing nature of the job market for sociologists. Beginning some three years ago, and extending at least until 1994, we have produced and will probably continue to produce more PhDs per annum than there are teaching positions available. In the last year for which complete data are available (1981), some 612 people received PhDs in Sociology, while less than 300 found full-time tenure-track teaching positions. And, the projections are that there will be fewer than 300 teaching positions available each year for the next decade.

At the same time, an increasing percentage of sociologists are finding employment in applied settings. While the total number of sociologists engaged in teaching dropped from 84% in 1976 to 74% in 1981, the number in applied settings (government, business/industry and non-profit organizations) rose from less than 10% to almost 20%. Throughout the period only about 6% were unemployed, according to National Research Council estimates.

There are probably some 2,000 to 5,000 sociologists in teaching and applied work who are not now members of the ASA. Given present attrition rates and the non-growth status of the profession, the question arises whether there is some segment of the existing potential membership that might find association membership attractive if fully informed of existing benefits. To this end we are in the process of appointing a special membership committee that will meet at the Annual Meeting in Detroit to review membership patterns, as well as ASA policies and activities, and plan a membership drive designed to attract significant numbers of new

Table 1. Membership

	1980 Dec.	1981 Dec.	1982 Dec.	1982 June	1983 June	Percent Change (6/82-6/83)
Total	12,868	12,599	12,439	12,051	10,972	8.95%
Regular						
Members	9,091	8,798	8,605	8,377	7,863	6.1
Associates	1,762	1,689	1,660	1,615	1,245	22.9
Students	1,545	1,663	1,737	1,616	1,443	10.7
Emeriti	470	449	437	443	421	5.0

Table 2. Budget¹

Income	
Dues and related ^a	\$468,225
Publications and subscriptions ^b	481,149
Annual Meeting	125,966
Teaching Services	14,092
Other ^c	144,531
Total	\$1,234,773
Expenses	
Publications ^d	\$553,322
Annual Meeting ^e	91,991
Teaching and Related ^f	23,668
Personnel ^g	406,649
Plant and supplies ^h	72,572
Outside Services ⁱ	127,580
Governance ^j	45,321
Miscellaneous ^k	12,248
Total	\$1,333,531

a—includes section dues
b—includes directories, guides, *Sociological Methodology*
c—includes interest, mailing list rentals, donations
d—includes printing, mailing, editorial offices, directories, guides, back issues, promotional
e—does not include staff time costs in preparations for running of meeting
f—includes costs of mailing lists, teaching products, workshops
g—includes salaries, taxes, fringe benefits, staff travel for 17 persons
h—includes taxes, utilities, repairs, maintenance, supplies
i—includes costs of maintaining all member, subscriber lists, postage, telephone, audit
j—includes elections, all committee meetings, discretionary funds
k—includes dues, awards, contributions, and income taxes

¹ A detailed copy of the budget, which is 29 pages long, is available on request.

members. Later sections of this report review present activities designed to meet specialized membership needs.

Subscriptions to ASA journals have held up rather well during the first years of this decade. These come mainly from libraries, but also from members and non-members. As expected, the *American Sociological Review* is the journal most widely subscribed to, followed by *Contemporary Sociology* and the *Social Psychology Quarterly*. Unless library budgets are cut more drastically in the years ahead, subscription figures should remain stable. We may even hope for growth in subscriptions to *Sociology of Education*, the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, and the *Teaching Newsletter*.

The Budget

In the last decade, the ASA budget has grown to the point where it is now projected to approach \$1,500,000 before fiscal 1983 ends. During 1980, 1981 and 1982 the Association sustained deficits of \$15,067, \$49,275 and \$83,253 respectively. Initially such deficits were covered by using resources from the general fund balance built up during the 1970s. In an effort to stem the flow of red ink, dues were raised in 1983. Despite the drop in membership renewals that not unexpectedly followed the increase in dues, ASA expects to finish 1983 in the black. This is encouraging but hardly a matter for cheering. The general fund balance was dangerously depleted by the deficits of the early eighties, which means that the in-

terest money derived from it has also declined. Thus, as the fund balance declines, so does the income used to help defray daily Association expenses. In light of this, a long range ASA goal should be to increase the general fund balance to a level that produces sufficient revenue to keep the budget in balance. It would be nice not to have to raise dues, but unlikely if there is renewed inflation. I return to the matter of raising funds in a later section.

Table 2 is a summary of the Income and Expense Items for the 1982 Budget.

In trying to understand the annual budget, a number of things should be kept in mind:

1. Since we have a graduated dues scale, we may expect dues amounts to increase as faculty salaries increase; assuming low inflation rates and low membership attrition, this mechanism helps minimize need for dues increases.
2. Guides and Directories, *Sociological Methodology* and *Sociological Theory* have not been rich sources of income. Nor should they be expected to be. There is no reason to expect income growth in this item in the immediate future.
3. Associations like the ASA have traditionally looked to the Annual Meeting as an opportunity to gain some income, via book exhibits, advertising and the like. Such meeting income is derived from a number of sources, with registration fees being only one. Taken alone, such fees do not come anywhere near covering ex-

penses. Our registration fees are on the low side compared to other professional associations. If everyone attending the meeting pays the registration fee, we can cover our costs and keep fees at current low levels. Most associations have a policy of requiring all program participants to pre-register; this policy is a means of insuring that those who benefit the most help support the meeting.

In point of fact, of course, the income from the Annual Meeting does not cover the cost of the meeting in any true sense, since the staff expenses incurred in preparing for and in running the meeting exceed the income derived. Thus, for example, while the direct expenses for the 1982 meeting totaled \$91,991, the staff costs for pre-meeting planning and on-site support totaled \$53,606. As a result, the real cost of running the meeting was \$145,597 as opposed to \$125,996 in income that was generated.

4. Income under "other" was derived primarily from interest on bank and other money deposits, and secondarily from mailing list rentals.

5. Universities generally cover some of the office expenses of the journal editors. Boyd Printing Company of Albany, NY has worked very closely with all editors to try and keep down the costs of printing the journals. For the first time in several years, the 1983 year should see no increase in printing costs.

6. Staff salary increases for 1983 averaged just about 7%; fringe benefits include TIAA, Blue Cross-Blue Shield (or HMO) and life insurance (instituted for the first time in 1983).

7. About half of the costs for "outside services" will be absorbed in house for 1983 by the activation of our own computerized membership files. The other major cost in this category is for postage (\$33,611). While we can try to control the amount of correspondence (for example, by not acknowledging requests for inclusion of items in FOOTNOTES), our mailing costs are a function of the size of the membership and rising postal rates.

8. We have tried to cut governance costs by encouraging Council, EOB and Publications to limit their meetings to one a year, apart from the Annual Meeting. In recent years, other standing committees have had to make a case for holding a mid-year meeting. There are organizational costs involved in restraining financial costs in this manner. For one thing, EOB and Council are unable to do more than handle the business at hand. There is little time available to "think ahead" about the Association and the discipline.

9. We are currently supporting three professional lobby groups, the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS), and the National Humanities Alliance (NHA). In 1982 COSSA was supported by a \$25,000 special grant

from the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline. The 1983 budget includes a contribution to COSSA from the general fund in the amount of \$22,500. COPAFS received \$3,000, and the NHA a dues/contribution of \$800. All three organizations lobby on the behalf of research and scholarship in their respective areas, and all three are considered effective.

In the remaining sections of this report, I will review the work of the staff, the new initiatives now underway or in prospect, and the continuing problems confronting us as we move into the mid-1980s. With this information, you the reader may be in a better position to judge the degree to which the Association is spending your money to meet real needs and priorities.

Regular Staff Activities

The routine, day-to-day activities of the Executive Office are handled by a staff of thirteen. Early in the Fall, George Flory joined the staff as a replacement for Debbie Middledorf. George, who is secretary to yours truly, comes with a wealth of experience as secretarial assistant to the late Senator Lee Metcalf of Montana. Pam Martin handles secretarial work for Jo Ann Ruckel and her staff, and Ed Cline does all of the work on the Minority Fellowship Program, as well as handling correspondence and related work from Paul Williams and Carla Howery. Bea Segal handles all aspects of the bookkeeping operation from her office on the third floor. Jude Ruckel is responsible for typesetting FOOTNOTES and Karen Edwards has major responsibility for advertising, book exhibits and aspects of the Annual Meeting.

All aspects of mail room activity, xeroxing of Annual Meeting papers, and microfilming of cash receipts are under the control of Howard Stepany. Our receptionist is Nancy Sylvester; when she is not answering phones and greeting guests, she may be found opening and distributing mail, processing cash receipts, and handling orders for publications and back issues of journals.

Membership and subscription activity is taken care of on the third floor of ASA's old Victorian town house. Sarah Clement (Clem) retired this spring, after 17 years of service as membership secretary. Her replacement, Rita Fritz, now handles all aspects of membership, including answering inquiries, correcting problems, processing and updating memberships, filing, etc. She works closely with Telza Pippin, another of our senior staff members, who keeps track of address changes and coding. Sharon Gray, our most senior staff person, is non-member subscription secretary, and does for subscriptions what Rita and Telza do for membership.

Do you need to know who is on what committee? Who is chair? The status of the new Code of Ethics? Or whether your proposal for a small grants award has arrived in time and been directed to

Executive Office Promotes Several New Initiatives

(continued from page 7)

the proper committee for evaluation? All these questions can be answered by Janet Astner, who works out of the first floor front office. In addition, Jan is responsible for keeping the minutes of Council meetings and other committee meetings such as Publications.

Hovering over all these activities is Jo Ann Ruckel, the Administrative Officer who orchestrates, the administrative staff. Whether the task is to find a room for one of the 231 sessions at the Detroit meeting, or to accommodate the space needs of groups as diverse as the Humanist Sociologists, Sociologists for Women in Society, and a new group determined to focus the attention of sociologists on the issue of nuclear war, Jo Ann and her staff attempt to accommodate all requests. If it can be done, Jo Ann will see that it is done.

ASA staff handles hundreds of pieces of correspondence daily, oversees the addition of some 1,000 to 1,500 new members/subscribers annually, deletes drop-outs from the membership list, monitors the growth and decline of sections, types an average of 500 letters a month, sees to it that the newsletters of the several sections are mailed out on time, and that the *Teaching Newsletter* appears on schedule. The pace is often hectic, but the staff knows its stuff and gets the job done. You may have the occasion to see them in action during the Detroit

meeting and may wish to complement them for the smooth and efficient functioning of the Annual Meeting.

New Initiatives

I take it that most members are familiar with the regular activities of the professional staff: Bettina Huber, Carla Howery, and Paul Williams. Thus, in this Report, I will concentrate on new initiatives being undertaken by the sociology staff, with only brief summary remarks about on-going activity in areas that are problematic. These new initiatives may be broken down into three areas: teaching, research and scholarship, and the applied world of work.

Teaching. While new teaching opportunities in sociology are and will remain few during the coming decade, there is increasing recognition of the importance of teaching quality in the classroom. Council and staff continue to work to provide materials, consultations and workshops designed to enhance teaching effectiveness. This year ASA has offered a new series of workshops on Computer-Assisted Instruction in Sociology. These workshops must be seen as the first round in an on-going effort to help sociologists to learn how to use the computer in the classroom, insure that undergraduate majors are computer literate, and make effective use of the rich data sets available. In addition to the computer workshops, seven workshops on

teaching various subjects have been incorporated into the regular program of the Detroit Annual Meeting.

A new editorial board now oversees the *Teaching Newsletter*, reviewing articles, soliciting submissions, setting themes for special issues and, with the Publications Committee, making the *Newsletter* a quality publication.

During the year the Teaching Resources Center accepted eleven new products for classroom instruction. Also during the year members of the Teaching Resources Group made some 25 visits to departments and schools to present workshops on teaching. And a special cooperative project was developed with the Association of College and Research Libraries to teach library user skills to sociology faculty and students.

Increasingly, ASA efforts on behalf of teacher development and classroom enrichment have been complemented by related efforts on the regional level. In fact, in several cases this year, the ASA and regional associations collaborated in well-received joint workshops. Member response to these efforts will help determine the direction to be taken in future years.

We cannot be exempt from the concerns raised in the recently published report of the President's Commission on Excellence in Education. Among questions that flow from *A Nation*

At Risk is the place of sociology in secondary schools. A recent report from NIE indicates that enrollments in high school sociology courses have increased from 6.9 percent in 1969 to 19.0 percent in 1981. The President's Commission urges that all high school students take three years of social studies. How will sociology and ASA fit into that picture? Who teaches sociology courses in the high schools? What are their academic backgrounds? What are the responsibilities of the ASA with regard to literature used, qualifications of teachers, etc.? We in the Executive Office are beginning to explore these questions. An open meeting for sociologists interested in the teaching of sociology at the high school level is slated for the Annual Meeting.

To some extent, we consider quality teaching important because it is a means of protecting our own self-interest in the sense that the number of students taking our courses determines faculty size. At the same time, we should be thinking more positively about the quality of our undergraduate programs and try to insure that they serve as a vehicle for attracting the most talented students to graduate study. Those of us who believe that sociology has a contribution to make to the public weal beyond the virtues of knowledge for its own sake, ought to be working harder to insure that we get our fair share of the nation's best and brightest. These are concerns to be explored in the coming months.

In this regard, faculty in graduate programs seeking talent for their departments might want to spend some time at the Annual Meeting becoming acquainted with the 20-25 students in the special ASA "Honors Program" held during the course of the meeting. Their grade point averages generally range between 3.5 and 4.0, and they should be seen as prime candidates for graduate school. For further information about how to contact these students, and about the Honors Program, write to Burton Wright, Director of the Program, University of Central Florida, Box 25000, Orlando, FL 32816.

Research and Scholarship. One of the most time consuming activities that members of the sociology staff engage in is monitoring federal funding agencies. Regular readers of *FOOTNOTES* are aware of some of these monitoring activities as they manifest themselves in regular features on NSF, NIA, NIMH, NIE and the like. When possible, we work closely with COSSA in related Congressional activity, which involves knowing members of Congress and their views on various bills which affect education, federal support for research and the like. Our contacts include members of the Congressional Black Caucus, Republican as well as Democratic members of the House and Senate, their legislative aides, and a variety of committee and subcommittee members.

Most of 1981 and 1982 were

spent defending social science research from the encroachments of the Reagan Administration. The success of these efforts has allowed us to venture into more positive directions this year. For example, through strong bipartisan House support, \$5 million was added to the appropriation of the Directorate for the Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences of NSF. The House Appropriations Committee Report specifically urged that these monies be directed to the support of social science research because it had suffered the most severe reductions the past three years.

During the summer, ASA is co-sponsoring a series of Breakfast Seminars for Congressional leaders and their staffs, around the general theme of "The Long Term Consequences of Unemployment". The Seminars are co-sponsored by Representatives Paul Simon of Illinois, Augustus Hawkins of California and, on the Republican side, Representative James Jeffords of Vermont. The first speaker was Bill Kornblum of City University, speaking on Youth and Unemployment. The Seminars are designed to provide a setting for an exchange of knowledge between academe and government policy-makers. The short and long range consequences include a growing respect among policy-makers for the expertise of sociologists, and perhaps following that, stronger support for the funding of social research.

During the past two years, the status of social science research at NIMH has received critical scrutiny in the pages of *FOOTNOTES* as well as in other associations' newsletters. Despite cutbacks in funding, sociological research on a wide range of topics remains alive at NIMH; perhaps its growth during the coming years depends as much on the response sociologists make to the new competitive challenge as it does on the requirement that all research be targeted to mental health or illness. NIMH officials remind us that the mission of the agency is to "understand, treat, and prevent mental illness", even though NIMH supported a very wide range of sociological research in the past.

A number of factors have contributed to the recent decline in support for sociological research at NIMH. In the first place, we must recognize that the decline was government-wide. Thus, while funding for sociological research at NIMH has dropped 47 percent since 1980, it has also dropped 44 percent at NSF. Further, according to information from NIMH, there has been a 33 percent drop in the number of grant applications by sociologists between 1980 and 1982.

NIMH officials also point out that social scientists serving on Initial Review Groups have been more likely to reject applications than are those from other sciences (i.e., 64% versus 26%). On the other hand, some sociologists have complained to us that at least some of these rejections may have resulted from the fact that their

See Memorial Page 9

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Memorial Fund Established to Ease Budget Pressures

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proposals have been assigned to Review Groups whose areas of expertise are far-removed from the central focus of their proposals.

Again, NIMH officials say that compared to other disciplines, social scientists, and in particular sociologists, give lower priority scores to the applications they do approve. Consequently, they are, in effect, declaring that these applications are of less merit than those of other disciplines. Under the institute-wide priority pipeline system, NIMH funds approved applications in priority order regardless of program area. Thus, sociologists are less likely to be funded even when their applications have been approved. It is unclear whether applications from sociologists are actually of lower merit or are simply being evaluated under stricter standards. Either way, the immediate impact is a lower level of funding, and a lower estimation of the value or merit of sociological research. What can or should be done about this matter remains a vexing question.

These grim realities should be juxtaposed against prospects for new social research initiatives in Fiscal Year 1985, provided funding is available. In the Fall of 1982, Dr. John Clausen was asked to chair a special Behavioral Sciences Cluster Group comprised of 12 social and behavioral scientists. On May 23, 1983, Clausen presented the Group's Report to the National Advisory Mental Health Council. The Report presents an in-depth review of social and behavioral science research focusing on the study of mental health and mental illness. It goes on to identify the contributions of the social sciences to current understanding of how socio-cultural and psychological processes influence mental health and illness. The Report reminds us that social science research does not yield the kinds of dramatic breakthroughs that occur in the physical sciences. Rather, contributions result from accumulated research derived from long-term support for basic research.

The Report urges NIMH to give particular support to the development of new methodologies in the social and behavioral sciences, as well as to research focusing on the interaction between biological, social and psychological processes, and between organisms and their environment.

In view of the potential long range significance of the report, a group of ASA scholars drawn from several of the Sections and with diverse areas of expertise, have been invited to review the Report this summer and help us to develop a statement of its implications for social research. This statement will be published in a Fall issue of *FOOTNOTES*.

Another aspect of our concern with NIMH is that the ASA Minority Fellowship Program is up for review and, we hope, renewal in 1984. NIMH has funded the MFP for 10 years now, and has thereby assisted 57 minority fellows in

obtaining their PhDs. Paul Williams, Director of the Minority Fellowship Program, has just submitted a new proposal requesting support in the amount of approximately \$500,000 for each of the next five years.

The success of the MFP has led us to propose an expansion of the program to the post-doctoral level. ASA is requesting support for 10 post-doctoral fellows in Mental Health for each of the next five years.

Grave concern for the plight of sociology and of social science in general has not been confined to NIMH; the National Institute of Education has appeared to have abandoned most of its research mission (see *FOOTNOTES*, March 1983). Dr. Manuel Justiz from the College of Education at the University of New Mexico has recently been appointed as the Institute's new Director. There is some reason to hope that he can and will restore NIE to academic respectability. Part of this process involves rehiring and appointing sociologists to policy level positions. We view this as a long-term project, and intend to actively support the legitimate interests of sociologists at NIE. As a demonstration of our support for Dr. Justiz, ASA, along with COSSA, sponsored a reception honoring Dr. Justiz and his staff in early June.

