Footnotes

Council Approves Tri-Partite Editorship for Theory Annual

A tri-partite editorship was approved for the new theory annual by ASA Council during its January meeting to begin with the 1980 publication of a presentation that reflects the variety of theoretical perspectives in the discipline.

In other actions, Council (1) altered the terms of ASA editors; (2) approved the 1980 ASA budget; (3) requested COPRAT to draft guidelines to assist universities to treat faculty fairly under conditions of "financial exigency"; (4) amended the policy for the ASA Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award; and (5) recommended the appointment of a committee to make nominations for the Common Wealth Awards in sociology, and (6) requested the ASA council on research to think about alternative structures for appointing sociologists to its board.

Council also (7) established a revolving fund for the Teaching Resources Center; (8) appointed a subcommittee on child care at the Annual Meeting; (9) authorized the Committee on Problems of the Discipline to plan the proposed Polish-American publication; and (10) instructed the ASA President to write a letter supporting the maintenance of the National Archives records in one place; (11) approved new insurance plans for members; and (12) acted on business meeting resolutions.

Term Editors

Council developed the tripartite editorial for Sociological Theory after a considerable amount of discussion concerning the best way to produce a broadly based publication.

After accepting the tripartite concept, Council developed a slate of candidates to achieve the desired representation. Each triad was considered a unit, therefore, all members of the triad would have to agree to serve before an appointment could be made. If one member turned the appointment down, the editorship would be offered to the next triad.

Plenary Sessions to Focus On Critical Institutions

Four Monographs Added To Rosse Series in 1979

Four titles were added to the ASA Rose Monograph Series in 1979, bringing the total number now available to 24.

The Series is established in 1968 by a fund set up by Arnold and Caroline Rose to publish high quality research monographs and theoretical studies in sociology.

The Series was administered and published by the ASA until 1977 when arrangements were made with Cambridge University Press to publish the monographs. Suzanne Keller, Princeton University, is presently the editor of the Series.

1979 Monographs

Tasks and Social Relationships in Classrooms: A Study of Instructional Organization and Its Consequences by Steven T. Bessert, University of Michigan, examines and identifies the social organization of elementary school classrooms, showing how social structure and communication processes are related to other phenomena such as school discipline and achievement.

Sociology Grows in Size & Complexity in First 25 Years

by Lawrence J. Rhodes

When the American Sociological Society was created in 1905, one of its founders urged his colleagues to "keep the machinery of their society as simple as and inexpensive as possible."

Over the next 25 years the Society found it increasingly more difficult to follow that advice as it attempted to pursue "the encouragement of sociological research and discussion, and the promotion of intercourse between persons engaged in the scientific study of society."

The development of the discipline and the nurturing of the professional proved to be more complex than their conception.

Membership in the Society increased from 113 in 1905 to 1530 in 1930; the budget expanded from $2,127 in 1912 to $9,160 in 1930; the number of committees rose from three to ten; the scope of the Society enlarged from the national to the international level; and a deficit began accumulating even though membership dues increased from $3 to $5.

Problems appeared concerning the teaching of sociology, especially the introductory course; the promotion and standardization of research; the application of sociological knowledge, and the sub-units called Sections; the format of the Annual Meeting; and the availability of publications.

Many of the problems and issues that surfaced in the first 25 years of the Society were to continue through the next 50.

Teaching

Teaching was the first issue addressed by the Society. The issue arose during the 1909 Annual Meeting because the program included the teaching of sociology and featured a paper by James Q. Delaney, Brown University.

At the Business Meeting, Jerome Dowd, University of Oklahoma, made a motion, that carried, "to have a committee of ten appointed, including the President of the Sociological Society, to make a report to the next meeting of the Society, consisting of: first, a statement of the subject matter of first courses now given in the colleges of the country; and, second, a suggestion of the subject matter for a fundamental course to serve as a guide to sociological teachers and as a basis for advanced work."

Dowd said: "There are two reasons for this motion: first, in taking rank as a science and in attaining to that dignity and respect which the importance of the subject demands; and second, to provide a common text for the teaching of sociology and to make this work easier and more effective."