In contrast to other federal agencies, the National Institute for Aging has been consistently supportive of sociological research. Here ASA is fortunate to have Dr. Matilda Riley as Associate Director for Social and Behavioral Sciences. NIA has also just appointed a new Director, T. Franklin Williams, with whom we expect to meet shortly.

The NIA has a specific commitment to support research on the social, cultural, economic and psychological factors that affect both the process of growing old and the place of older people in society. In 1982 its support of research in these areas totalled some \$11 million. It appears that this will be a growth area for sociology for years to come.

The above discussion should give some indication of the range of Executive Office activities in support of scholarship and research. More will be done as centrality of issues dictate and time and energy permit.

Applied Sociology is the term that covers an increasing range of ASA activities: Congressional Fellowships; workshops designed to help ASA members learn about job opportunities in business, industry or government; publications designed to orient both undergraduate and graduate students to the applied job market; survey of ASA members engaged in sociological practice; and a variety of related reports and seminars. I will touch on each briefly.

The decision by ASA to fund Congressional Fellowships for sociologists marks our growing awareness of the wealth of social research relevant to public policy and that members of Congress are

looking increasingly for sociologists to help in their policy making. The American Political Science Association funds 6-8 fellowships a year, and has a well established record of service. We propose to move in that direction, and the Congressional Fellowship awarded to Dr. Carol Weiss of Harvard for the summer of 1983 should be seen as a small first step. During the coming months, this office will be in communication with APSA, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and several large private foundations, seeking advice and opportunities to enlarge the funding sources for internships and fellowships.

Recent activities of the Executive Office designed to help expand and enhance the employment opportunities for sociologists include the following: seminars at a dozen colleges and universities, and several of the regional meetings, focused on the applied job market as a follow-up to the two booklets published last year; audio and video tapes on the same subject to be made available for distribution to departments in the coming year; a combined five-day workshop on the art of consulting and employment opportunities in the applied area (see related story in this issue of *FOOTNOTES*); and an increase in the number of sessions at the Annual Meetings devoted to job opportunities in business, industry and government. Further, we are exploring means of encouraging private sector employers to advertise in the *Employment Bulletin* and participate in the Employment Service activities of the Annual Meeting.

Early feedback from participants in the seminars, workshops, social surveys, and campus and regional meetings, indicate that ASA is beginning to meet their needs, and that the efforts now underway augur well for 1984.

The ASA is also trying to take greater cognizance of the needs and contributions of sociologists already in applied settings. Thus, we have created an advisory committee to help us design seminars that will meet the specific work needs of practicing sociologists (e.g., state of the art seminar on organization research and theory). Several other disciplines have instituted annual awards for outstanding work by scholars functioning outside of academe. We have begun to explore the possibility of establishing a similar award with the understanding that contributions will be judged by criteria appropriate to sociological practice.

Meanwhile, three lists of ASA members engaged in applied practice have been compiled: ASA Members Willing to Discuss Their Work with Others; ASA Members Willing to Present Colloquia About Their Work; and ASA Members Interested in Sponsoring Internships. These lists are available only to ASA members and department chairs (\$2.00 each; 3 for \$5.00) and reports indicate that they have been

put to a variety of uses by both applied and academic members.

An extensive report on the social characteristics of practicing sociologists appeared in the May issue of *FOOTNOTES*, and additional reports on applied sociologists will follow in the coming months. Also during the past year an extensive report was prepared for the ASA Council on Un- and Underemployment among Sociologists, which focused on general prospects for the academic job market between now and the year 2000. This report is currently in the process of revision and will eventually appear as an ASA publication.

To cap these activities and give new initiatives direction as they develop, Council has four special ad hoc committees at work: Committee on Certification of Sociologists; Committee on Trends in the Occupation of Sociologist; Committee on Restructuring Professional Opportunities in Sociology; and Committee on Federal Standards for the Employment of Sociologists. There is also a special Task Force on Sociology and the Media, whose interests clearly overlap with those of the above committees. We may expect that the work of these groups will help bring a new direction to the sociological enterprise during the months ahead.

Continuing Problems

ASA and the AAAS. ASA is not alone in seeing its relationship with the American Association for the Advancement of Science as somewhat problematic. There is a general feeling among social scientists that *SCIENCE* magazine does not give due attention to the work of social scientists. And there is agreement that much remains to be done before social scientists can be said to be making their presence felt at the AAAS Annual Meeting. Although the sessions on demography were well attended at the Detroit meeting over the Memorial Day weekend, and received wide press coverage, the overall presence of sociology was very limited. And the question arises whether it is important for ASA itself to insure that sociologists are a significant presence at the AAAS meeting, and in the organization's major scientific publication. Or, is this a matter best left to concerned individuals. I was impressed with the number of sociologists who attended the business meeting of Section K, the Section on Social, Economic, and Political Sciences. The discussion at this meeting produced a number of promising suggestions for the 1984 meeting. Unfortunately, the deadline for submitting proposals for symposia for the 1984 meeting was August 1. Is *FOOTNOTES* a proper vehicle for urging members to propose symposia? Should ASA be expending more energy in encouraging larger numbers of sociologists to attend and participate in the AAAS's annual Meeting?

With regard to *SCIENCE*, David Sills (Social Science Research

Council and Secretary of Section K) informs me that the editor of *SCIENCE* told him that approximately half of the lead articles in *SCIENCE* were commissioned, and that if appropriate sociological topics were proposed to him, he would proceed to commission articles on them. Sills urges that sociologists inform him of ideas for articles that they think appropriate. Harrison White is the ASA Representative to the AAAS, and he would welcome hearing from members about the participation of sociologists in the affairs of AAAS.

The ASA Memorial Fund. In this closing section I return to the matter of funds and budgets, but with a different perspective. One of Council's actions at its January 1983 meeting may be of considerable significance for the long-term financial stability of the Association. At its mid-year meeting Council formally established the American Sociological Association Memorial Fund for the advancement and dissemination of sociological knowledge.

In the near future, all members of the Association will be receiving a formal statement about the Fund. It is hoped that over time, members will honor the memory of departed teachers, colleagues and students by establishing an ASA endowment in their names, or will express their own attachment to sociology by an endowment in their own name. I trust that members will find this a meaningful way to participate in the life of the discipline far into the future.

In this first annual report, I have not attempted to cover all the activities that constitute the annual cycle of the ASA; rather, I have focused on those that stand out in my mind as I review the year. My own feeling is that member support is strong, and that as we move to carry out the directives of the several committees and study groups that are examining the ASA, its problems, needs and possibilities for growth, member support will grow stronger. Further, with the aid of lobbying groups like COSSA, COPAFS and NHA, our interests and needs will receive increasing attention on Capitol Hill and in various federal funding agencies. I am confident that even as we begin to realize political gains from these efforts some will remind us of the political costs, both potential and real, that come with these gains. Perhaps the continuing vitality of our Association and discipline depends to some significant degree, on fostering vigorous dialogues in the classroom, in our publications and in our Annual Meeting between members with opposing perspectives.—WVD

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Women in Departmental Administrative Positions

Bonnie Thornton Dill
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The following report is the latest in a series of status reports compiled by the ASA Committee on the Status of Women. It represents an integral part of the Committee's ongoing monitoring of women's standing in the profession. As such, it complements earlier reports, but also goes a step further by assessing the progress made since 1970. The present report deals with women's representation among those in departmental administrative positions, as well as their distribution in graduate faculties of sociology. The figures show slight improvement in both areas since 1970. Nonetheless, the basic structure of gender inequality remains unaltered.

The status of departments of sociology chaired by women in 1981 was assessed using data from two ASA publications: the 1981 *Directory of Departments of Sociology* and the *Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology, 1981*. The former includes all types of departments, ranging from two-year non-degree institutions to PhD-granting institutions. For each, the number of faculty, graduate and undergraduate students are listed, as is the name of the department chair. This information permits us to examine various characteristics of departments chaired by men and women. The graduate *Guide* gives more detailed information on MA- and PhD-granting departments in the United States and Canada, allowing examination of graduate directors, department heads, and faculty rank in terms of gender. In the following report, gender is assessed on the basis of first names, with ambiguous names excluded from consideration.

All of the findings reported below must be understood within the broader context of the pool of available women sociologists. According to figures compiled by the National Research Council, 26.6% of the 10,640 PhD sociologists in the United States in 1981 were women.

Women as Chairs

Table 1 provides an analysis of the percentage of women chairs in six different types of educational institutions with programs in Sociology. Data are also presented on the mean number of faculty, graduates and undergraduates, controlling for gender of chairperson.¹

Table 1 shows that the proportion of women chairing U.S. departments offering advanced degrees in sociology is smaller than the proportion heading programs granting only the BA. Moreover, women are underrepresented as Chairs in programs offering PhD and MA degrees relative to their proportion of all graduate faculty, which is 19%.

Women chairs tend to head smaller departments than their male counterparts. When we compare the mean number of faculty,

undergraduate and graduate students supervised by female and male Chairs, it is immediately apparent that with one exception, women chair departments that are smaller on all of these variables. This is particularly noticeable at the MA and PhD levels.

A regional analysis of the proportion of women chairs in U.S. institutions by highest degree offered revealed that the number of women chairs is so small in programs offering advanced degrees (ranging from two to six), that regional comparisons based on percentages fluctuate greatly with shifts of only one or two people. Nevertheless, when we compute percentages by region, we find that the Northeast has the greatest percentage of women chairs (19.6; percentage based on 458 institutions) followed by the North Central (14.8; N=477), the South (13.4; N=587) and then the West (12.6; N=332).

An analysis not only of chairs, but also of directors of graduate programs in departments granting graduate degrees is presented in Table 2.² In both PhD and MA programs, women represent a small minority of administrators, 7% overall. They are somewhat more underrepresented in departments granting PhDs which tend to be larger and have greater prestige. In both MA and PhD departments, women are slightly more likely to be graduate directors than department heads.

Comparison of the totals in Table 2 with those in Table 3 reveals that women are underrepresented in administrative positions relative to their representation among faculty. Data in these tables indicate that women make up 18% of all full-time faculty in departments offering PhD degrees but fill only 5% of the administrative positions. In departments offering the MA, 22% of full-time faculty positions are filled by women, while only 8% of administrative positions are held by women.

Faculty Status

The gender discrepancy among chairs is due in part to the overrepresentation of women in the lower ranks of Assistant Professor and Instructor/Lecturer, as Table 3 reveals. Further inspection of the gender rank distributions reveals that women are most underrepresented as faculty in the professorial ranks. In contrast, they are clearly overrepresented at the Assistant Professor and Instructor levels. These discrepancies are most marked in PhD-granting departments.

Canadian departments display two differences from their U.S. counterparts. First, the overall proportion of women (68 out of 463 or 15%) is lower in Canadian departments. Second, women are less overrepresented at the Assistant Professor level. Of the women serving on Canadian graduate faculties, 34% are Assistant Professors, as opposed to 23% of the men. Of the latter, 44.3% are Associate Professors and 30.4%

are Full Professors. For women, the equivalent percentages are 36.8 and 19.1 respectively. The sharpest gender discrepancy in Canada emerges in terms of Instructors, a rank held by only 2% of the men as opposed to 9% of the women on graduate faculties.

A comparison of percentages in full- and part-time positions provides one index of the degree to which women are located in central rather than more marginal positions. Full-time positions represent secure central positions, while part-time positions are generally marginal. Most faculty members have full-time positions regardless of gender (81.6% of the females and 84.3% of the males). But 7.8% of the women graduate faculty have part-time positions, as opposed to only 4.8% of the men. In addition, 10.6% of the former and 11% of the latter have joint appointments. Where such appointments fall on the full-/part-time continuum is difficult to assess. They are given to distinguished senior academics as well as to junior beginning faculty in departments that have joint programs. The existence of joint appointments seems related primarily to size of institution, with the larger PhD institutions having 360 such positions compared to only 86 for MA institutions. If we look only at the PhD institutions where the number of joint appointments is substantial, the distribution of men and women is roughly similar to their distribution in full-time positions (i.e., 86.5% and 13.5% respectively).

Change During the Seventies

In 1973, Helen McGill Hughes and members of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession prepared a comprehensive report on women's standing in the field (Hughes et al., 1973). Much of the material presented in that report concerns the position of women in graduate departments of sociology. Thus, these data can profitably be compared with those discussed thus far.

The Hughes et al. report (1973:6) states that women were 3% of all department chairs in 1971 and 7% in 1972. This one year gain was not repeated in subsequent years, as the 1981 data reveal (see Table 1). Women accounted for 9.6% of all those chairing graduate departments of sociology two years ago. This lack of progress could stem from the fact that women with the requisite experience for departmental leadership are rapidly recruited into the ranks

Table 1. Educational Institutions with Sociology Programs, by Highest Degree Offered, U.S.A., 1981

Highest Soc. Degree Offered	N Educational Institutions	Women Chairs		X Faculty in Depts. with Chairs by Sex		X Undergraduates in Depts. with Chairs by Sex		X Graduates in Depts. with Chairs by Sex	
		N	%	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
PhD	131	13+	9.9	15.3	22.1	94.7	121.5	39.7	51.9
MA	151	14*	9.3	12.5	13.6	94.3	117.2	19.2	21.8
BA	649	128	15.1	5.4	5.6	41	59.1	NA	NA
4-yr. Institutions Courses, No Degree	136	26	13.9	2.1	2.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
AA 2-yr. Institutions Courses, No Degree	102	32	22.1	4.0	4.4	18.3	23.2	NA	NA
TOTALS	294	74+	17.5	4.6	3.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTALS	1884	287							

* includes one (1) woman co-chair
+ includes one (1) woman administrator

Table 2. Proportion of Women in Administrative Positions in Graduate Sociology Programs, August, 1981

Position	MA-Granting Depts. % Female	PhD-Granting Depts. % Female
Dept. Head (No. of cases on which percentages based)	7.0 (100)	5.1 (118)
Graduate Director (No. of cases on which percentages based)	10.5 (86)	5.8 (104)
All Administrative Positions (No. of cases on which percentages based)	8.6 (186)	5.4 (222)

Table 3. Rank of Full-time Graduate Faculty in U.S. Departments of Sociology, 1981

Rank	Females	Males
MA-Granting Departments:		
Professor	19.8	33.1
Associate Professor	37.3	38.4
Assistant Professor	35.0	26.4
Instructor	4.9	1.4
Unranked	3.0	0.7
TOTAL (Number of cases)	100.0 (263)	100.0 (952)
PhD-Granting Departments		
Professor	15.5	46.4
Associate Professor	28.8	30.7
Assistant Professor	47.9	21.5
Instructor	4.0	1.1
Unranked	0.8	0.3
TOTAL (Number of cases)	100.0 (399)	100.0 (1800)

Table 4. Rank of Full-time Graduate Faculty by Gender, 1971-1972 and 1981

Rank	1971-72:		1981:	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Professor	17.0	40.4	19.4	42.0
Associate Professor	21.8	23.0	32.7	33.5
Assistant Professor	50.3	34.5	43.5	23.3
Instructor	10.9	2.1	4.5	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(No. of cases)	(165)	(1407)	(651)	(2739)
Percent of Total	10.5	23.8		

The 1971-72 figures are drawn from Table 11-9 in Hughes et al., 1973:12.

of their campus administration. Although a few departments are unable to appoint women chairs because eligible faculty have other administrative duties, it is highly unlikely that this explanation holds across the board. According to a study by the College and University Personnel Association (1981), women held only 8.4% of the top level administrative positions in co-educational institutions in 1979. This finding, coupled with the fact that women now account for 14% of all tenured sociology faculty, suggests that remedying the underrepresentation of women among departmental administrators must remain a priority.

Table 4 summarizes the distribution of graduate faculty by rank and gender in 1971-72 and in 1981. One of the striking features of the table is the sharp drop in the proportion of Instructors among both men and women. This is complemented by a similar decline in part-time faculty. In 1971-72, 23% of all women and 12% of all men on graduate faculties were employed on a part-time basis (Hughes et al., 1973:12). By 1981, the figures were 8% and 5% respectively, as noted earlier. This proportional decline also reflects a decrease in absolute numbers.³ These findings suggest that universities may have coped with cutbacks in faculty size necessitated

by the financial exigencies of the seventies by reducing the size of the part-time and non-ladder teaching staff. Further, it appears that women have been disproportionately affected by this action.

Table 4 shows that women made some gains at the tenured level during the past decade. In particular, the proportion of women graduate faculty who are tenured rose from 39 to 52%. During the same period, the proportion of tenured men rose from 63 to 76%, however. Further, the proportion of male Assistant Professors dropped from one-third to one quarter of the total, while the proportion of females at this rank decreased by 7%. In consequence, the disproportion between the sexes in terms of academic status remains largely unchanged. Despite the greater presence of women on graduate faculties, the proportion of tenured men is still close to one and a half times as great as the proportion of tenured women. And, given the current state of higher education, there is little reason to expect this situation to improve in the years ahead.

Summary

In sum, the status of women in departments of sociology has shown limited improvement in the past decade. It appears that

New Minority Fellows Selected

The Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program met in Washington in March and selected thirteen students to begin receiving ASA Fellowships later this year. There were sixty-six applicants for awards. Sixteen students were designated as alternates.

Award notices for next year have not yet been received from the National Institute of Mental Health, the agency that provides the bulk of the support for the program, but it is anticipated that funding will continue at a level slightly below what is being received this year. The two NIMH grants, both of which were awarded in 1979 through the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, are due to expire at the end of the 1983-84 academic year.

The thirteen new awards will bring the total number of students having received fellowships during the ten years of the program to 204. Of these, 52 have received their PhDs, and another 56 are still being supported. Another ten to fifteen students can be ex-

pected to complete their dissertations this year.

At its recent meeting, the Committee continued its discussion of how the program might be maintained when the existing grants expire. Currently, renewal proposals are being prepared for submission to NIMH, but the climate there has not been very favorable for social science training grant applications during the past two or three years. Member contributions continue to be encouraging, but it is unlikely that the program can survive without government assistance or major foundation support.

Among the persons selected to begin receiving fellowships next year are eight who are already enrolled in graduate programs and five who are just beginning their studies. Among the alternates, eleven are continuing studies and five are just entering graduate programs. Additional information about the newly selected fellows and alternates is included in the accompanying table.

Council Urges Departments to Promote and Retain More Women

(continued from page 10)

many of the strides of the early 70s are being undercut by a declining economy and cut-backs in university and college budgets. In 1981, U.S. women continued to be underrepresented in administrative positions, particularly in graduate departments. As graduate faculty, they continue to be overrepresented in the ranks of Assistant Professor and Instructor, and underrepresented among Professors. Further, women still tend to be found more frequently than men in part-time rather than full-time positions.

In asking that this report be published in FOOTNOTES, ASA Council expressed the hope that it would serve as an impetus for departments to develop new strategies which encourage the promotion and retention of women faculty and improve their representation in the administrative ranks. This process might be set in motion by placing the above report on the agenda of upcoming departmental meetings, or by making it available to search, and tenure and promotion, committees in the department.

217 in the 1971-72 sample (5 versus 12% of the whole).

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1983-1984 NEWLY SELECTED ASA FELLOWS

NAME	RACE/ ETHNICITY	DEGREE/UNIVERSITY	GRADUATE SCHOOL
Sharon Collins	Black	MSW/Southern California AB/Whittier	Northwestern
Marcia Hall	Black	BA/Bryn Mawr	Michigan
Davis Hill	Black	BA/Ashland	California-Berkeley
Jessica Lefevre	Native American	JD/Harvard BA/New York	New York
Clara Lima	Black	BA/Massachusetts-Amherst	Michigan
Elissa Martinez	Chicano	BA/California State Polytechnic	California-Berkeley
Wendy Ng	Asian	MS/Oregon BA/Mills (CA)	Oregon
Luana Ross	Native American	MSW/Portland State BA/Montana	Oregon
Rogelio Saenz	Chicano	BSW/Pan American	Iowa State
Larry Shinagawa	Japanese	AB/California-Berkeley	
JoEllen Shively	Native American	BS/Oregon State	Stanford
Miren Uriarte		MSW/Boston College BA/Florida	Boston University
Clovis White	Black	MA/Indiana MA/SUNY-Albany BA/Southeastern Massachusetts	Indiana
<u>ALTERNATES</u>			
Alberto Arroyo	Puerto Rican	MDiv/Trinity Evangelical BA/Puerto Rico	Akron
Eric Brown	Black	BA/Rutgers	
Donna Clyde	Black	AB/Southern California	
Dahlia Gonzales	Chicano	BS/Pan American	Oklahoma State
Ella Holly	Black	MA/Teacher College-Columbia BS/Mills College of Education (NY)	Case Western Reserve
Patricia Johnson	Black	BA/Incarinate Word	California-Berkeley
Chien Lin	Chinese	AM/Illinois-Chicago Circle BA/National Cheng-Chi	Illinois-Chicago Circle
Marilyn Maracle	Native American	BA/Chapman	Washington (MO)
Rosalind Mau	Chinese	MA-BA/Hawaii	Hawaii
Paul Price	Black	MA/Fisk BA/Redlands	Northwestern
David Reid	Black	MA-BA/Boston University	Vanderbilt
Henry Seaman	Black	BS/Oregon State	Southern California
David Takeuchi	Japanese	MA-BA/Hawaii	Hawaii
Bridget Taylor	Black	BS/Tougaloo	
Daniel Toleran	Filipino	BA/California-Santa Barbara	
Diana Washington	Black	BA/Oakwood	Chicago

Minorities and Women

• The Institute for Urban Affairs and Research at Howard University has just published Occasional Paper No. 20 entitled *Violence Against Blacks in the United States, 1979-1981*. The paper, prepared by Elsie L. Scott, is a study of 355 cases of racially motivated violence. The focus is on contemporary violence, but the author demonstrates an historical connection between recent and earlier incidents. The paper should be of value to persons studying racial violence and racism in the United States. The cost is \$4 per copy and \$3.50 for bulk rate (10 copies or more). For more information, contact: Institute for Urban Affairs and Research, 2900 Van Ness Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20008.

• The Radcliffe Research Scholars Program is entering its last year. Funded by the Mellon Foundation, this program provides stipends and research expenses to postdoctoral scholars whose research draws on the resources of the Schlesinger Library on The History of Women in America or on those of The Henry A. Murray Research Center: A Center for the Study of Lives. Because the resources of the Murray Center are relatively new, as are the relevant secondary data analysis techniques, the staff of the Center are happy to assist applicants in preparing their proposals. Further, if

proposals are submitted early, staff will review them and make suggestions for revision. Up to four postdoctoral scholars receive stipends and research expenses from the Research Scholars Program each year. The length of appointment varies, and stipends do not exceed \$16,000. The application deadline for Summer 1984 or the 1984-85 academic year is November 4, 1983; (617) 495-8140.

The Radcliffe Research Support Program offers small grants to postdoctoral scholars whose work draws on materials in the Schlesinger Library or the Murray Research Center. Up to \$3000 in research expenses can be covered by a grant. Application deadlines for 1984-85 are September 15, 1983; December 15, 1983; February 15, 1984; and April 15, 1984.

For further information on both the Research Scholars and Research Support Programs write to: Radcliffe Research Scholars/Support Programs, The Henry A. Murray Research Center, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

• Paper abstracts, panel proposals and roundtable suggestions are being solicited for a conference on INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, WOMEN AND THE EIGHTIES. To be held in Washington, D.C. on November 17-19, 1983, the conference is de-

signed to integrate women's issues into current policies, research and development efforts. The program will feature the following major sections: education and employment; science and technology applications; research and development priorities; rural development and agriculture; industry and productivity; information technology; participation in political and administrative institutions; economic equity and equality; networking; and U.N. Decade for Women. The deadline for submissions is September 30, 1983. For further information contact: Jeanne-Marie Col, Program Chair, Public Administration Program, Sangamon State University, Springfield, IL 62708; (217) 786-6310; or Mekki Mtewa, Executive Director, Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World, Post Office Box 24234, Washington, DC 20024; (202) 636-6270.

• *Office Work in America* reviews the latest national statistics in the areas of pay, working mothers, sexual harassment, office automation and work force trends. The 17-page booklet also outlines some of the major issues facing working women today. Copies are available for \$4.00 from Working Women, 1224 Huron Road, Cleveland, OH 44115.

FOOTNOTES

*We would like to thank the other members of the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology (Roberta Cohen, Arlene Daniels, William Form and Sara Rivk) for their comments on earlier drafts of the report. The Chair of the Committee, Joyce Kozuch, deserves special thanks, not only for her helpful comments, but also for her steady support and encouragement.

¹A similar analysis was conducted for Canadian institutions, but the number of women chairs was so small (3 at the PhD level out of 14 institutions; none at the Master's level out of 13 institutions; and 3 at the BA level out of 17 institutions) as to render analysis virtually meaningless.

²The total numbers and percentages are slightly different in the next set of tables than in Table 1 because of differences in the departments which responded to the surveys used by the two Guides.

³Even though the 1981 sample is almost twice the size of the 1971-72 sample, it contains 219 part-time faculty as opposed to

Sociologists Shaping Public Policy: Two Profiles

by Carla B. Howerly

—The first in a series of profiles of sociologists and their work—

AIDS: The New Epidemic? Environmentalists Clash with the Interior Department! Nuclear Freeze Movement Calls for Arms Halt! These topics dominate the news media headlines and political discussions. Such current events are also the topics of sociological research. Policy makers often accuse academics of irrelevance from the ivory tower, and sociologists express frustration that their findings are not used in policy formulations. Here are profiles of three sociologists who have made a difference in the complex public policy issues of our day.

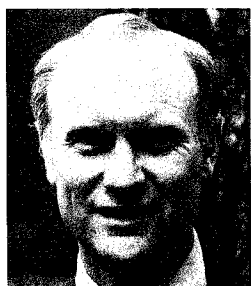
Epidemiological Studies

William Darrow is a Research Sociologist with the Center for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta, GA. Like many sociologists in applied work, he has a curious story about how he got from graduate education in sociology to a field that is dominated by other disciplines:

I started working in the field of public health as a venereal disease investigator for the City of New York Department of Health right after I completed my undergraduate studies at the University of Connecticut. John F. Kennedy had just become President and I thought I heard him asking me what I could do for my country. Rather than accepting a decent job as a management trainee for Bauer and Black, I chose to work with the Sharks and the Jets on the West Side of Manhattan for \$4,490 a year. West Side Story is now ancient history, but I am still trying to figure out how diseases spread in communities, and how chains of disease transmission can be broken.

A most significant event in my career was the recruitment of a sociologist by CDC. His name was Ray Forer, his job was to describe the relationship between adolescent behavior and venereal infections, and his need was for a couple of public health advisors to serve as his research assistants. I was picked to be one of his assistants, and I learned how to conduct social research by working at his side. After serving as an apprentice for a few years, I went back to the classroom to study sociology, and later returned to CDC to take Ray Forer's place. At the time I enrolled in graduate school, I had never taken a course in sociology in my life!

Now Darrow works on a variety of projects at CDC. Most recently he has been involved in designing and conducting epidemiological studies of the acquired deficiency syndrome (AIDS). For example, in Los Angeles, Darrow and colleagues identified a cluster of nine AIDS cases in L.A. and Orange counties for whom they could establish sexual connections. One of the patients had sexual contacts with AIDS patients in several other cities. Why is a sociologist part of a task force on AIDS? Medical doctors could not pinpoint an adequate explanation for the pattern of the AIDS "epidemic" that was plaguing male homosexual communities in several large cities, Haitian refugees, drug addicts and several other populations. The CDC task force on AIDS was formed to bring together experts from as many disciplines as possible.



DARROW

Darrow has spent the greater part of his career studying the social and behavioral aspects of sexually transmitted diseases. After completing a study on homosexual lifestyles and venereal disease, Darrow was asked to lend his expertise to the new task force. For example, he could differentiate among lifestyles within the gay community and point out that the AIDS cases were concentrated in the highly promiscuous group that clusters in large cities. He contributed to an understanding of the gay community power structure such that CDC was able to work with gay leaders to defuse myths, reduce panic, and find and treat AIDS victims. Doctors may be good at interviewing subjects about their symptoms, but in this



HESTER

case, it was a sociologist's keen eye for sexual life styles that provided the information leading to the identification for the "L.A. cluster". For a write up on the AIDS task force, see *Newsday*, September 13, 1982, or for more personal information, contact Darrow at the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333.

National Resource Policy

How can sociologists in academic settings get some experience outside that setting in a policy shaping role? One option is Title IV of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (IPA). It provides that employees may be temporarily assigned between federal, state, or local governments or institutions of higher

education as needed. For Wendell Hester, East Tennessee State University, this IPA arrangement allowed him to work in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service for 12 months, advancing his professional academic interests and retaining his tenure professorship on leave. He was located in the Office of Policy Analysis, Programs and Legislation.

Hester describes his work as follows:

Social Science input to the Forest Service has been attained primarily through the use of IPA's at the national level. Policy Analysis activities of Forest Service IPA's 1978-1983 have included: Social Analysis for RPA (the National Resources Planning Act of 1974 and its successors), sociological input to Policy Analysis projects, development of community and social criteria for the evaluation of the 1985 RPA effort, development of a management training package for increasing resource manager skills through understanding institutional analysis, and development of original papers relating to land management planning and RPA. And that was essentially my job description. Key to contributing in these ways as a national resource sociologist were: 1) locating and interacting with other social scientists in the Forest Service (all outside Washington) and 2) building credibility and a degree of respect from the other disciplines represented in the Washington Office of the Forest Service organization. Only then does a "temporary" sociologist begin to contribute multidisciplinary teams, interdisciplinary work groups, or staff research/recommendations.

Dr. Maurice Voland of North Carolina State University held a Forest Service IPA in the Office of Environmental Coordination during the same period. We combined our experiences and insights as follows: The sociologist in the natural resources agency setting performs to a different set of expectations than does the sociologist in the traditional university setting. The agency sociologist doesn't "teach" as such, although one of their prime responsibilities is to help colleagues, who do not have social science backgrounds, to learn the social science appropriate to carrying out their technical or managerial roles. Secondly, the agency sociologist rarely does "research", even applied research, as such. They are consumers and translators of existing research and may do some data assembly and manipulation, but in relation to some particular "real world" question or concern rather than to answer theoretical or methodological questions.

We soon learned that the credibility for sociology in the Forest Service was at a very low ebb, and if it had not been for the persistence of a few Staff Directors, the discipline of sociology would have been dismissed as a bad investment. These staff directors recognized the biological/social/economic mandate given to the agency by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and further, that good management required the knowledge and skills that sociologists should be able to deliver. So they went out on a limb to bring us on board and cautioned us to do a lot of listening. So listen we did.

Hester did quite a bit of travelling to meet other members of the Forest Service around the country, going to the most remote fire observation posts in the national forests. The collaboration with the natural scientists was the most frustrating and rewarding part of the IPA experience, but one for which his graduate training in sociology did not prepare him. Now Hester faces the dilemma of getting some of his interdisciplinary work published, finding the traditional sociology

outlets not receptive to this kind of policy-related work. He feels his impact on the discipline will probably come through his encouragement of other colleagues to try an IPA experience, and in the useful anecdotes he can bring to his classroom.

In terms of larger policy impacts, Robert Bellah suggests that "The chief audience for practical social science is not 'decision-makers' but the public, and its chief impact on social policy comes through influencing the climate of opinion rather than supplying discrete information for those in power." Hester and Voland did some of both, but contrary to Bellah, they feel their greatest impact came through interacting with and sensitizing those peers and managerial colleagues who were in a position to make things happen. Here are two sociologists who are glad our discipline is not out of the woods yet.

For more information about Wendell Hester's work, contact him at: Department of Sociology, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37601.



1983

ASA Annual Meeting
August 31-September 4
(Wednesday thru Sunday)

The Westin-Renaissance Center
Detroit, Michigan



Five Sociologists Win Guggenheims

Earlier this year the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation announced the awarding of fellowships totaling over 5.5 million dollars to 292 persons. There were 3,571 applications for the fellowships, which were awarded on the basis of "demonstrated accomplishment in the past and strong promise for the future."

Among the recipients were five sociologists whose names, affiliations, and proposed studies are listed below:

Daniel Bell, Professor, Harvard University; A Framework for Analyzing the Information Revolution.

Robert N. Bellah, Professor, University of California, Berkeley; Religion and Society in America, 1880-1980.

William J. Goode, Professor, Stanford University; Patterns of Power.

Dorothy Nelkin, Professor, Cornell University; Science, Technology, and the Press.

Lenore J. Weitzman, Social Science Senior Research Associate, Stanford University; The Social and Legal Effects of Divorce Law Reforms in England, Sweden, and the United States.

For additional information about the fellowship program, contact the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 90 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

Alva Myrdal; Applied Sociologist

Swedish social scientist Alva Myrdal (and Mexico's Alfonso Robles) won the 1982 Nobel Peace Prize for their central role in the United Nations' disarmament negotiations and for apprising the public and policymakers of the dangers of nuclear proliferation. Myrdal, now 80, has been working for two decades to curb the arms race. This commitment complements her research work on the family, her collaboration with husband Gunnar on many projects including *The American Dilemma*, service to the Swedish Parliament, 11 years work as an arms negotiator in Geneva, and a term as Sweden's ambassador to India.

ASA President Alice S. Rossi describes Myrdal's contributions this way:

"Alva Myrdal is an outstanding example of something rare thirty years ago but becoming more prevalent in the 1980s in America: a research and scholarly career closely attuned to policy issues of the time. From the collaborative work with her husband, through years of close association with policy issues concerning women, the family and the labor force, Alva Myrdal's work has had a lively relevance to issues of the day, at the same time providing a coherent thread to the history of family planning, family law, and social services in Swedish society."

Working on these controversial issues, Myrdal is forthright about her values. She continues to work for government policies that support a variety of family forms and individual choices.

Myrdal's book *Nation and Family*, written in 1941 and revised several times thereafter, is a solid example of research and policy recommendations on the family as an institution. Reuben Hill, Regents Professor at the University of Minnesota's Family Study Center, describes her work as the first analytical treatment of the family that urged lawmakers to make a national investment in the family. This book is prophetic in its description of Swedish society in the 1940s.

Myrdal has also written widely in popular journals around the world, and has done technical monographs for the United Nations, the Swedish Parliament and other policymaking groups. Her 1976 book *The Game of Disarmament* set the stage for continuing debate. The *New York Times* described it as "both a primer and a sophisticated work", for Myrdal conveys scholarly, documented information in compelling conversational tone. Myrdal's work on disarmament laid the seed for the nuclear freeze movement in the same way that her visions for the family and supportive government policies took years of incubation before social change caught up with her predictions and hopes. The Nobel Prize for Peace aptly symbolizes the interplay of scholarship and activism that has characterized the career of this remarkable sociologist.

Official Reports and Proceedings

Editors' Reports

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW

The 1982 volume is the first under my editorship. Insofar as this is a proper time for stock-taking, I can say that there have been problems and there have been satisfactions. The latter far outweigh the former; something of both will receive attention below. For the moment, I wish to publicly note that many of the satisfactions accrue through working with Larry Griffin (Deputy Editor), Alyce Stryker (Managing Editor), Bob Kuhn (Copy Editor), Richard Serpe (Editorial Assistant), Henry Quellmalz of Boyd Printing, and Jo Ann Ruckel of the ASA office, and because of the excellence of the journal's Associate Editors. A large share of the current list accepted my invitation to join up; it is no small satisfaction to me that I have yet to be turned down by any person asked to accept the responsibilities of an associate editorship. Of the set of Associate Editors listed in the issues of the 1982 volume, I lose only Paul Burstein, Thomas J. Fararo, Michael Moch, Jeffrey Pfeffer, Charles W. Tucker and Lynne G. Zucker. I thank each of them for their considerable contribution to the quality of the ASR. Their places on the editorial board have been taken by Michael Burawoy, David L. Featherman, Ann Foner, Michael T. Hannan, Ronald Kessler, James R. Lincoln, Roberta Simmons and Theda Skocpol, who have agreed to serve a three-year term.

A high proportion of the manuscripts reviewed by the ASR flows through the hands of Associate Editors. Nevertheless, the ASR necessarily must use the talents of a large number of ad hoc referees, 416 in 1982, many of whom have reviewed multiple manuscripts. The names of these referees are listed in the December issue of the 1982 volume. They have my gratitude and deserve that of the profession at large.

Given past vagaries of definition, it is difficult to assess accurately changes in numbers of manuscripts submitted, reviewed, declined, and accepted. The relatively recent development of a Manual for ASA editors by the Publications Committee of the ASA will ultimately translate into figures that can be reasonably assessed from the point of view of change. In the meantime, I will report the statistical picture for the single year, 1982. The staff of ASR considered a total of 609 manuscripts during the year, 510 of which were submissions during that period and 99 of which were carried over from the prior editorial year. Of the 510 new submissions, 53 were screened by the editor and declined at that point, 457 were screened and moved through the full review process (meaning, in general, that reviews from two referees were solicited and obtained and that the editor read the manuscript as well. In a few instances, more than two reviews were solicited; in fewer instances still, only one review was obtained and a decision reached on the basis of that review plus the editor's reading).

Of the manuscripts receiving full review, 298 were rejected outright, another 53 were rejected but authors were invited to submit revisions, 23 were accepted on condition that specified changes be accomplished, and 11 were accepted with only minor editorial changes requested and without further review. Seventy-two of the manuscripts submitted during 1982 were still under review at the end of the year.