Editor's Note

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Mauksch Urges Participation in April: Teaching Month

Hans O. Mauksch, Director
ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology

For five years, the ASA-sponsord Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology have initiated and provided services to assist sociology teachers and sociology departments in improving their programs, their teaching qualifications, the conditions of teaching, and the morale of teachers. These services have included several types of workshops, some of them aimed at teachers, some at chairs, and some at those entering a teaching career. The theme of these workshops has included issues of teaching competence, faculty development and motivation, curriculum and course planning and improvement, institutional and disciplinary factors affecting teaching programs and many other topics. Other ASA Projects services have involved resource and consultation visits to institutions or to groups of sociologists. Through the ASA Projects, programs and speakers have been arranged for institutions, regional and state sociological societies, and ad hoc groups of sociologists. Through the Teaching Resources Center, located at the ASA Executive Office, resource material and teaching-related publications have been assembled and made available to sociologists.

The response to these programs has been enthusiastic. It suggests that existing needs and interests have been touched and that these services have apparently been helpful. In the early phases of these programs, grants by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education and by Lilly Endowment, Inc. partially supported the cost of programs and participants. In accordance with the original project plans, an increasing proportion of the costs of these programs are borne by the participants. The funding for the current Teacher Development Project focuses in December, 1980. Although future funded projects may be in the offing, the fundamental thrust of support for teaching and for teaching programs must be absorbed by the sociological community. Educational institutions, individual members, and disciplinary associations must all assume the initiative for the programs and the resources. The response by teachers and their departments will determine whether the programs which have been developed and the gains which have been achieved, can be sustained and continued. Designating April, 1980 as Sociology Teaching Month should serve as a reminder and as a challenge to departments and to individuals to assume leadership, to initiate programs, and to give teaching the support it deserves.

Teaching Month

Beyond those activities initiated by the membership, Sociology Teaching Month will include programs planned and conducted by the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology and by the Sociology Graduate Program. The ASA Projects are planning ten, geographically distributed two-day workshops on teaching modes and styles. Many of the possible activities require initiative and planning by sociologists, individually or as departments. Assistance, resources, and information is available through the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology. Possible types of activities for April were described in the January, 1980 FOOTNOTES. A significant response by the teaching community will be an important indication of interest and need for continuing services. Details of the initiatives announced at the April, 1979 announcement of Sociology Teaching Month have been encouraging. Letters and telephone calls from large and small departments have shown an exciting range of prog- ram ideas for April. Many departments are confronting their own needs to do something about teaching, curriculum and evaluation. Materials providing details for organizing Teaching Month activities are available at my office. These materials include guidelines for planning institutional and departmental programs, inter-institutional, and interdisciplinary activities, student activities, and the development of teaching resources and services. The programs initiated for Sociology Teaching Month can involve not only improvements in the process, substance and context of teaching, but also be concerned with the techniques and tactics through which programs are launched and maintained. Charles Goldsmith, Director of the Teacher Development Project, feels that “we have not only learned a great deal about what to do in the area of teacher development, but also how to do it. We would like to share what we have learned.” For resource information and materials pertaining to plans for Teaching Month activities, those interested in planning departments should write to Hans O. Mauksch, Department of Family & Community Medicine, TDS-West Medical Center, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65212.

Seventh Mini-Workshop Set For April: Teaching Month

A seventh mini-workshop has been added to the program for “April: Teaching Sociology Month.” The new workshop will focus on “Teaching Strategies for the Non-Traditional Student Taking Sociology Courses in the Community College,” as planned by Harvey Hershey and Patricia Winterfield, Wayne County Community College, Downtown Center, 106 W. Portage Street, Troy, MI 48084. Phone: (313) 496-2758.

The mini-workshops sponsored by the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education will be held Saturday, April 12, and last from three to five hours. Each workshop will accommodate 10-20 participants.

Persons interested in attending a workshop should write to the workshop presenter for its time and location and enclose a registration fee of $10.00. A complete listing of mini-workshops is in February FOOTNOTES.

Information on the mini-workshops is also available from Barbara Holcomb, Lake County Community College, John J. Macomis, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, or Charlotte Vaughn, Cornell College, Vinton, Iowa.

The mini-workshops supplement the national series of ten two-day workshops also scheduled for April under the sponsorship of the ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology.