SUMMARY OF EDITORIAL ACTIVITY January 1 - December 31, 1982

	ASR	CS	JHSB*	SOE	SPQ	ROSE
A. Manuscripts Considered	609	—	209	142	172	30
Submitted in 1982	510	—	178	125	135	18
Carried over	99	—	31	17	37	12
B. Review Process						
1. Screened by Editor and Accepted for Review	457	—	193	92	170	23
a. Rejected outright	298	—	110	40	77	16
b. Rejected—revise/resubmit	53	—	73	18	25	—
c. Conditional acceptance	23	—	16	9	39	—
d. Outright acceptance	11	—	31	1	—	2**
e. Withdrawn	—	—	5	—	3	1
f. Pending	72	—	21	24	26	4
2. Screened by Editor and Rejected	53	—	16	50	2	7
C. Editorial Lag (weeks)	8.1	—	7.1	15.3	9.3	—
D. Production Lag (months)	5.4	—	5.1	4.9	5	—
E. Items Published						
Articles	48	—	28	18	24	—
Book Reviews	—	516	—	—	—	—
Symposium Reviews	—	4	—	—	—	—
Review Essays	—	75	—	—	—	—
Comments	11	18	3	—	3	—
Other (including research notes)	13	16	—	1	10	1
F. Reviewers						
Males	344	—	46	98	200	—
Females	72	—	24	39	60	—
Minorities	—	9	—	***	5	2
G. Editorial Board Members						
Males	18	11	19	12	30	—
Females	4	11	9	6	5	—
Minorities	—	—	1	2	1	—

* The total of Section B exceeds the total in Section A because of multiple reviews of some manuscripts.

** In press, may have required revisions.

*** Unknown.

It is impossible to compute precisely an acceptance (or rejection) rate from the figures provided, since no cohort of papers is traced through to final editorial decision. If papers still under review as of the end of 1982 are excluded, and all those for which revision was encouraged are ultimately accepted, the acceptance rate will be 19.9 percent. While it is likely that more of the revisions will ultimately be accepted than not, given that I do not ask for revisions unless there is reason to believe that they will be successful, the final acceptance rate for the population of 510 manuscripts submitted during 1982 is likely to be around 15 percent, roughly ASR's acceptance rate for any number of years.

Apart from Editor's Comments, which appear occasionally, and Items, which describes the contributors to an issue and appears regularly, 72 manuscripts were published during 1982. Of these, 48 were published as articles, 13 as research notes and 11 as comments. Also published were a number of replies to comments, not counted here. Research notes as compared with articles tend to be more brief, more focused on data, and more methodological in character. It is not my intention to restrict research notes to statistical data and methods; but by far the greater number of submissions appropriate to the category are of that sort (see the paper by Zerubavel in the April issue for an exception that I hoped would generate more submissions departing from the modal type).

As of this writing (January 10, 1983), one manuscript dating from the last days of September is still under review, as are 6 manuscripts dating from October. That degree of editorial lag seems to be reasonably representative: the mean lag in production, defined in terms of the time between final acceptance of a manuscript and its appearance in ASR during 1982 is 5.4 months. (I used the 15th of the month of publication of ASR in calculating this lag.)

On assuming the editorship of ASR, I announced at my first opportunity the openness of the journal to high quality instances of all of the kinds of

work sociologists do as sociologists. Whatever may be its validity, clearly an image exists that asserts the ASR's unacceptance to many of these kinds of work, and I hoped (against prior relevant experience) that my statement would increase the flow of manuscripts whose eventual publication might alter the image. To some extent, I think the announcement has succeeded, even though the results are not yet tangible and visible. I reassert the openness of the ASR. At the same time, I must observe that a quality criterion must apply to every kind of work submitted, and that the act of declining a manuscript cannot in itself be taken as evidence that the ASR, or I as its Editor, has prejudices restricting the ASR to certain kinds of work. Many of the problems associated with the Editorship, mentioned in opening this report, relate to the inability or the unwillingness of authors to grant that a declination of their work can be principled.

I do not in fact think that the announced openness of the ASR represents a policy change. The only policy change I have initiated knowingly has to do with comments: in order to decrease the number of comments submitted that are more matters of misunderstandings than of substance, authors of comments are asked to send them to the author(s) of papers being commented upon prior to official submission to the ASR, and that the correspondence generated be submitted along with the comment (the new policy is in the February 1983 ASR in the Editor's Comments).

Sheldon Stryker
Editor

CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY

Nineteen eight-two was a year of change at *Contemporary Sociology*. A new editor took over in midyear, a computerized system of recordkeeping was introduced, several of our office procedures were changed, and a new form of review, the Endnote, was begun. Despite the flux, however, the journal remains

pedited treatment.

It is only an impression, but it also seems that our efforts to find reviewers who have shown an interest in the specific topic of the book have somewhat reduced the number of refusals we receive. If this is the case, it should contribute to a reduction in lag time, for delays are inevitable when we have to ask a number of people before we find a person who is willing to do the review.

Finally, our backlog of reviews on hand is much smaller than it was six months ago. Thus, fewer reviews will have to spend months in our office before we can find space to publish them.

One of the most controversial actions taken during the year was the beginning of a policy of printing the names of delinquent reviewers. The issue was long debated by the associate editors, and it was adopted, with little enthusiasm, because we felt that too many people were accepting assignments and then not fulfilling their commitments. The policy seems to have worked. Some names have been published, and now the problem is markedly reduced. We send a series of letters before taking action, and the last of these, which threatens inclusion on the list of delinquent reviewers, has brought forth several reviews and returned books that we probably would not have received in the past. Our mail on the issue has been limited and about evenly split between condemnation and praise.

Thus, this has been a year of small gains despite the inevitable difficulties associated with a change of editor. Much of the credit for this is due to the extraordinary competence of the staff. Betty Seaver, Kathy Carroll, Allison Phaneuf, and Steve Merlino have carried an extremely heavy load this year, for they had to socialize a new editor at the same time they were carrying the duties that fall upon a staff that is smaller than it should be. I, and the readers of CS, owe them a considerable debt.

Jerold Heiss
Editor

JOURNAL OF HEALTH & SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

The transition of the editorship to me was very smooth, thanks to Howard Kaplan's orderliness and the generous and accurate guidance he provided me. However, not long after organizing an office in Bethesda, I decided to accept my present post in San Francisco. That this move did not result in a serious disruption of editorial functions is attributable to my former editorial assistant, Clarice Radabaugh, and to my present assistants, Alta Hester and Phyllis Olsen. Because of their industry and intelligence in the face of serious logistical problems, JHSB did not miss a beat.

For the year 1982, the four issues of JHSB embody a rich mix of substantive issues. Several articles reported research into the social structural underpinnings of mental and physical health; others were concerned primarily with pathways to and the utilization of health care facilities and services; still others focused on the organization of treatment settings or on the relationships between the providers and recipients of health care; a few articles dealt with the social antecedents and consequences of substance use and abuse; and, finally, the *Journal* continues to be a major forum for investigations of the social sources of stress and its mediation by coping and social supports. What is especially noteworthy, I believe, is that col-

basically unchanged.

We published a total of 611 reviews covering 750 books this year. In 1981 there was almost exactly the same number of books covered, but they appeared in a total of 688 reviews. By using more "multiple-book reviews", we were able to maintain our coverage during a time of lessened resources. (Volume 11 was 950 pages; in Volume 12, we used 875 pages and carried 32 pages over to 1983.) We consider the trend toward an increase in reviews that cover more than one book to be a salutary one. Such reviews save space and often permit reviewers to make interesting comparisons.

It is misleading to compare the number of books not reviewed in a particular year to the number of books received that year, for the reviews of a given year are drawn primarily from the books received in previous years. On the other hand, to relate the reviews of year X to the books received in any particular earlier year also introduces error. With this in mind, I would simply note in passing that the 750 books reviewed in 1982 represent 54 percent of the 1,385 books received in 1981. This is slightly higher than the comparable figure for the previous year.

The long-anticipated marked decline in the number of books published does not seem to have occurred. There has been a reduction in books received—1,588 in 1979-80, 1,385 in 1981, and 1,220 in 1982—but it is not as great as expected, and some of this could be due to changes in the practices of publishers in regard to the sending out of review copies.

The long lag time between date of publication and date of review has been a perennial problem, and we have made only small progress in alleviating it. Thirty-one percent of the books reviewed in 1981 were published in 1980, 39 percent of the 1982 reviews covered 1981 books.

There should be an improvement in lag time in the years to come. Our computer permits us to get lists of new books to the associate editors two months quicker than has been the case previously, and books that seem to call for early review are being given ex-

lectively the articles published in 1982 deal with issues that are of vital importance to the society and its members and they do so within a solid framework of sociological and social psychological theories, concepts and methods.

By quantitative standards, too, *JHSB* has had a modestly good year. A total of 209 manuscripts were received during the twelve-month period, 85% of the new submissions and the remainder resubmissions of revised manuscripts that were previously rejected. This is a slight increase over the previous year, 1981; during that year there was a total of 199 submissions. However, appreciably fewer articles were published this year than last. Thus, in 1982 we published 28 articles and 1 comment and reply in 378 pages. In 1981, by comparison, 34 articles and 7 comments were published in 458 pages of text. Judging by our current ample supply of publishable manuscripts, it was a temporary dip rather than a steady decline in the flow of good papers. It does reaffirm, though, that manuscripts must pass the critical scrutiny of an excellent and thoughtful group of associate and ad hoc editors before they can appear in print; acceptance of manuscripts is not influenced by a temptation to fill allocated pages.

The disposition of the 209 manuscripts is shown in the summary table. Of the 178 new manuscripts received, 4 were accepted unconditionally at the time of first submission, only 1 of which was an article, 3 being comments. Another 5 manuscripts were accepted contingent upon specified changes; 52 were rejected but with an invitation to revise and resubmit the manuscript; 101 were rejected outright; and 16 were rejected without review. Many of the resubmitted manuscripts entail multiple revisions before they are finally accepted. As a result, the number of editorial decisions involving revised manuscripts exceeds the number of such manuscripts. Thus, there were in 1982, 73 decisions that concerned revised manuscripts, 27 of which were eventually unconditional acceptances, 11 conditional acceptances, 21 are currently under further revision, 9 were rejected and 5 withdrawn by their authors.

Editorial decisions about a manuscript often do not fall neatly within the confines of a calendar year, and as a result it is difficult in an annual report to trace out the ultimate fates of manuscripts. This difficulty notwithstanding, it is quite apparent, first, that it is very unlikely that an author will enjoy first-submission acceptance but, second, if the author is invited to revise and resubmit a rejected paper, there is a good chance of its eventually being accepted.

There is reason to be pleased with our turn-around performance. From the time a manuscript is logged in, to the time that a decision letter is sent to an author, only a small fraction over 7 weeks, on the average, has elapsed. And the average time from the acceptance of an article to its appearance in print is less than 6 months. This is further testimony to the seriousness with which the associates and assistants perform their jobs.

In addition to the dedication of the associate editors, I would like to acknowledge the unstinting help of no fewer than 70 additional colleagues who have provided ad hoc reviews. Their names are listed in the December 1982 issue and I am grateful to them, indeed. So too am I, daily, to Alta and Phyllis, and to Nancy Gourash Blivise, whose name in the next issue will be next to Joanne Miller's as our second deputy editor.

Leonard I. Pearl
Editor

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

The first issue of *Sociology of Education* (January 1982) published during my tenure as editor, was kindly prepared by Al Kerckhoff and Dick Campbell in order to help Michael Oleck, my Associate Editor, and myself begin our new responsibilities with the journal. The second and third issues were combined as a special issue on the Coleman, Hoffer and Kilgore report on "Public and Private Schools". This issue contained a summary of the report by the authors, seven invited critiques that were reviewed by the editorial staff and external reviewers and an extensive rebuttal by the authors. I believe that the issue made an important contribution to the field by providing an extensive and detailed set of reviews of a major work in sociology of education. It also stimulated further debate on the topic, some of which will appear in future issues of the journal. The publication of the expanded issue was made possible partly by a \$1,500 one-time donation from the ASA Section on Sociology of Education for which I am very appreciative. A number of requests for the issue, which sells for \$8.00, were received by ASA. The last issue for 1982 appeared on schedule in October.

Several new editorial board members were appointed to a three-year term beginning in 1983. These are: William T. Bielby, Charles Bidwell, Charles Camic, Elizabeth Cohen, Joyce Epstein, Dan C. Lortie, Robert Mare, and William H. Sewell. Richard Nault resigned from the editorial board due to new responsibilities after one year of service. I wish to thank him for the quality and tone of his reviews. Members whose term on the board ended in January 1982 are: Vern L. Bengtson, Ronald G. Corwin and Wendy C. Wolf. While our responsibilities for the journal overlapped only briefly, I wish to express my appreciation and that of the previous editorial staff to these colleagues for the way they conscientiously fulfilled their editorial responsibilities.

Some comments are in order concerning the operation of the journal in 1982. The attached form indicates that 125 new manuscripts were submitted during the past year. This compares to 124 in 1981, 138 in 1980 and 121 in 1979, reflecting a fairly stable rate of submission. An increase in submissions is anticipated for 1983. The editorial staff is making efforts to broaden the content and appeal of the journal and to encourage consideration of *Sociology of Education* as a publication outlet by researchers within the discipline. To this end, I wrote to all the members of the Section on Sociology of Education inviting submissions and subscriptions to the journal. I am grateful to Ed McDill and the staff at Johns Hopkins for assistance in this task. The response was favorable and the number of submissions received in the last four months since the letter was mailed has almost doubled over the previous months. Continued efforts to increase the submission of relevant manuscripts will be made. The journal needs strong manuscripts dealing with any aspect of sociology of education or human social development and invites the submission of theoretical manuscripts, conceptual reviews and empirical studies in these areas.

Fifty manuscripts were rejected by the editorial staff without being sent out for review. This number, I believe, is high compared with past policy and possibly to other ASA journals. One reason is that the journal receives a number of papers that address policy and curriculum concerns from other than a sociology of education perspective. These papers are generally referred to an education journal. A number of other manuscripts that are clearly not acceptable for publication, even if extensively revised, are simply rejected in order to avoid burdening our

editorial board and other reviewers.

The acceptance rate, calculated as the ratio of the number of articles published to the number of new submissions, is 14.5% while the ratio of the number of articles accepted to the number of total submissions is 10.9%. These figures compare to 19.4% and 15.8% for 1981, 15.2% and 12.4% for 1980 and 17.4% and 14.8% for 1979. Thus the acceptance rate has dropped fairly significantly during the past year. It remains to be seen whether the acceptance rate will remain this low; it may be an idiosyncrasy related to the publication of the special issue. The nine manuscripts listed as being accepted in 1982 conditional on certain revisions were all previously in the revise and resubmit category. Only one paper was accepted in 1982 without having undergone at least one round of reviews.

The mean lag time from receipt of a manuscript to the editorial decision is 15.3 weeks. Much to my regret, this is double the lag time of 1981. One reason for this problem is that the time constraints involved in producing a special issue early in my first year as editor lessened the efficiency of the overall processing of manuscripts. Secondly, the editorial office was understaffed for the first half of the year. Neither of these situations is likely to occur again. However, a third reason for the lengthy lag time is the persistent problem of some reviewers not returning manuscripts promptly. In a number of cases, reviewers neglect to respond to follow-up requests and even fail to return a postcard indicating that they are unable to review a manuscript. This places a burden on the editorial staff and is unfair to the authors. It is difficult to know how to handle this situation other than by not inviting these individuals to review again, although often this would mean the loss of a respected critical evaluator.

In summary, 1982 was an important year for the journal marked by the publication of a special issue and by new efforts to generate interest in the journal. Under new ASA regulations, editors now have the option of extending their three year term to a maximum of five years. Michael Oleck and I have agreed to continue our editorial responsibilities for a fourth year with a possible further extension to be decided later. Since the Publications Committee has instituted a formal review of each publication one year before the selection of a new editor, *Sociology of Education* is not scheduled for review in the near future. My hope and determination is that the journal will continue to grow in the interim.

Finally, I am happy to announce a future special issue of the journal planned for publication early in 1984. The topic will be ethnographic studies in education and Mary Metz will serve as guest editor. An announcement and details about the issue may be found in the February issue of FOOTNOTES.

Maureen T. Hallinan
Editor

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY QUARTERLY

This is my last report as editor of *Social Psychology Quarterly*. Whatever success I had as editor must be at least partially credited to the fine work of Jay Hull, assistant to the editor, and now assistant professor of psychology at Dartmouth College, and Rose McGee, managing editor. Both of them provided a challenging and stimulating environment in which to work as editor. And perhaps, most important, both of them were extremely task-oriented and efficient in completing tasks, traits which also contributed to making the job of editor an enjoyable one. I also want to thank

Duane Alwin, Russell Fazio, Avi Gottlieb, David Heise, Robert Helmreich, John Hewitt, Melvin J. Lerner, Barbara Meeker, Stanley Presser, Shalom Schwartz and Abraham Tessor who completed their terms on the editorial board as of December 31, 1982. In all cases, these editorial board members performed in a conscientious and helpful way.

The data shown in the summary table are for the period January 1, 1982 through December 31, 1982. Using this data, it is seen that the acceptance rate during 1982 was 27.7%. This figure is slightly higher than the 25.5% reported in last year's annual report.

The number of new submissions for 1982 is 170 compared with 173 for 1981. That is, we experienced a 2% drop in submissions between 1981 and 1982. This compares with a 6% drop in submissions between 1980 and 1981, an 18% drop between 1978 and 1979. That is, the number of submissions appears to have stabilized somewhere between 170 and 175 per year.

The number of articles published in 1982 (24) was up 3 from the 21 in 1981, although the number of research notes published (10) was down from the 20 published the previous year.

Time from initial submission (when file is complete, including receipts of the processing fees) to reporting of initial decision to the author was 9.3 weeks on average compared to 9.1 for 1981.

Unlike some editors, I actually enjoyed the job for the most part. In general, I thought the quality of the manuscripts published was high, and found authors, for the most part, to be thoughtful and appreciative of comments provided to them by editorial board members and reviewers. All in all, I found the experience a positive one and hope my successor, Peter Burke, will enjoy the job as much as I did.

George Bohrnstedt
Editor

THE ARNOLD AND CAROLINE ROSE MONOGRAPH SERIES

During the period of January 1-December 31, 1982, eighteen manuscripts were considered. Of these, seven were rejected as unsuitable for the *Series*, and eleven more were accepted for full review. Eight of the eleven were rejected, 2 are receiving final review by the Rose Board, and 1 was withdrawn. Twelve manuscripts were carried over from 1981. Of the 12, 8 were rejected, 2 are receiving final review by the Rose Board, and 2 are in press. During 1982, the following monograph was published by the Cambridge University Press: Richard N. Adams, *Energy and the Relationship Between Great Britain and the Development of the World Structure: 1890-1914*. The two manuscripts to be published in 1983 are: Mary F. Rogers, *Sociology, Ethnomethodology, and Experience: A Phenomenological Critique and Affirmation*; and James Beniger, *Trafficking in Drug Users: Professional Exchange Networks in the Control of Deviance*.