For more information on the two-day workshops see January FOOTNOTES or contact the national coordinator: Gail Woodstock, Department of Family and Community Medicine, TDS-W Medical Center, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65212. Phone: (314) 882-6183.

Candidates Wanted For NSF Position

The National Science Foundation is seeking candidates for the position of Associate Program Director in the Sociology Program.

The position is available for a one or two year period beginning in the summer of 1980. The salary range is $39,375 to $45,126 per annum depending on qualifications and experience. Applications are due by April 15.

Duties of the Associate Program Director include advising potential applicants about the program, the review of formal proposals, monitoring the progress of grants, and preparing reports on the status and needs of the research community in sociology.

Applicants should have broad substantive knowledge in sociology, relevant methodological capabilities, mature judgment, administrative skill, and experience in basic sociological research.

Send resume or SF-171 form to the National Science Foundation, DPM, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20550.

Developmental Transitions in the Lives of Women & Men

A workshop focusing on the sequence of adult lives from the late 20's to early 60's. Topics explored will include gender differences in adulthood development, and the concepts of individuation, polarities, mentoring, and the life-stages.

LED BY: DANIEL J. LEVINSON
Professor of Psychology, Yale University Department of Psychiatry, author: The Seasons of a Man's Life, and several of his associates.

DATE: June 5-8, 1980, 7 p.m.
Thursday Dinner to 1 p.m. Sunday

PLACE: Kirkbride, Retreat and Study Center, Undergraduate Education, Appalachian Trail in Eastern Pennsylvania, five miles south of Stroudsburg, PA, 18360. 15 miles from Scranton, PA and Philadelphia, 25 miles from Allentown Airport.

For information, rates and registration...

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Graduate Students Win Fulbrights

Eleven graduate students in sociology received 1979-80 awards for study overseas from the Fulbright graduate student program. The recipients include Cecilia Bermejo, UC Berkeley, Kenya; Betty Comer, California State University-Fullerton, Ecuador; Harriet Fulston, UC Berkeley, United Kingdom; Ellen Hanak, Swarthmore College, Tanzania; Ellen Immengat, Harvard University;、Cecilia Kotjak, UC San Diego, West Germany; Eric Lewis, Princeton University, United Kingdom; Christine Painte, University of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Cathy Rakowski, University of Texas Austin, Venezuela; Robert Ross, Yale University, Italy; and Teresa Shtob, CUNY, Italy.

For information on the Fulbright graduate student program contact: Institute for International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.
Council Actions Cover Wide Range of Subjects

(continued from page 1)

Guidelines
The Committee on Freedom of Research Council was concerned about the increasing institutional use of "financial exigency" as a reason for termination of faculty contracts. Acting on this concern, Council requested COFAR "to draft a set of guidelines or procedures by which universities deal with tenured and untenured faculty in the event that financial pressures necessitate termination of faculty, changes in tenure rules, and/or reduction in the number of tenured slots."

President Rossl reported that the board of trustees of the University of Vermont has set up a committee to investigate the Wiltzker committee affairs after it was notified of ASA's censure.

Awards
Council revised the policy governing the Distinguished Contribution to Sociology Award so that it would cover "a single work published in the last three years" rather than the last two years.

Council also recommended to the trustees of the Common Wealth Award that they establish a committee consisting of the ASA Past President, ASA President, and ASA President-Elect to make nominations for the Common Wealth Awards in sociology. The Committee is to submit its nominations directly to the Common Wealth trustees.

SSRC
Acting on a report from its subcommittee, Council requested the Social Science Research Council to consider alternative structures of appointment so as to involve "a possible reversal in current procedures such that the Council would seek to provide the SSRC with a list of qualified nominees from which to select one." Under the current arrangement, SSRC presents Council with one or more candidates for appointment.

Council also invited the SSRC President to meet with it to discuss "perceptions of needs in the social science community not fully met currently by any organization."

Revolving Fund
The revolving fund established for the Teaching Resources Center earmarks income from the sale of teaching resource materials for maintenance of the TRC inventory. The recommendation for a Teaching Services Program which includes funds for developing new TRC materials will be considered by Council in March.

Child Care
Council authorized the President to appoint a subcommittee of Council to work on arrangements for child care for the 1980 Annual Meeting and to report back to Council in March. Total cost was limited to $1500.

Conference
The Committee on Problems of the Division of Professional Societies was encouraged to proceed with the planning of a set of conferences between Polish and American sociologists that was approved by the President of the Polish Sociological Association.

Archival Records
Council authorized the President to write to the administrator of the General Services Administration concerning the plan to discontinue the records in the National Archives around the country because such a dispersal would "raise havoc with serious research."

Insurance Plan
Two additional insurance plans—group hospital and disability—were approved by the Board of Directors of the American Sociological Association. A. H. Weisler & Company were approved by Council for presentation to the membership provided that they would indicate that the plans do not constitute full coverage.

Approximately three percent of the membership is employed in the social sciences plan approved by Council in January 1979.

AAAS Committee:
Details Legal Protection for Whistle Blowing

Scientific and technical employees who are fired or otherwise punished by their employers in retaliation for disclosing violations of some form of environmental, public health and safety hazards may find it difficult to claim that their employer is "protected by any of the above legislation." They offer a means of appeal for employees who have been fired or otherwise retaliated against for reporting violations of their organization's regulations with the regulation.

To qualify for the protection, in some cases the employee must file a complaint with the Secretary of Labor within 30 days of the alleged discriminatory action, such as a dismissal or punitive transfer. Thus, the complaint should be filed immediately, rather than waiting for completion of either appeals, such as union or civil service grievance procedures, because the statutory time limit is currently strictly enforced by the Department of Labor.

Complaints may be filed by writing directly to the Secretary, citing the appropriate law. The employee's complaint and the written response to it (if any) are both part of the public record (it is suggested that the employee obtain a copy of the complaint or subject to the complaint) and describing the prohibited action.

The Secretary of Labor is required to investigate the complaint. Parties unable to amicably settle their dispute are, upon request, entitled to a formal hearing conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act. If a finding is made, the employee may be entitled to reinstatement, back wages, and possibly an award of attorney's fees.

The Committee believes the legislation offers the beginning of legal protections for the professional and research responsibilities of scientists, particularly when conflicts arise between the professional judgments of scientific and technical employees and the judgments of their supervisors. In many cases.

NCSA Offers Employment Service

An employment service will be offered during the 1980 Annual Meeting of the North Central Sociological Association, May 1-3, Stouffer's Dayton Plaza Hotel.

Employers wishing to announce positions and/or interview candidates during the meeting should request forms from T. Edwin Boling, Chair, Department of Sociology, Wittenberg University, Springfield, OH 45501.

Candidates seeking employment may send vitae or request appropriate resume forms from the same address.

Business Resolutions
Besides acting on the child care resolution, Council also approved the publication of the names of rape victims in newspapers without their prior consent; indicated that it had discussed the presence of COFAR at the business meeting with that committee, and reported that the institutional review board regulations had already been ready to be submitted to the Committee on the Regulation of Research.

Faculty Conference On Org. Analysis May Be Offered

ASA expects to hold two faculty conferences in early summer. The focus of the conferences will be on the latest research in organizational analysis and will be directed by Gerald Hage of the University of Maryland.

The conferences are designed for faculty who teach complex organization in four-year colleges. A major part of the conferences will be devoted to examining ways in which the research content can be incorporated into teaching and curriculum development. Theoretical and practical implications will be examined in depth. Each conference will last ten days.

Each conference would last two weeks. The first conference will be held May 18-30 in Ohio and the second, June 1-13 in Massachusetts. ASA would cover 80% of the cost of travel, housing and meals for participants.

For further information on the employment service, legal protection, and business resolutions, readers are urged to contact Walter S. Marks in the Wage and Hour Division of the Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, or the staff of the AAAS Committee on Science Freedom and Responsibility. The Committee is monitoring the enforcement of the protections and asking scientists or engineers who appeal to the Secretary of Labor for action.

WAGE WAR ON POOR WORKING CRITIQUE Method developed. Critical Producers, Dept. of, Box 3336, Ellensburg, WA 98926.

Sociology of Education is planning to invite a foreign scholar to the 1981 ASA meetings in Toronto to present a major address on the state of the arts of educational research in the country or region of the world. ASA members are invited to submit the names of appropriate foreign scholars and the names of persons who might participate on a panel of reaction to either Professor Zelma E. Grosson, Center for the Study of Higher Education, School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, or Professor Donald M. Peabody, Division of Education, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Kenosha, WI 53141.