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

Twenty-six reviewers gave of their time and energy to respond positively to requests for reviews of manuscripts. They deserve special praise and special thanks for their careful reading of book length manuscripts without compensation and under the stress of fairly firm deadlines. For the most part, their reviews were thorough and painstaking, offering lengthy critiques of substance and style as well as useful suggestions for improvements. The profession is clearly in debt to the following reviewers: Richard J. Bord, Harry Bredemeier, Winifred Breines,

Rosalie Cohen, Steven C. Cohn, Norman K. Denzin, David Dodd, Richard M. Emerson, David L. Featherman, William H. Frey, Joseph J. Galaskiewicz, Thomas R. Gieryn, Chad Gordon, Wendy Griswold, Mary R. Jackman, Thomas H. Koenig, John H. Lindquist, Melanie Martindale, Jeylan T. Mortimer, Shirley A. Nuss, Richard L. Simpson, Russell Stone, Michael F. Timberlake, Jonathan Turner, Robert Wuthnow, Mary Glenn Wiley.

Since this is the final report I would like to give special credit to the reviewers listed below whose meticulous critiques were so brilliant and thorough as to warrant this distinction. *Outstanding reviewers (January 1980-December 1982)*: Walter L. Adamson, Wayne M. Alves, Sarah C. Clark, Steven F. Cohn, Paul J. DiMaggio, Patrick Doreian, Susan E. Fallows, Karen E. Fields, Karen A. Franck, Chad Gordon, James W. Green, Gisela J. Hinkle, Bennetta W. Jules-Rosette, Elinor E. Lurie, Melanie Martindale, John F. Padgett, Richard L. Simpson, Susan A. Stephens, William F. Stinner, Dorrian A. Sweetser, Robert Wuthnow.

I would again like to thank the Board Members of the *Arnold and Caroline Rose Monograph Series* for their time and effort for the period 1980-1982, with special thanks to Lewis Coser, Norval Glenn, and Dawn Day who did more than their share.

Suzanne Keller
Editor

Coming and Going

In an effort to enhance contact between North American sociologists and sociologists elsewhere in the world, a listing of both sorts of visitors will appear at irregular intervals in FOOTNOTES. This is a project of the ASA's Committee on World Sociology.

Visiting in North America

Aaron Antonovsky, Ben-Gurion University, Israel, will be at the School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, from late September 1983 through June 1984. His major work has focused on coping resources and health.

Bernard Lazerwitz, Bar-Ilan University, Israel, will be at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, for the 1983-84 academic year. His areas of research are survey research methodology, urban sociology, demography, and the sociology of religion and ethnic relations. He is prepared to debate topics pertaining to the Middle East and Israeli-Arab relations.

Going Abroad

Brian C. Aldrich, Winona State University, will be in Southeast Asia from September 1983 through June 1984 examining the social and political consequences of urbanization in primate cities. He is interested in hearing from those engaged in similar studies in Southeast Asia.

Yerker Andersson, Gallaudet College, will be in Sweden July 16-August 19. His major interest is the cross-cultural study of the deaf.

Ann Hill-Beuf will be on a Fulbright at Waikato University, Hamilton, New Zealand from February through September 1984. Her interests are women in U.S. society and women in the medical profession.

★★★

Please send information on traveling sociologists—including dates, areas of specialization, and institutional affiliations—to Richard F. Tomasson, Department of Sociology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

Meeting Calendar

August 15-17. *Conference on Small Computers in Criminal Justice Agencies.* Cincinnati, OH. Registration fee: \$285. Contact: Carol Strand or Bill Simon, Computer Conference, Anderson Publishing Co., P.O. Box 1576, Cincinnati, OH 45201; (800) 543-0883, in Ohio (800) 582-7295.

August 23-27. *Clinical Sociology Collaborative Training Conference.* Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI. Topics: Clinical Uses of Sociology in Health Care Settings, The Sociologist as Counselor, Teaching Clinical Sociology, etc. Contact: David J. Kallen, Department of Pediatrics/Human Development, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

August 28-September 3. *Sociologists for Women in Society Annual Meeting.* Westin Hotel, Renaissance Center, Detroit, MI. Concurrent with SSSP and ASA. Contact: Mary Frank Fox, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

August 29-September 3. *Workshops on Structural Modeling and Factor Analysis.* University of Edinburgh, Scotland. Introductory Workshop, 8/31-9/1; Advanced Workshop, 9/1-9/3, conducted by Karl Joreskog and Peter Cuttance. Contact: Peter Cuttance, Centre for Educational Sociology, University of Edinburgh, 7 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh EH8 9LW, Scotland.

August 31. *Alpha Kappa Delta Annual Meeting.* Westin Hotel, Renaissance Center, Detroit, MI. Contact: Donald Shoemaker, Department of Sociology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061; (703) 961-5227.

September 16-17. *Idaho Sociological Association Annual Meeting.* University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. Contact: Eric L. Jensen, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843.

September 18-24. *XIIIth Brooklyn College Conference on Society in Change.* Varna, Bulgaria. Theme: "Balkan Society in War and Revolutions, 1870-1879". Contact: Bela K. Kiraly, Director, Program on Society in Change, Brooklyn College-CUNY, Brooklyn, NY 11210.

September 19. *International Association for the Study of Annual Meetings.* Symposium, Greece. Theme: "Behavior at Conventions or Conventional Behavior?" Contact: Rich Travel-Grant, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, St. John's University, Jamaica, NY 11439.

September 25-30. *IX International Congress of Criminology.* Vienna, Austria. Theme: "Relationship Between Criminology and Public Policy". Contact: Mrs. I. Hollensteiner, Interconvention, P.O.B. 80, A-1107 Vienna, Austria.

September 26-October 1. *XIVth Brooklyn College Conference on Society in Change.* Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Lake Como, Italy. Theme: "East Central European Society in the Era of Nation States, 1870-1920s". Contact: Bela K. Kiraly, Director, Program on Society in Change, Brooklyn College-CUNY, Brooklyn, NY 11210.

September 29-October 1. *Association for Canadian Studies 7th Biennial Conference.* Samoset Resort, Rockport, ME. Contact: Ellen R. Babby, Executive Officer, The Association for Canadian Studies in the United States, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036; (202) 822-8688.

October 3-8. *Latin American Association of Sociology 15th Congress.* Managua, Nicaragua. Theme: "Popular Participation and Strategies of Development in Latin America". Contact: Comite Organizador, XV Congreso

Latinoamericano de Sociologia, Apartado Postal 167-C, Managua, Nicaragua, CentroAmerica.

October 4-7. *Third Organization Development World Congress.* Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. Theme: "Improving the Quality of Life". Contact: Organization Development Institute, 11234 Walnut Ridge Road, Chesterland, OH 44026; (216) 461-4333.

October 6-8. *Eighth Annual European Studies Conference.* Omaha, NE. Contact: Julia Curtis, Department of Dramatic Arts, or Karen Soukup, Department of Foreign Languages, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE 68182.

October 6-10. *American Society for Cybernetics 20th Anniversary Meeting.* Foothill College, San Jose, CA. Theme: "Societal Transformations in the Systems Age: A Platform for Change". Contact: William J. Reckmeyer, Chair, ASC 20th Anniversary Meeting, Cybernetic Systems Program, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA 95192; (408) 277-3409.

October 11-15. *National Council on Family Relations 1983 Annual Meeting.* Radisson Hotel, St. Paul, MN. Theme: "Linkages: Maximizing Family Energy Work/Family, Kin, Friendship/Community". Contact: National Council on Family Relations, 1219 University Avenue, S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55414; (612) 331-2774.

October 12-14. *National Black Child Development Institute 13th Annual Conference.* Sheraton-Atlanta Hotel, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Black Children: Connecting with the Future". Contact: Vicki D. Pinkston, Conference Coordinator, NBCDI, 1463 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20005; (202) 387-1281.

October 13-14. *Symposium on Arthritis and the Elderly.* Cleveland, OH. Program features 13 nationally known specialists; CEU's available. \$125 registration fee includes lunches and dinner. Contact: Marie Haug, Director, Center on Aging and Health, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106; (216) 368-2692.

October 13-15. *Fourth International Conference of Europeanists.* Shoreham Hotel, Washington, DC. Keynote speaker: Arno J. Mayer, Princeton University. Contact: Council for European Studies, Columbia University, 1404 International Affairs Building, New York, NY 10027; (212) 280-4172.

October 13-16. *Association for Humanist Sociology 1983 Annual Conference.* Hartford Sheraton/Civic Center, Hartford, CT. Theme: "From Social to Antisocial Concerns: The Human Toll of a Change in National Priorities". Contact: Jon Darling, Department of Sociology, 104 Krebs Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown, PA 15904; (814) 266-9661, x234.

October 13-16. *National Historic Communal Societies Association 10th Annual Meeting.* New Harmony, Indiana. Theme: "World Utopian Communities". Contact: Charles F. Petranek, Department of Sociology, Indiana State University-Evansville, Evansville, IN 47712.

October 14-16. *Society for Applied Sociology Annual Meeting.* Kent State University, Kent, OH. Theme: "Sociologists in Applied Settings". Contact: Alex Boros, Department of Sociology, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242; (216) 672-2440.

October 19-21. *Southern Regional Demographic Group 14th Annual Meeting.* Chattanooga, TN. Contact: William J. Serow, Center for the Study of Population, 659 Bellamy Building, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

October 19-22. *1983 La Crosse Health and Sports Science Symposium.* La Crosse, WI. Sponsored by the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse in cooperation with the U.S. Olympic Sports Medicine Program. Contact: La Crosse Exercise Program-Workshop Unit, Mitchell Hall, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse, WI 54601; (608) 785-8686.

October 19-22. *Evaluation Research Society 1983 Annual Meeting.* Chicago, IL. Theme: "Evaluation: Expanding the Frontiers". Contact: Emil J. Posavac, ERS Program Chair, Psychology Department, Loyola University of Chicago, 6525 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626; (312) 274-3000, x3024.

October 20-23. *Society for Ethnomusicology 28th Annual Meeting.* Conference Center, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL. Contact: SEM Business Office, P.O. Box 2984, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

October 21. *New Jersey Sociological Society 9th Annual Meeting.* Contact: Dan Bachalis, New Jersey Department of Human Resources, Division of Mental Retardation, Trenton, NJ 08625; (609) 984-5480.

October 21-23. *Annual Conference on Social Theory and the Arts.* Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ. Primary focus: "Public Policy and the Arts". Contact: Judith H. Balfe, Department of Sociology, Lucy Stone Hall, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903; (201) 746-4851.

October 21-23. *International Conference of the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society.* Palmer House, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Manpower, Technology, and National Security". Contact: Robert L. Goldich, CRS/FAND, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540; (202) 287-7646.

October 22. *Special Workshop on "A Framework for Medical Information Science."* Baltimore, MD. Contact: Bruce Blum, SCAMC Special Workshop Coordinator, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, 514 Traylor Building, 720 N. Rutland Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21205; (301) 955-8379.

October 22-25. *American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies 15th Annual Convention.* Radisson-Muehlebach Hotel, Kansas City, MO. Contact: AAASS, History Department, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; (415) 497-9668.

October 23-26. *7th Annual Symposium on Computer Applications in Medical Care.* Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore, MD. Contact: Ruth E. Dayhoff, SCAMC-Office of CME, 2300 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037; (202) 676-4285.

October 26-29. *Mid-South Sociological Association Annual Meeting.* Holiday Inn, Birmingham, AL. Contact: Dean Johnson, MSSA Secretary-Treasurer, Department of Sociology, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, LA 71457; (318) 357-5903.

October 27-30. *North American Society for the Sociology of Sport Annual Conference.* St. Louis Riverfront Hotel, St. Louis, MO. Theme: "Sport and Social Institutions". Contact: Susan Green-dorfer, Motor Behavior Laboratory, 51 Gerty Drive, Champaign, IL 61820.

October 27-30. *Social Science History Association 8th Annual Meeting.* Shoreham Hotel, Washington, DC. Contact: Olivier Zunz, Department of History, Randall Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903; (804) 924-7146, or Barbara A. Anderson, Department of Sociology, Box 1916, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912; (401) 863-2367.

October 28-29. *Illinois Sociological Association Annual Meeting.* DePaul

University, Chicago, IL. Contact: Richard T. Schaefer, Department of Sociology, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455.

October 28-29. *Max Weber Colloquium.* William Paterson College, Wayne, NJ. Themes: "The Crisis of Democracy East and West", "A Marx-Weber Dialogue". Contact: Ronald Glassman, Department of Sociology, William Paterson College, Wayne, NJ 07470.

October 28-29. *New York State Sociological Association.* State University College of Arts & Science, Potsdam, NY. Contact: David J. Hanson, NYSSA, Department of Sociology, State University College of Arts & Science, Potsdam, NY 13676; (315) 267-2563.

October 28-30. *Second Tonnie Symposium.* Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, Federal Republic of Germany. Topics: "Social Sciences: Sociology as a Science of Crisis", "Structural Policy: Alliances and Aloofness—Types of Social Action in an Age of Reconstruction". Contact: Ferdinand Tonnie Society, Freiligrathstr. 11, D-2300 Kiel 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

October 29. *Michigan Sociological Association Annual Meeting.* Western Michigan University. Theme: "Sociology: Towards 1984". Contact: Yvonne Vissing, Conference Co-Chair, Department of Sociology, Ferris State College, Big Rapids, MI 49307; (616) 796-0461.

October 29-30. *Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute Symposium.* Boston Park Plaza Hotel, Boston, MA. Theme: "Psychoanalysis To-Day: The Integration of Theory and Practice". Contact: Diana M. Nugent, Administrative Di-

rector, Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute, 15 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02116.

November 3-4. *Association of Public Data Users 1983 Annual Conference.* Dupont Plaza Hotel, Washington, DC. Contact: Susan Anderson, APDU Secretariat, Princeton University Computer Center, 97 Prospect Avenue, Princeton, NJ 08544; (609) 452-6025.

November 3-6. *9th Biennial American Studies Association Convention.* Philadelphia, PA. Contact: ASA, 307 College Hall/CO, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104; (215) 243-5408.

November 4-5. *Pennsylvania Sociological Society Annual Meeting.* Villanova University, Villanova, PA. Theme: "Sociology Toward the Year 2000 and Beyond". Contact: Charles E. Babbitt, Department of Sociology, Edinboro State College, Edinboro, PA 16444; (814) 734-1278.

November 4-6. *1983 Annual Meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion and the Religious Research Association.* Hyatt Regency, Knoxville, TN. Theme: "Religion and Justice". Contact: Cheryl Townsend Gilkes, SSSR Program Chair, Department of Sociology, Boston University, Boston, MA, 02215; or Edward Lehman, RRA Program Chair, Department of Sociology, State University College, Brockport, NY 14420.

November 4-6. *Society for Social Studies of Science 1983 Annual Meeting.* Blacksburg, VA. Contact: 4S Secretariat, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405; (812) 335-3573.

Spring Workshops Emphasize Development of New Skills

(continued from page 1)

translation of their training as sociologists into marketable skills, and simultaneously transform their academic curriculum vita into a short resume. In one exercise, the group was divided into trios. Each member of the trio described a recent accomplishment with the other two members writing down, and then verbally reporting, the skills that that experience demonstrated. One participant who was making an involuntary career change commented that the workshop was "energizing; I got information on applied careers and learned that I have a number of skills valuable beyond academia". Another young scholar said, "Most sociologists know how to go about getting an academic job, even if they aren't successful in getting it or holding on to it in today's market. Now I think I know the steps, and am less fearful about taking them, to pursue an applied career. It's not a consolation prize at all—it's what I want to do."

Jan Fritz and Thomas Rice, both of Georgetown University, coordinated a three-day workshop on Consulting Skills, to work intensively on one set of marketable talents that sociologists can use from an academic base in freelance work, or in many applied settings. The group reviewed the

consulting process, engaged in role plays to identify the client's "problem" and possible hidden agendas, and learned skills in group dynamics. Case study materials were provided by Sam Bloom (Mt. Sinai College of Medicine) and Hyman Mariampolski, an independent consultant from New York City. Bloom described his interdisciplinary consulting with medical clients. Mariampolski offered examples of qualitative marketing strategies he has used with clients and offered advice on starting an independent consulting effort. Feedback from the participants was positive. In the debriefing session at the end of the workshop, ideas were solicited for possible future continuing education efforts. Such suggestions are welcomed from the membership and should be addressed to: Carla Howery, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, who handled this series.

Participants have already translated their experience into action: a "job group" has formed in Washington, DC; a similar workshop series may be held in New York City in the fall; six new resumes have been sent to the staff for their review; and business cards are now owned and passed out at every occasion where job contacts might be made!—CBH

Obituaries

RAYMOND F. SLETTO (1906-1983)

Raymond F. Sletto died on May 9 in Columbus, Ohio after a long and courageous fight for life.

Perhaps it was his scientific training in the positivist tradition and his researcher's ethical code that disposed him to place integrity and authenticity as high in his value system. He was a graduate student at the University of Minnesota when the positivist tradition flowered there under the leadership of F. Stuart Chapin. Sletto received his MA in 1932 and his PhD in 1936, and continued his training as a Social Science Research Council Postdoctoral Fellow at Columbia University in 1939, and at the University of Chicago in 1940 in a study program in mathematics and psychology under the direction of M.W. Richardson and L.L. Thurstone. He was Assistant Professor at the University of Minnesota, 1937-39 and Associate Professor there from 1940 to 1947 when he became Professor of Sociology at Ohio State University.

Raymond was a sociologist of many parts: an empiricist with an interest in liberal education as revealed in his *Building the University of Tomorrow* (with M.S. Maclean and E.R. Pace, 1937) and a positivist with a commitment to improve the human condition as evidenced by his wide range of professional activities. His choice of research projects showed a particular concern for the disadvantaged and the powerless in the tradition of the old farmer-labor progressivism of the Midwest where he grew up. In 1932-34 he engaged in research sponsored by the Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota. He served as Director of Social Research, Minneapolis Council of Social Agencies, 1937-38, and was employed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare as head of a research section on socio-psychological and community welfare. *Personality and the Depression* (with E.A. Rundquist), which appeared in 1936, reflected some of those concerns.

Sletto contributed significantly to social research, social psychology, methodology, and statistics. He developed a national sampling system used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and state agricultural experiment stations; he devised a state-wide sampling system for the study of ADC programs in Minnesota, and he designed a census tract system for Minneapolis and St. Paul for the U.S. Census. His contributions to scale construction are demonstrated in *The Minnesota Scale for the Survey of Opinions* (with E.A. Rundquist), 1936 and *Construction of Personality Scales by the Criterion of Internal Consistency*, 1937. In addition to these works, he produced a large number of monographs and research reports, and articles and book reviews for professional journals. He also contributed to social research through his numerous important administrative posts and consultancies. He was research consultant to the Office of War Information, U.S. Housing Administration and American Public Health Association, National Institute of Mental Health, National Research Council, National Science Foundation, and Office of Scientific Research, U.S. Air Force.