Medical Sociology honored Mergen Jeffrey, professor at the University of London, for her distinguished service to that specialty during the 1979 section Day activities.

Racial and Cultural Minorities invites nominations for the following position: (1) Chairperson. (2) Vice Chairperson. (3) Corresponding Secretary. Please include a brief paragraph about your nominee. Deadline is April 1, 1980. Send to James L. Blackwell, Chair, NCRC Nominating Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, Boston, MA 02125.
Federal Employment Level for Social/Behavioral Sciences Indicates Low National Priority

by Laurence J. Rhodes

The low national priority assigned to the development of the social and behavioral sciences, compared to the three of the classical social sciences—anthropology, political science, sociology—is reflected in the latest NSF survey of federal funding for research and development. The survey results are published in Federal Funds for Research and Development: Fiscal Years 1978, 1979, Volume XXVIII, Detailed Statistical Tables which is part of the NSF Survey of Science Resources Series.

The survey also substantiates the long recognized fact that colleges and universities perform a small portion (less than 25 percent) of the applied research in the social and behavioral sciences and reveals a somewhat less known fact—colleges and universities perform slightly less than half of the basic research in these sciences.

In addition, the survey provides a listing of government agencies that order and fund basic and applied research in sociology. The listing contains a number of agencies that are quite familiar to sociologists, but it also includes some that are not. In some cases, the level of obligation is surprising.

Definitions

To some extent this NSF survey is one of the few basic research agencies that define the terms—research, basic research, applied research—in the same manner when reporting their obligations. The survey, however, uses the following definitions for the terms:

“Research is systematic study directed toward fuller scientific knowledge or understanding of the subject studied.”

In basic research the objective of the sponsoring agency is to gain fuller knowledge or understanding of the fundamental aspects of phenomena and of observable facts without having in mind specific applications toward processes or products.”

“In applied research the objective of the sponsoring agency is to gain knowledge or understanding necessary for determining the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met.”

Since the term “obligations” is also used in the article and the tables, a formal definition of that term is also required: “Obligations represent orders placed, contracts awarded, services received, and similar transactions during a given period, regardless of when the funds were appropriated and when future payment of money is required.”

Funding Level

The low national priority assigned to the development of the social and behavioral sciences is evidenced in the level of funding that is allocated to them. The funding levels can be evaluated in two ways: (1) as a percentage of total funding for research and development, and (2) as a percentage of total federal funding for research only. For dollar amounts see Table 1.

Total R&D Funding

Total federal research funding for the social and behavioral sciences constitutes about 2.6 percent of total federal R&D funding. The social sciences receive about 1.9 percent; the psychological sciences about 0.7 percent.

Total basic research funding for the social and behavioral sciences represents about 8 percent of total R&D funding. The social sciences receive about 5 percent; the psychological sciences about 3 percent.

Applied research funding for the social and behavioral sciences account for 1.9 percent of the total R&D funding. The social sciences account for 1.5 percent; the psychological sciences about 4 percent.

Research Funding

The dollar amounts remain the same, but the percentages improve when only total research funding is considered. Total research funding represents 37 percent of total R&D funding with basic research accounting for 25 percent and applied research accounting for 22 percent.

Total funding for social and behavioral research implies about 7 percent of total research funding. The social sciences receive about 5 percent; the psychological sciences about 2 percent.

See Small Page 5

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Table 1: Federal Obligations for Social and Behavioral Research, Fiscal Years 1977, 1978, 1979 (Millions of Dollars)

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Actual</th>
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<th>Percentage</th>
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<td>1979</td>
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| Total Research | 34,418 | 30,279 |
| Total Social and Behavioral Research | 699.4 | 804.2 |
| Social Science | 249.8 | 234.2 |
| Anthropology | 249.8 | 234.2 |
| Economics | 249.8 | 234.2 |
| Political Science | 249.8 | 234.2 |
| Sociology | 249.8 | 234.2 |
| Biological Sciences | 249.8 | 234.2 |
| Physical Sciences | 249.8 | 234.2 |
| Basic Research | 699.1 | 4,539 |
| Total Social and Behavioral | 254.6 | 230.8 |
| Social Science | 124.2 | 130.6 |
| Anthropology | 124.2 | 130.6 |
| Economics | 124.2 | 130.6 |
| Political Science | 124.2 | 130.6 |
| Sociology | 124.2 | 130.6 |
| Biological Sciences | 124.2 | 130.6 |
| Physical Sciences | 124.2 | 130.6 |
| Basic Research | 699.1 | 4,539 |
| Total Social and Behavioral | 254.6 | 230.8 |
| Social Science | 124.2 | 130.6 |
| Anthropology | 124.2 | 130.6 |
| Economics | 124.2 | 130.6 |
| Political Science | 124.2 | 130.6 |
| Sociology | 124.2 | 130.6 |
| Biological Sciences | 124.2 | 130.6 |
| Physical Sciences | 124.2 | 130.6 |

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Table 2: Federal Obligations for Social and Behavioral Research, Performed at Colleges, 1977, 1978, 1979 (Millions of Dollars)

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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| Total, all fields | 2,778.2 | 3,165.7 |
| Total Social and Behavioral | 208.4 | 236.7 |
| Total Social Science | 141.2 | 159.6 |
| Anthropology | 7.0 | 9.6 |
| Economics | 42.3 | 45.4 |
| Political Science | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Sociology | 22.9 | 25.2 |
| Social Sciences, NEC | 67.0 | 73.2 |
| Psychological Sciences | 67.2 | 79.9 |
| Biological Sciences | 28.3 | 32.2 |
| Physical Sciences | 25.3 | 30.5 |
| Psychological Sciences, NEC | 59.1 | 67.1 |
| Total Basic, all fields | 1,765.1 | 2,010.9 |
| Total Social and Behavioral | 91.0 | 105.5 |
| Total Social Science | 55.7 | 62.4 |
| Anthropology | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| Economics | 20.1 | 20.0 |
| Political Science | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Psychological Sciences | 8.5 | 9.0 |
| Sociology | 19.4 | 21.7 |
| Social Sciences, NEC | 57.2 | 64.1 |
| Biological Sciences | 12.9 | 15.9 |
| Physical Sciences | 14.3 | 17.3 |
| Psychological Sciences, NEC | 5.1 | 6.9 |

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Small Portion of Research Performed at Colleges & Universities

(continued from page 4)

Basic research funding for the social and behavioral sciences constitutes about 2.1 percent of total research funding and 5 percent of total basic research funding. The social sciences receive about 1.2 percent of total research funding and 2 percent of basic research funding. Applied research funding for the social and behavioral sciences constitutes about 5 percent of total applied research funding and 8 percent of total applied research funding. The social sciences receive 4 percent of the total and 6 percent of the applied research funding. The psychological sciences receive 1 percent of the total and 2 percent of the applied research funds. Although the above figures indicate the extremely low level of funding for the social sciences, the impact on the aforementioned classical social sciences is magnified by the fact that the funding is actually concentrated in economics and social sciences, not elsewhere classified. These two categories receive over 80 percent of total social science funding; more than 70 percent of basic research funding, and over 85 percent of applied research funding.

Social sciences, n.e.c. includes linguistics, research in education, research in history, socioeconomic geography, research in law, multidisciplinary projects within a broad field, and single-discipline projects for which a separate field has not been assigned.

Research Performers

Colleges and universities perform about 30 percent of all federally funded research in the social and behavioral sciences including about 47 percent of the basic research and 23 percent of the applied research. See Table 2 for dollar amounts.

This situation indicates that there should be a non-academic market for social and behavioral scientists. Unfortunately, the NSF survey does not collect data on research performer by field of science, except for colleges and universities.

In sociology, colleges and universities perform about 38 percent of all federally funded research including about 48 percent of the basic research and about 34 percent of the applied research.

Funding Agencies

The NSF survey also indicates that nine departments and four independent agencies reported obligations for basic and applied research in sociology during the period covered. See Table 3.

By far, the major supporter of basic and applied research in sociology is the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, mainly through the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. Other departments reporting sizeable support are Agriculture, Defense, and Justice.

The National Science Foundation also provides considerable support for basic research in sociology.