Leadership is a complex quality made up of many components: a strong sense of responsibility, good judgment, independence of mind, tenacity of purpose, fairness, and intellectual courage. That Raymond Sletto possessed all these qualities was recognized by others, and many organizations profited from his style of leadership.

He served as chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Ohio State University from 1950 to 1967, longer than any other incumbent of that position. His high standards and dedication to research guided the transition from a traditional emphasis to a first-rate research department. Many prominent sociologists as graduate students and faculty spent their most productive professional years in the department during Sletto's long tenure, finding that his management produced a humane, untroubled, and stimulating environment for teaching and research. Sletto's door was always open; he was generous with his time and professional expertise making them available to students and faculty alike. He had a sense of deep loyalty and responsibility to the institutions he served. He was Coordinator of Research, General College, University of Minnesota (1934-36) and the Director of Sociological Research of the Department of Sociology there from 1945 to 1947. He was elected President of the Ohio Valley Sociological Society (1952-53) and President of the Social Research Association (1955-56). Sletto served as chairman of numerous committees of the American Sociological Association. He was Visiting Professor at Emory University and the University of Georgia.

Raymond Sletto was a fighter demonstrating courage and tenacity in academic battles during his long tenure as chairman of the Department at Ohio State University. These were times of great turbulence in politics and morals. His faculty felt secure in knowing that they had Sletto in their corner and could count on his steadfastness and support in their exercise and defense of academic freedom against self-appointed censors and promoters of special interests and politics. He remained true to his calling as a researcher and to his moral imperative to the very end by allowing himself to be used for experimental research so others might benefit from any medical knowledge so gained.

Raymond lived a long and good life, and left all he touched better than he found it. No man can aspire to more. These lines from Shakespeare describe him well:

*"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand
up*

And say to all the world "This was a man!"

He is survived by his wife, Beatrice J. Sletto; daughter, Sandra S. Swisher; grandson, Raymond Swisher; granddaughters, Andrea and Kirsten Swisher; brother, Archie Sletto, Atlanta, Georgia; sisters, Lovelle Sletto and Sylvia Dayton, Atlanta, Georgia.

Christen T. Jonassen
Ohio State University

MARGARET L. HELFRICH (1929-1983)

Margaret (Peggy) Helfrich, Professor of Sociology at Ohio State University, died on April 25, 1983. She battled cancer for about four years. At first, she seemed successful in her fight, but a fatal turn for the worst came about at the beginning of this year.

Peggy was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She obtained her BA from Duquesne University in 1951. For a while she considered pursuing a singing career, but decided instead for sociology, obtaining her MA in 1954 and her PhD in 1960 from the University of Pittsburgh.

She joined the Department of Sociology at Ohio State in 1959, being pro-

moted to Associate Professor in 1966 and Professor in 1972. Peggy was the first woman to achieve the Professor rank in the Department of Sociology at the University, and was among the earliest to do so in the Big Ten universities.

Her major substantive areas of interest were industrial and economic sociology, the professions, the sociology of business and the sociology of art and music. In the early 1960s, she was part of the small but dynamic group of sociologists whose goal was to bring sociological insights to the analysis of the American industrial structure. In this effort, Peggy was a founding member and the Chair (in 1964-1966) of the ASA Committee on Industrial and Organizational Sociology, and organized and chaired the sessions on industrial sociology at the 1965 and the 1968 meetings of the Association, as well as presenting a variety of papers at regional, national and international sociological meetings. Besides about 20 articles, her major publications were the definitive piece on the wives of business executives, published as the *Social Role of the Executive's Wife*, and another research monograph on *The Professionalization of Dental Students*. Papers she had started on women executives, on corporate social responsibility, and on institutional models for industrialization in developing countries were started but never finished because of her illness.

Peggy had a knack for translating abstract sociology into meaningful terms for people outside the discipline. Because of this she was asked to teach, and did so for about ten years, the Honors course on Organizational Sociology in the College of Commerce at the University. She also was frequently asked to make presentations before business groups and associations, and introduced sociology to audiences that otherwise saw the discipline as impractical or purely academic.

Peggy was a rather private person, but those who knew her well mourn the premature departure of someone who was a kind, sensitive, generous and loyal friend, and who always had a kind word for everyone.

E.L. Quarantelli
Ohio State University

CARL A. NISSEN (1895-1983)

Carl A. Nissen died February 8, 1983 after a short illness—in a couple of weeks he would have been 89. After his retirement from Ohio State University in 1965, he and his wife, Bernice, lived in a retirement community in Florida.

Carl was born in Broager, Schleswig-Holstein, then in Germany (now Denmark) and came to the United States in 1899. He received a BS degree in 1922 from Linfield College, Oregon, a Master's degree in 1929 from the University of Chicago, and his doctoral degree from Ohio State University in 1947. He was ordained in the ministry in 1926 and served churches in Illinois, Kansas and Ohio. He taught at Baldwin-Wallace College (1935-40), Ohio State University (1940-65), and Denison University (1941-42 and 1948-49). He received a Fulbright Fellowship and returned to Denmark and taught at the Askov Folk School (1954-55). He was a Fellow of the American Sociological Association, an active member in the Ohio Valley Sociological Society (now the North Central Sociological Association), the National Conference on Family Relations, and the Intercollegiate Associa-

tion on the Study of Alcohol.

Within the field of sociology, Carl's primary interests were in the areas of marriage and the family. He had the ability to communicate extremely well with students and many sought his guidance. He was associated with the Department's counseling program in the 50s and 60s and he served as a marriage counselor in Columbus. He believed that sociology should not only be good, but good for something. He liked vigorous discussions, and he was very effective at dispelling myths and misconceptions.

Carl Nissen was an affable, generous, articulate iconoclast. In the tradition of many of his contemporaries, he taught sociology with the zealotry of a preacher and preached with the "objectivity" of a sociologist. But ultimately and fundamentally, Carl Nissen was a social reformer who, to the end remained faithful to his humanistic values. He is survived by his wife, Bernice, by two sons, Carl Andrew, Jr., and James Colby, and there are two grandsons.

Alfred Clarke
Simon Dinitz
Ohio State University

THOMAS E. RYHTER (1933-1982)

Tom Ryhter died in July 1982 after a long and often painful battle with cancer. Tom leaves a legacy that few others could hope to approach, for he had a way of touching individual lives in a personal and profound way.

Tom did his undergraduate work and received an MA at the University of Kansas in Geology before moving to Stanford University for his PhD in Sociology. He taught at the University of Washington for a short time before he returned to the Bay Area where he spent the major portion of his career teaching in the Department of Sociology at San Francisco State University.

His professional interests were in medical sociology and in a special brand of rural sociology which he approached using the perspective of conflict theory. His introductory sociology text with William Chambliss is an excellent statement of conflict perspectives.

Tom's interests and commitments were diverse. There were far too many to list here, but his one abiding love was "the land" and its people. For Tom the referent for "the land" was most often the small spread of land he owned in the mountains of Wyoming. It was there he could spend his summers with his children and many of his friends, colleagues and students.

It was upon his return from the land in the summer of 1981 that he reported the reactivation and spreading of the prostate cancer which had afflicted him earlier, but had been in remission. The medical establishment of this country (which Tom had studied so effectively) had nothing to offer him. His condition was defined as terminal. With the aid and encouragement of a support group that had formed around him, however, it was determined that an alternative treatment program available in Mexico might be worth trying. Then the seeds of friendship and caring he had sown began to return. Within a very short time we were able to collect thousands of dollars from hundreds of contributions to help pay for this expensive treatment. His brother left his job to accompany Tom to Mexico and to be his constant aide in the long follow-up treatment that was required after his return. Money flowed in from persons far and near, each in their way

wanting to do a little to repay Tom for what he had meant in their lives.

By the Spring of 1982 Tom had improved enough to return to campus for a series of guest lectures in some of our classes. By summer, however, his condition was again deteriorating and he died that July.

Tom's contribution to sociology is best measured by what he brought to other people through his teaching and friendship—the many students whom he attracted to our field, the colleagues whose work he encouraged and inspired, and the many, many persons for whom Tom's sociology made life more meaningful. Even in the last days of his life his concern was with others, buoying the spirits of visiting friends and colleagues, leaving us feeling better about ourselves and thankful that, personally and professionally, Tom had touched our lives.

John W. Kinch
San Francisco State University

ALLAN SHARLIN

Allan Sharlin died this past March, at the age of 33, after ferociously battling cancer for over five years. He was an extremely promising historical sociologist, one whose scholarship was unusually broad and deep and whose activity in the discipline was vigorous and inspiring.

Allan took his degrees in History—a BA from Chicago in 1970 and a PhD from Wisconsin in 1976. He also educated himself richly in demography—at Wisconsin and at Princeton's Office of Population Research from 1976 to 1978—and in sociological theory. His grasp of these fields was so strong that he published in and taught simultaneously historical sociology, demographic methods, and social theory.

Allan's contributions to scholarship were notable, notwithstanding the brevity of his career. He enlightened us about the social context of Max Weber's work, stimulated new thinking in historical demography about whether early modern cities actually grew only because of rural migration, and elevated sociologists' discussions of social mobility by showing clearly the historical specificity of the occupational ladder. His book in progress, *From Estates to Bourgeois Society: The Transformation of Social Structure in Frankfurt, 1815-64* (which it is hoped will yet appear), promises to reveal, by a new combination of traditional and quantitative social history, the changes in German social hierarchy and social order during modernization. His research in progress, on demographic processes in Wurtzburg circa 1800 (which also may be completed), promises to yield new insights into population change in the early modern city.

Allan joined the Berkeley Department of Sociology in 1978 and immediately became an all-star colleague, not only for us but also for the demography group and his many associates on campus. Enthusiastic almost to a fault, he served energetically in his administrative roles, accepting more than his share of them, threw himself into teaching and advising, and bound his colleagues together with ties of scholarship and sociability. To use another metaphor, Allan Sharlin was the sparkplug of his department.

His legion of friends and professional associates (the latter quickly became the former) around the country and in at least three disciplines testifies to the sincerity and warmth of Allan's good nature.

Funding Opportunities

DISSERTATION

The Social Science Research Council announces a program of Fellowships for Doctoral Research in Employment and Training. The topic of a candidate's dissertation must relate to the research objectives described in the Job Training and Partnership Act of 1982. Primary consideration is given to the proposal's originality, creativity, and relevance to present and prospective issues in employment and training and to their potential implications for private and public policy in the U.S. The maximum individual award is \$12,500; funds are available for individual stipends (max. \$7,000), dependency allowance, clerical assistance, materials and supplies, computer time, travel, and communication costs. Remaining 1983 application deadlines are August 1 and December 1. Request guidelines for submission of proposals from: Dissertation Fellowships in Employment and Training, SSRC, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 410, Washington, DC 20036.

Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation is now accepting applications for 1984 Charlotte W. Newcombe Doctoral Dissertation Fellowships. Applicants must be enrolled in a graduate school in the U.S. and have completed all requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation by January 1984. Stipends of \$7,500 plus dependency allowances will be granted to 45 applicants writing their dissertations on topics concerning ethical or religious values in all fields of the humanities and social sciences. Deadline for requesting applications is December 23, 1983; deadline for mailing all materials is January 6, 1984. Contact: Newcombe Fellowships, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Box 642, Princeton, NJ 08540; (609) 924-4666.

POSTDOCTORAL

The Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (CSCPRC) announces opportunities under the National Program for Advanced Study, Research, and Scholarly Exchange with the PRC for graduate students and postdoctoral scholars in the natural sciences, engineering, social sciences, and humanities for 1984-85. This Program makes possible long-term study and research, or lecturing and collegial dialogue at Chinese universities and research institutes. Application is open to all U.S. citizens and permanent residents. The number of grants depends on available funding. The Program has three components; application should be made to the Graduate Program, the Research Program, or the Distinguished Scholar Exchange Program. Applications must be post-marked by November 7, 1983. Contact: CSCPRC, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20418; (202) 334-2718.

The Foundation for Child Development announces a new request for proposals under its international program of grants to young scholars investigating the social and affective development of children. Grants in the range of \$10,000-\$15,000 will be awarded for a one-year period. Proposals may take the form of a design for an empirical study but may also include other types of scholarly endeavors such as a theoretical contribution; pilot work for a larger research undertaking; analysis of data previously collected; or the development or refinement of research techniques. Consistent with the aim of the program to support younger scholars, grants will ordinarily not be made

to persons more than six years beyond the doctoral degree. Application deadline is December 1, 1983. Contact: Heidi Sigal, Program Officer, Foundation for Child Development, 345 East 46th Street, New York, NY 10017; (212) 697-3150.

Harvard Medical School Department of Psychiatry at the Massachusetts Mental Health Center is offering a full-time postdoctoral training program focusing on the areas of biological and social/developmental psychiatry and extending for one to two years depending upon continued funding. This interdisciplinary training program is designed to foster greater understanding of and competence in clinical research. Stipends range from \$14,040 to \$20,200. Deadline for receipt of applications is November 15, 1983. Contact: Karen S. Lyon, Program Assistant, Clinical Research Training Program, Massachusetts Mental Health Center, 74 Fenwood Road, Boston, MA 02115; (617) 734-0031.

National Academy of Education Mentor/Fellows Program, funded by the Ford Foundation, is designed to enhance the career development of promising minority and female scholars and of others interested in research, relevant to education, that focuses on problems of ethnicity or gender. The program will support such endeavors as producing monographs, state-of-the-art papers, research proposals, review papers, or small research projects, etc. Grants may range from \$500 to \$5,000. Deadline for nominations is November 1, 1983. For information on application/nomination procedures, contact: National Academy of Education Mentor/Fellows Program Committee, c/o Edmund Gordon, Chair, Department of Psychology, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520.

Society for Research in Child Development invites applications for 1984-85 Congressional Science Fellowships in Child Development. The program is open to scientists and professionals at the postdoctoral level with interests in child development and public policy. Fellowships provide the opportunity to spend one year as a Congressional staff member. Mid-career applicants are especially encouraged. Deadline for receipt of application materials is November 15, 1983. Contact: Barbara Everett, Director, Washington Liaison Office, Society for Research in Child Development, 100 N. Carolina Avenue, S.E., Suite 1, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 543-9582.

University of Washington, Institute on Aging, will accept applications for two Interdisciplinary Research Training Postdoctoral NIMH Fellowships. Applicants may be from Anthropology, Sociology, Psychology, and other fields, including applied fields, which have an interest in Social Gerontology. Trainees may have objectives of further study in Aging, getting advanced research training, or broadening their disciplinary bases. Send vita, transcript, and statement of proposed training objectives and research interests to: E.F. Borgatta, Director, Institute on Aging, NL-12, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

OTHER

Agency for International Development (AID) invites students with graduate degrees in demography, population planning, public health, regional/urban planning, rural sociology, and other closely-related disciplines to apply to its International Development Intern Program, an individually tailored two-year training program that leads to a career as a Foreign Service Officer with AID. Selection for the IDI program is based dates are evaluated in terms of academic records, related overseas and

upon competitive screening; candid domestic professional experience such as Peace Corps and VISTA, and other relevant factors. Application deadline for the Fall 1984 class is November 1, 1983. For brochures and applications, contact: Ms. Judith D. Ross, Deputy Chief, Recruitment Staff, AID, Washington, DC 20523.

The Embassy of Canada announces the 1984-85 Senior Fellowship in Canadian Studies and the Canadian Studies Faculty Enrichment Programme, both designed to provide faculty with the opportunity to develop Canadian studies in the U.S. The Fellowship provides a monthly stipend of up to \$3,000 for up to six months to underwrite project costs, and the Enrichment Program offers a monthly stipend of up to \$1,500 for up to six months. Application deadlines are October 31, 1983. For detailed guidelines and application procedures, contact: Norman T. London, Public Affairs Division, Embassy of Canada, 1771 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036; (202) 785-1400, x320.

Institute of International Education has received funding for its 1984-85 International Human Rights Internship Program. The program is designed to provide practical training with international human rights organizations for people who will pursue human rights efforts not only during but beyond an internship period. Between 10-12 internship grants of approximately \$10,000 for 12 months will be awarded. Deadline for completed applications is September 30, 1983. Contact: International Human Rights Program, Institute of International Education, 918 16th Street, N.W., 8th Floor, Washington, DC 20006; (202) 293-1543.

National Humanities Center is an institute for advanced study in history, literature, philosophy, and other fields of the humanities. The Center welcomes applications from scholars in the U.S. and abroad, and representatives of the natural sciences, the social sciences and professional life are invited to apply in addition to scholars from traditional humanities fields. For the 1984-85 academic year, fellowships are available for Young Scholars, Senior Fellows, and Commerce and Culture. Stipends are based on a scholar's usual academic salary. Application deadline is December 10, 1983. For information and applications, contact: National Humanities Center, 7 Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

National Science Foundation Law and Social Sciences Program continues to support social scientific studies of law and law-like systems of rules. The primary consideration is that the research aims to advance a fundamental understanding of law and legal processes. The program has an "open window" for diverse theoretical perspectives, methods, and contexts for study. The next target dates for the submission of proposals is September 1—for proposals to be funded by January 1984, and February 1—for proposals to be funded after July 1984. For further information on application procedures, contact: Felice J. Levine, Program Director, Law and Social Sciences Program, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550; (202) 357-9567.

National Science Foundation Sociology Program supports research addressing human social organization, demography, and processes of individual and institutional changes. The Program encourages theoretically focused empirical investigations aimed at improving the explanation of fundamental social processes. Included is research on decision-

making, organizational change, social movements, urbanization, labor force processes, resource allocation, reward distribution, social networks and the sociology of science—reflecting the Program's interest in all the major sub-fields of the discipline. The next target dates for the submission of proposals are September 1 for proposals to be funded as early as January 1984, and February 1 for proposals to be funded anytime after July 1984. For additional information, contact: Joanne Miller, Program Director for Sociology, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550; (202) 357-7802.

Northeast Asia Council of the AAS, in conjunction with the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, supports a variety of programs in Japanese studies. These programs are designed to facilitate the research of individual scholars (NEAC/AAS Research Travel Grants), to improve the quality of teaching about Japan on both the college and precollege levels (NEAC/AAS Awards for Seminars on Teaching about Japan), and to integrate the study of Japan better into the major academic disciplines (NEAC/AAS Grants for Japan-Related Speakers and Panels at National Conventions of Major Scholarly Disciplines). Deadlines for receipt of applications are November 1 and March 1. Contact: Gail Lee Bernstein, NEAC Chair, Department of Oriental Studies, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

The Rockefeller Foundation announces a program of fellowship awards for writers and scholars in the humanities whose research aids the understanding of contemporary social and cultural issues. Twenty individual awards will be made for 1984-85. The Foundation continues to encourage proposals in women's studies and minority studies. Grants normally range from \$15,000 to \$20,000 for one year. There are two stages to the intensely competitive application process, and the deadline for the first stage is October 14, 1983. For complete information, contact: Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

The Stanford Humanities Center will be offering a limited number of external fellowships for 1984-85 intended for scholars and teachers in the humanities, or those in other fields working on related projects, who would be interested in spending the academic year at Stanford. Fellowships are primarily intended to enable fellows to pursue their own research and writing; however, recipients are also expected to devote about one-sixth of their time to teaching or in some other way contributing to intellectual life at Stanford. Application deadline is December 15, 1983. For more information and application materials, contact: Morton Sosna, Associate Director, Stanford Humanities Center, Mariposa House, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars welcomes from individuals throughout the world outstanding project proposals representing a wide diversity of scholarly interests and approaches. Fellowships are awarded in one broadly defined and five more focused programs. Projects are encouraged from the whole range of the humanities and social sciences. Appointments are normally 4 months to one year; the Center attempts to meet a fellow's previous year's earned income. The deadline for receipt of applications and all supporting materials is October 1. Contact: Ann C. Sheffield, Assistant Director for Fellowships, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 357-2841.

Friends of Allan Sharlin can contribute to a fellowship being established by his family and colleagues in his name. It will go to support dissertation work in the three subdisciplines he mastered so well, historical sociology, social history, and demography.

Claude S. Fischer
 University of California, Berkeley



JOHN T. WASHINGTON (1940-1983)

A very good friend and colleague, John Washington, died of heart failure on March 10, 1983. He was attending a meeting of the Walt Disney World Community Service Awards, one of the numerous community service organizations to which he gave his time and energy. Four years ago, John himself won the Jefferson Award as one of the five outstanding Central Floridians in recognition of his wide ranging community service.

John began his life in the S.W. Florida community of Immokalee, FL. After serving in the Air Force, he worked at night in the Orlando post office while attending Rollins College where he earned his Bachelor's and Master's degrees. He then commuted daily 150 miles to the University of Florida to study for his PhD in Sociology which was awarded in 1977.

He had chosen as his dissertation topic the power structure of the black community, and two years ago, he and I restudied the city to update his earlier study. Interestingly, respondents now listed John among the leaders of the community. He was a member of the Orlando Housing Authority, the Crime Prevention Commission, the Metropolitan Orlando Urban League, the Mayor's Task Force on Minority Businesses, the United Negro College Fund, and the Board of Directors of the Orange County NAACP, and he gave unstintingly of his time as a volunteer to the local Meals on Wheels. He was pastor of the First Church of Peace in Melbourne and Orlando, and had begun plans to develop a total life center for his church. At his funeral, attended by at least 1,000 people, the mayor of the city of Orlando read a citation commemorating John's service to the community and commenting on his valuable and exceptional contributions to the city.

As Associate Professor of Sociology, he had just begun to realize the potential he had both professionally and as a citizen. He helped to establish a Black Student Union, a Minority Student Services office, Black Employees Association, and to develop the Affirmative Action plan for the University of Central Florida. As a sociologist, he was actively studying the areas of juvenile delinquency and teenage pregnancy.

He had only learned two months before his death of his heart condition, and had been told he'd have to slow down. In truth, he had begun to cut back, but he was still in his office daily. We'd tell him to go home and rest, but John said he just couldn't stop doing some things...that if he had to stop being a caring, concerned person, that he couldn't live with himself. His wife, Louise, said, "John had so much work to accomplish 'til he just didn't believe God would take him". Ultimately, his dedication to others took its final toll. He left all of us a powerful legacy.

A memorial scholarship has been established in his name at UCF. Those wishing to make contributions should make them payable to the University of Central Florida Foundation—John T. Washington Memorial Scholarship Fund—and send them to: The John T. Washington Memorial Scholarship Fund, c/o UCF Foundation, Room 350, Administration Building, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816.

Ida J. Cook
 University of Central Florida

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences 1984 Annual Meeting, March 27-31, 1984, Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, IL. Theme: "The Politics of Crime and Criminal Justice". Persons interested in participating should contact: Vincent J. Webb, 1984 Program Chair, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, University of Nebraska-Omaha, 1313 Farnam on the Mall, Omaha, NE 68182; (402) 554-2764.

Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World, Conference on International Development, Women and the 80s, November 17-19, 1983, Washington, DC. Paper abstracts, panel proposals, and Round Table suggestions are solicited. Topics include Education and Employment Issues, Science and Technology Applications, Research and Development Priorities, Rural Development and Agriculture, Industry and Productivity, Information Technology, Economic Equity and Equality, Networking, U.N. Decade for Women. Submission deadline is September 30, 1983. Contact: Jeanne-Marie Col, Public Administration Program, Sangamon State University, Springfield, IL 62708; (217) 786-6310; or Mekki Mtewa, AAPRD, P.O. Box 24234, Washington, DC 20024; (202) 636-6720.

Association for Humanist Sociology Annual Meeting, October 13-16, 1983, Hartford, Connecticut. The theme of the conference is the changes and effects of government policies on social concerns. A session will be offered on "AIDS: The Definition of Illness". Send papers and/or abstracts as soon as possible to: Philip M. Kayal, Department of Sociology, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ 07079.

Conference on Democracy in America: Alexis de Tocqueville Observes the New Order, January 24-26, 1985, Claremont, CA. This conference celebrates the sesquicentennial of the publication of *De la Democratie en Amerique*. Papers may consider Tocqueville's other works but should focus on themes in Democracy in America, especially its enduring significance for constitutional government. In addition to travel, meals, and lodging, the Institute will provide honoraria. Prospective papergivers should submit a 300-600 word proposal, along with a vita, before November 1, 1983. Contact: Ken Masugi, Director, Bicentennial Project, The Claremont Institute, 480 N. Indian Hill Boulevard, Claremont, CA 91711; (714) 621-6825.

Conference on George Orwell: Unresolved Contradictions, March 23-24, 1984, DeKalb, IL. Political Sociology and Sociology of the Military are two areas of sociology that are strategically located in the themes of Orwell's work. Totalitarianism, military and praetorian regimes, intelligence, espionage, secrecy, political assassinations, radicalism, revolution and revolutionary leaders, power, violence, human rights, elites, peace, social movements, are some of the particularly relevant issues. Papers are invited along these or related topics. Deadline for submission of an abstract and a declaration of intent to submit a paper is September 1, 1983. Contact: George A. Kourvetaris, Office of Social Science Research, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115.

Eastern Sociological Society. You are invited to submit a paper to the Eastern Sociological Society. Please limit your paper to twelve double-spaced pages. The deadline for submission is October 15, 1983. Next year's meetings will be held at the Boston Sheraton Hotel in Boston, Massachusetts, on

the weekend of March 8, 1984. We are also soliciting proposals for entire two-hour sessions. If you are interested, please send us the title and brief description of the topic you want to sponsor, the names of the several participants, and an abstract of each of the proposed papers. All materials should be sent in triplicate to the following address: Papers Committee/ESS, PhD Program in Sociology, Box 375, CUNY-Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036. All papers and proposals for sessions are evaluated by the Papers Committee.

German Democratic Republic Studies Association of the United States 2nd Conference, 1985. Possible panels for the conference include "The SED: Change and Continuity", "The Foreign Policy of the German Democratic Republic", and "The Quality of Life in the German Democratic Republic". Paper presentations are invited as well as suggestions for other topics. Contact: Michael J. Sodaro, GDRSA Secretary, Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052; or Marilyn Rueschemeyer, GDRSA Executive Committee, Liberal Arts, Rhode Island School of Design, 2 College Street, Providence, RI 02903.

International Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine 2nd International Congress, September 2-7, 1984, Surabaya, Indonesia. The Program Committee welcomes proposals on historical, philosophical and cultural topics, along with those on drug research, studies on health education and the training of practitioners, the regulation of practice, the relationships between different forms of health care in the same society, and so on. Contact: Dr. G.J. Meulenbeld, Institute of Indian Studies, Groningen University, Grote Kruisstraat 2/1, 9712 Groningen, Holland.

International Congress on Education and Cultural Transition: The Case of Immigrant Youth, March 25-30, 1984, Jerusalem, Israel. The Congress is aimed at professionals of various disciplines, educationalists, policymakers in immigration and education, and sociologists involved with the welfare of immigrants and their educational and cultural transformation. Deadline for submission of abstracts is December 31, 1983. Contact: The Secretariat, International Congress on Education and Cultural Transition, 12 Shlomzion Hamalka Street, Jerusalem 94146, Israel.

Max Weber Colloquium, October 28-29, 1983, William Paterson College, Wayne, NJ. Themes: "The Crisis of Democracy East and West", and "A Marx-Weber Dialogue". Papers will be accepted on other Weberian themes as well. Deadline for paper abstracts is September 10, 1983. Contact: Ronald Glassman, Department of Sociology, William Paterson College, Wayne, NJ 07470.

Michigan Sociological Association Annual Meeting, October 29, 1983, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI. Theme: "Sociology: Towards 1984". Papers and presentations in the following areas are being solicited: Applied Sociology, Family (including family violence), Nuclear War, Criminology, Sociology of Health, Women's Issues, Social Psychology, Demography, and Undergraduate Papers. Submit abstracts/papers by September 15, 1983 to: Thomas Van Valey, Department of Sociology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008.

National Conference on the United States and the World Economy, December 15-16, 1983, Los Angeles, CA. Abstracts and proposals for papers, panels and Round Tables are invited. Topics include Current World Economic Problems, Understanding the Japanese Phenomenon, Rural De-

velopment and Growth, New Protectionism, Participation of Minority Businesses, Role of Space and Arms Technology, Role of the States. Contact: Mekki Mtewa, POS Institute, P.O. Box 24234, Washington, DC 20024; (301) 585-4480; or Art Caines, 5987 Rincon Drive, Oakland, CA 94611; (415) 339-8690.

North Central Sociological Association 1984 Meeting, April 25-28, 1984, Indianapolis, IN. Theme: "Orwell's 1984? Ideas, Ideologies (sic), and Power in the New Age". The Program Committee invites papers and proposals for research paper sessions, panels, roundtables, workshops, didactic seminars, and related activities. Deadline for submissions is December 1, 1983. Contact: Charlotte Wolf, Sociology, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, OH 43015; (614) 369-4431, x800.

Society for Social Studies of Science 1983 Annual Meeting, November 4-6, 1983, Blacksburg, VA. Papers and proposals for sessions are invited from all social scientists. Sessions on the sociology of technology, women in science, public relations of science, funding and the development of specialties, and peer review and evaluation are being developed. Contact: Ron Western, Department of Sociology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197; (313) 487-1073, 487-0012.

Symposium on the History of Soil and Water Conservation, May 24-26, 1984, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO. Sponsored by the Agricultural History Society, University of Missouri-Columbia, and Soil Conservation Service, the symposium will emphasize the conservation of agricultural lands and water resources. Aspects on which papers might be prepared include changing attitudes toward land use and soil erosion in various cultural groups, federal land utilization projects, soil science and soil surveys, land use controls and legal constraints, and others. One or two-page proposals should be submitted by September 10, 1983. Contact: Douglas Helms, SCS-USDA, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013; (202) 382-0042.

Urban Affairs Association 1984 Annual Meeting, March 21-24, 1984, Portland Marriott Hotel, Portland, OR. Theme: "Revitalizing Urban America". This theme includes such topical areas as management and policy issues, economic changes and financial requirements, infrastructure and housing needs, social and demographic trends, historical and international perspectives. Abstracts and proposals must be submitted by October 1, 1983 to: Mel D. Powell, Director, Center for Public Policy and Administration, California State University-Long Beach, 1250 Bellflower Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90840.

Western Social Science Association Women's Studies Division, April 25-28, 1984, San Diego, CA. Proposals are invited for the WSSA Annual Conference. Send ideas for sessions (panels, roundtables), papers and detailed abstracts by November 1, 1983 to: Pamela S. Eakins, Center for Research on Women, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

World Research Congress on Free Time and Leisure, September 24-28, 1984, Marly le Roi, France. Research and Theory contributions considered for multidisciplinary and topical sessions. For information on submitting papers, registration and program, write: Research Commission, World Leisure and Recreation Association, 345 E. 46th Street, U.N. Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

PUBLICATIONS

Advances in Alcohol & Substance Abuse welcomes the submission of

manuscripts for a planned special issue on "Substance Abuse and the Privileged: Clinical Issues in Treatment". Papers are welcomed dealing with any subject pertaining to clinical problem areas with addicted or alcoholic clients in privileged socioeconomic classes, including the highly educated, the highly cultured, and the well-to-do. Submissions deadline is December, 1983. Send proposal outlines to: Barry Stimmel, AASA Editor, Dean for Academic Affairs, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, Annenberg 5, 1 Gustave L. Levy Place, New York, NY 10029.

Alternative Lifestyles announces a special issue in 1984 on "Long Term Relationships". Guest co-editors are Timothy H. Brubaker and Linda Ade-Ridder. Research on married couples and other intimate relationships is relevant; long term is defined as 40-50 years. Theoretical papers considering long standing relationships will be considered. Manuscripts should not exceed 25 pages including tables and references. 4 copies should be submitted by March 1, 1984. Contact: Timothy H. Brubaker and Linda Ade-Ridder, Family and Child Studies Center, McCuffey Hall, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056; (513) 529-5915.

Anthroscience Minigraph Series is designed exclusively for the short-run publication (100-500 copies) of specialized titles in the range of 40-80 pages durably bound for classroom use. The Series Editor is pleased to review manuscripts and papers subscribing to the guidelines, available on request. Both established scholars and beginning scholars in the social sciences or religion are welcome to contribute to this new series sponsored by Foundations Press, Notre Dame. Contact: Professor John H. Morgan, Series Editor, Library Research Council, Anthroscience Minigraph Series, P.O. Box 661, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Children and Youth Services Review is preparing a special issue on "Hostility of Adults to Children and Youth: Social and Psychological Sources and Institutional Forms" to be edited by Edgar Friedenberg and James Manos. Potential contributors may write the special issue editors for a more detailed Call for Papers. Completed manuscripts are expected by the end of 1983. Send subject and proposed length to: Edgar Friedenberg, Department of Education, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3J5, Canada.

Clinical Sociology Review invites manuscripts for publication in its 1984 issue. CSR focuses on theoretical, empirical, and professional issues relating to the application of sociological knowledge for positive social change. Articles of interest to CSR include such diverse topics as sociotherapy and other micro-level therapeutic interventions, small group training and facilitation, organizational development and consulting, community organizing, policy formation, social impact assessment, action research, and social analysis. Use ASR format and submit 4 copies of manuscripts by October 1, 1983; \$10.00 processing fee is waived for CSA members. Contact: Janet Mancini Billson, CSR Editor, Department of Sociology, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI 02908.

Criminal Justice Career Digest, a monthly publication designed to communicate current employment vacancies in the Criminal Justice field, has expanded its format to publish articles addressing the many facets of career selection, training, advancement, motivation and development. The Editor-in-Chief will entertain other topics and these areas will be decided on an individual basis with the contributor. Writer's Guidelines and sample copy available upon request. Contact: Dr. I. Gayle Shuman, Editor-in-Chief, P.O. Box 565, Phoenix, AZ 85001; (602) 582-2002.

Journal of Gerontological Social Work will be publishing a special issue devoted entirely to "Social Work in Home Health Care". Prospective authors are welcome to submit proposals for papers dealing with such topics as innovative social work roles in both hospital-based and non-hospital-based home health agencies; practical clinical issues in home care, including marital and family mental health problems, appropriate individual counseling, etc. Submissions are due March 1984. Contact: Rose Dobrof, JGSW Editor, Brookdale Center on Aging, 440 E. 26th Street, New York, NY 10010; (212) 481-4436.

Journal of the History of Sociology is actively seeking manuscripts on the history of sociology in all countries. This includes disciplinary, departmental, institutional and professional histories, and historical perspectives on the development of sociology and its subdisciplines. Contact: Glenn Jacobs, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, Harbor Campus, Boston, MA 02125; (617) 929-7450.

Quarterly Journal of Ideology is planning a special issue on the work of Erving Goffman. Papers are solicited on any aspect of Goffman's writing and/or methodology, although there is special interest in those which explore the ideological implications. Contact: Larry C. Ingram, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Martin, TN 38238.

Quarterly Journal of Ideology will publish a special issue on theoretical and methodological issues in the study of gender ideology in February 1984. The purpose of the issue is to provide a forum for recent work on women's ideology/ideologies of gender identity. Some suggested areas of focus include: material bases of gender ideology, relationships between gender and class ideologies, and the material determinants of the ideology of women's emancipation. 3 copies of short research essays (12 double-spaced typewritten pages) or research notes (5 pages) should be submitted by December 15, 1983. Contact: Barbara A. Kohl, Department of Sociology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131; or Judith Blau, Department of Sociology, SUNY, Albany, NY 12222; or Eileen Bauman, Department of Sociology, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331.

Marriage & Family Review announces plans for a forthcoming issue on "Small Computers and the Family". Papers are now being solicited on a wide variety of topics, including diagnostic and therapeutic applications of small computers in marital and family therapy practices, the social impact of computer-based instruction on the young child, and the impact of small computers on traditional work patterns and occupational roles; on family life, marital relations, and parent-child relations; upon human services delivery to families. Submission deadline is December 31, 1983. Contact: Marvin B. Sussman, Editor, *Marriage & Family Review*, Department of Individual and Family Studies, College of Human Resources, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19711.

Journal of Political and Military Sociology is inviting scholars to submit papers for possible publication in the areas of political and military sociology. Send 4 copies of manuscripts to: Editorial Office, Office of Social Science Research, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115.

Research in Law, Deviance and Social Control, published annually by JAI Press Inc., is now under the joint editorship of Steven Spitzer and Andrew Scull. Original papers to appear in Volume 6 (1984) are now being reviewed. The series is devoted to the publication of innovative work on the

subject with special attention to the social origins of rule-breaking and the structural, historical, and comparative analysis of coercion and control. Contact: Steven Spitzer, Department of Sociology, Suffolk University, Boston, MA 02108; or Andrew Scull, Department of Sociology, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

Research in Social Stratification and Mobility invites papers for Volume 4. Theoretical as well as research contributions are welcome. Papers focusing on gender or racial inequality or on non-U.S., cross-national, or historical materials are especially encouraged. Papers will be reviewed by the editor and an editorial board, and decisions made within three months of submission. Due to increasing costs of reviewing, a \$5.00 submission fee has been initiated. Submit four copies of manuscripts (in ASR format) to: Robert V. Robinson, *RSSM* Editor, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Ballantine Hall 744, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Research in the Sociology of Health Care, published by JAI Press, invites contributions for Volume 6. The theme for this volume is "Illness Experience of Sick People and Their Significant Others". Papers should focus on the experience of sick people and those with whom they frequently interact within their family, work setting, friendship circle, recreational activities, community, health service organizations, and so on. The editor should be contacted by March 1984, with final drafts due a year later. Contact: Julius A. Roth, Department of Sociology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society will publish a special issue on women's poverty in Summer 1984. The editors are interested in unpublished scholarship on all aspects of this topic, as well as in new English translations of material published in other languages. The Women's Poverty Issue planning committee welcomes inquiries regarding submissions. Contact: Nancy Hartsock, Department of Political Science, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

Journal of Social and Personal Relationships will begin publication in January 1984. Papers are invited from researchers who concern themselves with social and personal relationships, whether as dependent or independent variables. Specific topics of interest include peer relations in children, family process, kinship, networks, doctor-patient relations, bereavement and loss of close relationships, intimate relationships of gay people, platonic relationships, etc. Given the interdisciplinary aims of the *Journal*, there is no preferred style of report. Submit 3 copies of papers in APA, ASA, or ICA style to: Steve Duck, Department of Psychology, Fyde College, University of Lancaster, Lancaster LA1 4YF, England.

Social Concept is a new social sciences journal which provides a forum for work which seeks to return to the original concerns of social scientific research, and which strives to overcome the disciplinary boundaries in the social sciences which stifle effective communication and interaction in the social scientific community. A substantive area of concern is the investigation of the nature and history of social life, its intrinsic logical structure, its manifold inner contradictions, and its laws of self-development. Contact: David P. Levine, Department of Economics, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80208.

A book of readings on "The Social Nature of Space" is being compiled by Professor Antoni Kuklinski, Warsaw, and Professor Bernd Hamm, Trier. Its intention is to clarify the concept of

space as used in sociology and geography, to reflect on the differences and similarities in the perspectives of the two disciplines, to discuss interdisciplinary perspectives, and to propose some priorities of international studies in this field. Scholars who are interested in contributing to the volume are invited to send an abstract of 1-2 pages to: Bernd Hamm, Department of Social Science, University of Trier, Schneidershof, D-5500 Trier, West Germany.

State University of New York Press publishes monographs on the Sociology of Work. High quality manuscripts based on theoretical or empirical investigations in any area within the field will be considered. Of particular interest are manuscripts that focus on: (1) labor markets and economy; (2) work and health; (3) inequality and occupations; (4) historical and comparative analyses of work and occupations; (5) workplace democracy. Contact: Judith R. Blau, Series Editor, Department of Sociology, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222; or William Eastman, Editor, SUNY Press, State University Plaza, Albany, NY 12246.

Symbolic Interaction (John Johnson, Editor) invites papers for a special issue devoted to the social psychology of emotions edited by David D. Franks. Parameters are set broadly: papers should be relevant to readers interested in symbolic interaction. Submit 4 copies of manuscripts by November 1, 1983 to: David D. Franks, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Virginia Commonwealth University, 312 N. Shafer Street, Richmond, VA 22284; (804) 257-1026.

Teaching Sociology is preparing a special issue on "Recognizing and Rewarding Teaching". Papers are sought which will contribute to understanding the organizational, cultural, and social psychological contexts of teaching in American higher education. Manuscripts should not exceed 30 typewritten double-spaced pages and should follow the Sage Publication Journal editorial style. Papers should be submitted in triplicate by December 1, 1983. Contact: William Mayrl, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

We are editing a book, to be published by Greenwood Press, addressing the phenomenon or events of genocide. Authors interested in contributing to this volume should contact: Isidor Wallimann, Institute of Sociology, University of Berne, Speichergasse 29, CH-3003 Berne, Switzerland; or Michael Dobkowski, Religious Studies, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY 14456.

Richard Suzman Joins NIA

Richard Suzman has recently joined the staff of the Behavioral Sciences Research Program of the National Institute on Aging. A medical sociologist, Suzman has moved to the NIA from the University of California-San Francisco where his research focused on the effect of economic cycles on the health of the older population. He will be developing the program of research and training grants concerned with the place of older people in a changing society. He and other members of the NIA staff can be reached at (301) 496-3136.

Sociology Is Key to Orderly Change

by James E. Teele
Boston University

When I was an undergraduate in Virginia during the years just after World War II, I became interested in the lively and exciting debates going on in our society about both the need for, and the direction of, change. The Great Depression of the 1930s had already led to significant changes, such as the establishment of the Social Security program and the provision of some job opportunities by the federal government. The recently concluded war had further nourished a desire for progress. Although I was greatly influenced by outstanding professors in several disciplines, I was most attracted to sociology because of the focus on contemporary society and its problems. I learned about the complexities of our society, the strength of traditions, and, above all, the need for orderly change.

I view sociology as a valuable component of a liberal arts education, and I have been concerned recently by criticisms directed at the field for having failed to deliver on its "promise". Characterized by some as "social engineers", we sociologists are seen by them as being responsible in some measure for the growth in crime, or for school busing, or urban renewal, or the war on poverty. Others see us as responsible for not having provided solutions to the problems of crime, inequality, poverty, or neighborhood deterioration.

Make no mistake about it: sociologists are guilty of undertaking research on the complex process that underlies these problems. But then, so are historians, economists, political scientists, psychologists, lawyers, geographers, anthropologists, theologians, and philosophers, among others. Thus, it is patently absurd for journalists or politicians to single out the social sciences or the humanities for derogation. It seems even more ridiculous, in these days of cross-fertilization and interdisciplinary work, to single out sociology for special praise or criticism. What, then, is behind the special attention, mostly negative, being focused on the field?

In my judgment, both the appeal and criticism of sociology stem from its unique position as the principal discipline concerned with human organization. Sociologists are especially equipped to probe the structures and processes that constitute what we refer to as "social order". A recent report sponsored by the National Research Council (NRC) (Behavioral and Social Science Research: A National Resource, 1982) states:

"Sociologists take as their subject matter what members of a society ordinarily take for granted: How and why it is that most people behave in an orderly way (we stake our lives on this assumption each time we get into an automobile); how standards of appropriate behavior are learned and

come to be shared; how behavior is governed by social relationships (such as employee-boss, husband-wife, buyer-seller), and what the elements of such relationships are (reciprocity, dominance, power, trust, loyalty, etc.); how, why, and with what consequences society's rewards and resources (power, privilege, prestige) are distributed across social categories defined by sex, age, race, or other attributes; how basic social needs are met through the institutions of family, work, education, politics, religion, etc., and how these institutions change over time and vary across societies."

This statement seems innocent enough. Examined more closely, however, it reveals that sociologists are trying to understand the critical elements in complex social systems. Such understanding is a key to both order and social change. It is somewhat paradoxical that, in this dangerous and profoundly complex age, anyone would wish to weaken the social sciences by sharply reducing support for social science research, as was proposed by the present federal administration last year. This is not to say that the social sciences should not be criticized. Indeed, they, like other disciplines, are obliged to demonstrate their relevance to the educational and scientific enterprise.

In the case of sociology, it is fair to say that it is noted for its self-criticism. Indeed, it is unique in having a specialty termed "critical sociology". Because the discipline is concerned with crucially important problems, sociologists cannot afford to suffer fools gladly. Unreflective and unsupported conclusions and generalizations must be discouraged.

While my discipline may not always have solutions in hand, it has been outstanding in its ability to call attention to some of the structural problems in our society. As pointed out in the NRC report cited above, the dominant attitude toward black Americans has undergone a major transformation over the past 50 to 60 years, and this change is due in no small way to social science research and analysis. The many studies showing that racial differences in achievement and IQ scores can largely be explained by differences in opportunities and environments are a case in point. As long ago as 1945, Gunnar Myrdal, the great Swedish sociologist, suggested in his book, *An American Dilemma* (Harper and Bros., New York, 1945), that the lower status of the American Negro was not due to inherent characteristics, but rather to the history of discrimination in the United States. While social scientists did not have the answers for the ferment and unrest of the 1960s, they did provide warnings about the pressure for change.

Sociologists, and other disciplines as well, also have done much worthwhile research on those issues which concern women: working mothers, single-parent households, childrearing concerns, and other assorted forces and conditions that affect

and are affected by the family. We have long been observers of those institutional areas that both produce, and help to relieve, stresses on the family. Our contributions will be important, if the family is to retain its vitality and preeminent role in safeguarding the next generation.

As unemployment grows, I am reminded that social scientists also observed the dislocations that took place during the 1930s. Sociologists became aware of the damaging effects that joblessness had on the father's authority in the family.

In my academic department, our interest in social change has involved members of our faculty in all of the above matters. Other members of our department are studying the delivery of health services; the recent phenomenon of the extension of activities previously confined to daytime throughout the 24-hour period; sexuality in America; and the use of leisure time.

There is much work to be done by the social sciences. For sociology, changing family forms, coping with stress in our technologically complex system, discrimination, deviant behavior, and changes due to automation are only a few of the many problems that confront our society. Any one of these topics can provide a lifetime of work and intellectual excitement. Students might also wish to ponder the remarks of sociologist David Sills of the Social Science Research Council as cited in the *U.S. News and World Report* of May 31, 1982: "Today, social science research is almost an irreplaceable part of policy-making. You couldn't run the government without it. A lot of corporations couldn't make their plans without it. The social sciences are going to be around for quite a while."

Reprinted from *The World at Boston University*.

SIU Sociologist Wins Women in Education Award

Women Educators' sixth annual Research on Women in Education Award was won by Linda Grant, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, for her paper, "Black Females' Place in Desegregated Classrooms". Two honorable mention entries were "The Classroom Climate: A Chilly One for Women?" by Roberta M. Hall and Bernice R. Sandler, Project on the Status and Education of Women, published by the Association of American Colleges; and "Leadership in Higher Education: A Critical Review of Sex Differences" by Sandra F. Mark, Genesee Community College, published in the *Journal of Educational Equity and Leadership* (Spring, 1981). The awards were presented at a special session of the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association in April in Montreal, Canada.

Social Theory Syllabi Wanted

If you teach social theory, you can share your techniques, experience and perspectives with other members of the profession. Preparation of a syllabi set for the teaching of undergraduate and graduate courses on social theory has begun as a project of the ASA Teaching Resources Center. Co-editors for the project are James Latimore and Louise Levesque Lopman.

The format of the syllabi set will follow the model of other sets published by the Center. It is expected that the content will reflect a variety of approaches useful in a variety of settings. The set should be available in the summer of 1984.

The editors request the submission of course syllabi utilized in the teaching of social theory, as well as descriptions of exercises,

activities and projects or assignments which have furthered course objectives and requirements. The syllabi and other materials will be reviewed by the editors, and those selected will be submitted to a review panel for further evaluation.

Teachers in the Midwest and Northeast are asked to send syllabi and other descriptive materials to Professor Lopman at the Department of Sociology, Regis College, Weston, MA 02193. Those in the South and West are asked to send material to Professor Latimore at the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28223. The deadline for submissions is September 30, 1983.

People

Jessie Bernard was honored on the occasion of her 80th birthday at a dinner sponsored by the DC Sociological Society and Capital Area SWS.

Tom R. Burns, University of Oslo, has been appointed Professor of Sociology at University of Uppsala, Sweden. In collaboration with Hans Zetterberg, Director of the Swedish Institute for Opinion Research, he has established a program of policy research at SIFO.

Amitai Elzoni, University Professor at George Washington University, has been appointed to the Conference Board Economic Forum.

Albert Gollin, Newspaper Advertising Bureau, was elected Vice President/President-Elect of the American Association for Public Opinion Research.

Joyce Lazar, NIMH, received a U.S. Public Health Service Superior Service Award for her "leadership, initiative, and creativity in planning programs of mental health research and commitment to improving the status of women as researchers".

Stanley Lieberman, winner of the 1982 ASA Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award, will be joining the Sociology Department of the University of California-Berkeley in Fall 1983.

Tom Lief has been named Chair of the Training Program for the Control of Substance Abuse at Southern University in New Orleans. He was also elected to the Board of Directors of the National Commission on

Credentialing of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors, and was honored recently by the National Institute on Drug Abuse for developing a model program for educating substance abuse workers.

Lawrence J. Rhoades, former ASA Executive Associate, has been promoted to Assistant Chief of the Research Planning and Evaluation Branch at the National Institute of Mental Health.

Jack Riley, consulting sociologist in Washington, D.C. and New York, was recently appointed Senior Counselor to the Bureau of Social Science Research.

Jack Riley and Matilda Riley jointly received an award from the American Association for Public Opinion Research for contributions to the field of public opinion research and communications. They are also Co-Presidents-Elect of the DC Sociological Society.

Carol Schmid, Guilford Technical Institute, was recently awarded an NEH Summer Stipend for research on "Citizenship, Education, and Ethnicity".

J. Milton Yinger, Oberlin College, is the recipient of the 1983 Distinguished Scholarly Achievement Award of the North Central Sociological Association for his book, *Countercultures: The Promise and Peril of a World Turned Upside Down*.

GSS Board Seeks Input

The Board of Overseers of the General Social Survey is soliciting suggestions from the discipline about modifications of or additions to be made to future GSS surveys. The Board serves to provide advice to the staff of the General Social Survey concerning the scientific content and technical practices of the General Social Survey.

The Board will be undertaking a general review of the GSS over the next few months with the purposes of suggesting which topics might be de-emphasized in future surveys and considering new topics that could be added to the GSS. Since many sociologists use the GSS as a source of data for teaching purposes and as the bases for their scholarly research, the Board is particularly concerned to make suggestions that would enhance the utility of the GSS to the discipline.

Persons who have suggestions to make should write to Peter H. Rossi, SADRI, W34 Machmer Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003. Letters should contain the following information: (1) a detailed description of the changes/additions desired; (2) the anticipated scientific contributions that the proposed changes would make; (3) (if possible) specific items to be changed and/or modified.

T. Franklin Williams New NIA Director

T. Franklin Williams, MD, took office on July 1 as Director of the National Institute on Aging (NIA), one of the National Institutes of Health. Of interest to sociologists is Dr. Williams' responsiveness to NIA's legislative mandate "for the conduct and support of biomedical, social, and behavioral research and training related to the aging process and the diseases and other special problems and needs of the aged". Williams comes to the NIA from the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, where he was Professor of Medicine and of Preventive, Family and Rehabilitation Medicine. He is also active in the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Science.

Other Organizations

The Social Science Research Council has established a new Research Planning Committee on "States and Social Structures". The Committee is jointly chaired by two sociologists: Peter Evans, Brown University, and Theda Skocpol, University of Chicago. Two other sociologists, Dietrich Rueschmeyer, Brown University, and Charles Tilly, University of Michigan, are also among the eight initial members of the Committee. Within coming months, the States and Social Structures Committee will be drawing social scientists from several disciplines into collaborative scholarly discussions about problems in three major areas: (1) studies of the relationships between social knowledge and the historical and contemporary development of state interventions for social-welfare purposes; (2) studies of the relationships between transnational processes and the economic policies of contemporary nation-states; and (3) comparative investigations of the building of modern national states from early modern Europe to twentieth-century Latin America, Asia, and Africa. During 1983, the Committee also expects to complete work on an edited volume of essays, *Bring the State Back In*. Anyone who wishes to be kept informed of Committee activities may ask to be placed on the Committee's mailing list. Contact: Dr. Martha Gephart, Staff Associate, SSRC, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

The Society for Human Ecology (SHE) promotes the interdisciplinary study of human-environment relations for human ecosystems applications to issues affecting the health and well-being of people within their natural and built environments. Disciplines and interests currently represented among its membership include: natural and social ecology; epidemiology and public health; physical, biological, and environmental science; psychology; anthropology and archaeology; human and physical geography; social and natural history; epistemology; architecture and environmental design; program planning and evaluation; community organization development and communication. Contact: Guido Francescato, Executive Director, SHE, Department of Housing and Applied Design, College of Human Ecology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; (301) 454-2144.

NCES Will Conduct High School Survey Followup

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) recently announced plans for conducting the fifth follow-up survey of the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972. NCES is seeking financial support and expressions of interest from individuals and organizations that might participate.

Background: The NLS-72 has followed a sample of over 20 thousand young adults, representing the twelfth grade U.S. population in 1972 as it matured from high school to adulthood. Data were collected in 1972 and in four follow-up surveys (the last in 1979-80) in such areas as: cognitive tests, socioeconomic background, aspirations and plans, educational enrollments and attainments, geographical mobility, labor force outcomes, military experience, and marriage and family. The follow-up surveys used a combination of mail questionnaires with personal and telephone interviews. Intensive tracing activities have been quite successful: 83 percent of the 1972 base-year sample and 85 percent of the 1973 first follow-up sample responded to the fourth follow-up survey.

This cohort is now ten years past high school graduation. A fifth follow-up survey could collect additional information about adult and continuing education, work histories, economic returns to investment in schooling, adult development, military service, and other topics of more specific

Applied Sociology Videotape

Stephen P. Spitzer of the University of Minnesota has produced a videotape to acquaint undergraduate students and other audiences with the variety of occupational roles sociologists can and do play.

The 34-minute color tape was originally designed for use in undergraduate classes. Within a normal class period, the tape could be shown and students could ask questions and discuss the uses of sociology presented to them. Spitzer has also found the tape to be useful for faculty audiences, to raise consciousness about the applied roles available to sociologists.

Six applied sociologists are profiled. Three have BA degrees, one an MA and two hold the PhD. Each is interviewed and each describes the role of his/her employer in the community. The work setting is shown, along with a couple of sample projects on which the sociologist is working. The technical quality of the tape is very good.

The tape is not available for rental, but is for sale. Interested purchasers should write to: University of Minnesota, Department of Sociology, 1114 Social Science Building, 267 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Prices range from \$70-\$85 depending on the format of the tape.

interest. The value of new information from these respondents will be much enriched by its combination with the detailed information already available on the same individuals.

Objectives: Continued improvement of the utility of the longitudinal studies program is a major interest. Of immediate concern is the development of plans for a fifth follow-up survey. In order to maximize the utility and relevance of this follow-up, NCES needs to know the needs and interests of federal agencies and of non-federal organizations which are concerned about human resource development.

Response sought: NCES anticipates that access to the NLS-72 sample and resultant data will be granted to a consortium of interested parties that would provide input to the design of the fifth follow-up survey questionnaire and would provide some part of the resources needed to conduct the survey.

If you are interested, please contact C. Dennis Carroll, Chief, Longitudinal Studies Branch, National Center for Education Statistics, Brown Building, Room 600B, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20202. Telephone: (202) 254-7361. No commitments are necessary at this time.

Competitions

Margaret Mead Award

The Margaret Mead Award, jointly presented by the Society for Applied Anthropology and the American Anthropological Association, is awarded to a younger scholar for a particular accomplishment, such as a book, monograph, service, or film, which interprets anthropological data and principles in ways that make them meaningful to a broadly concerned public. Nominations for the 1984 award are again solicited. Nominees must be under 40 years of age or have received the PhD after January 1, 1974. Applications must include the nominee's c.v. and a letter(s) of recommendation describing the accomplishment and documenting its impact on relevant publics. Deadline is October 15, 1983. Send nominations and 2 copies of supporting materials to: Joan Cassell, Chair, Mead Award Committee, 19 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, NY 11201.

Section News

The Sociological Practice Section has organized a session at the 1983 ASA Annual Meeting on "Non-Academic Internships: Sabbaticals for Academics", scheduled on Friday, September 2, 6:30-8:30 p.m. in the Richard A room, Westin Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. The Section is attempting to develop a program that would place teaching sociologists in business settings for short periods of time. It is hoped that this program would improve the understanding of business people about the contribution that sociologists can make, while improving teaching sociologists' understanding of the needs of business organizations.