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Issues: Teaching, Research, Application, Academic Freedom

(continued from page 1)

ject and the wide interest in it de-
mands, it seems to me desirable that society should stand for its fundamental courses in the same way that the fundamental courses of other sciences are standard-
dized. The student takes Chemistry 1, Physics 1, Biology 1, Economics 1, or Law 1, and he finds a certain structure for a definite subject matter, and enables the student to find an easy adjustment in going from one in-
stitution to another, and it forms a solid basis for advanced work."

Second, I believe that the con-
crete statement of the subject mat-
ter of a fundamental course is to
harmonize and crystallize our views as to the scope and field of sociology to an extent that no amount of verbal discussion could possibly do.

The Committee of Ten was composed of Charles H. Cooley, University of Michigan; Charles E. Ellwood, University of Mis-
souri; H.T. Fairchild, Yale Universi-
ty; Frank Coombs; A. W. Small, Univer-
sity of Chicago; Edward C. Hayes, University of Illinois; Ed-
ward A. Ross, University of Wis-
consin; Allison W. Small, Univer-
sity of Chicago; Ulysses G. Weatherby, Indiana University; Deale
er, and Dowd as Chair.

At the first meeting, F. Stuart Chaplin, Columbia University, re-
ported the results of a survey of "some 400 colleges, universities, the logical sequence, and the standard norms of the schools." Of the 145 re-
sponding institutions, 128 indi-
cated that sociology was being taught.

Chaplin concluded that the "majority of institutions place em-
phasis upon theoretical subject matter including the historical and psychological, as opposed to the practical subject matter. This same general conclusion represented the suggestions for a fundamental introductory course."

Historical subject matter in-
cluded anthropology, ethnology, social institutions, and social evolu-

cussion methods, work out a plan of cooperation and secure money to
examine and report on the present
situation in American educational institutions as to liberty of thought, freedom of speech, and security of tenure for teachers.

Reporting in 1914, the Commit-
tee said it had "investigated se-
veral hundred instances of alleged infringements of academic freedom. As a result it became apparent that the subject bristled with complexities of such character that the committee feels itself in a position at present to make only a preliminary re-
port."

No other reports were pub-
lished.

Goverrnance Structure

The governance structure of the Society began emerging as a prob-
lem in 1912 when the Executive Committee was requested by the Business Meeting to prepare and report on a new plan for the elec-
tion of officers of the Society.

In 1924, the Nominations Committee was informed that presidential nominations need not go to the first vice president and vice president; that the Committee should present, at least, two names for each office without stat-
ing a preference; and that the prac-
tice of renominating presidents for a second term should be dropped.

The first five presidents served three-year terms.

In 1925, it was decided that Past Presidents could not serve on the Executive Committee for more than five years and that the Secretary-Treasurer should be elected by the Executive Commit-
te instead of being chosen by the Business Meeting.

See Problems Page 7

Someone once said that history's the sport of the unlearned. That's true. Everyone is a part-time historian—those seeking roots; parents explaining to the children about old times; friends exchanging biog-
graphies. Particularly when we rearrange inconvenient facts, it's fun to look back. As I become older, I'm more interested in history. So, since the American Sociological Association is celebrating its 75th Anniversary, I've been going through old documents to identify current problems.

Take the period 1910 to 1915 as an example. In 1911, a committee of ten reported to the American Sociological Society their conclusions about subject matter appropriate for a fundamental course in sociology. It was obviously a blunt report: the committee found that "it is not so much standardization of research we need as research." In 1924, the committee on So-
ciology and Social Research published the results of surveys to deter-
mine the nature and extent of re-
search being done by the mem-
bers of the Association. It was the only Society to do so.

Application

The application of sociological knowledge to the problems of soc-
ey surfaced as an issue during the 1920 Business Meeting when Rev. S.Z. Batten, Philadelphia, presented the following resolu-
tion:

"In view of the fact that sociology is concerned with human well-being and the progress of society; and in view of the fact that there has accumulated a vast body of knowledge of social facts and progress; Resolved, that the ASS appoint a committee of five to con-

duct a study to determine what knowledge of knowledge may be thoroughly socialized and interpreted to the public; to meet with colleges and teachers and other members of the society interested in such re-
sources;"

The Committee was reconsti-
tuted as the Committee on Stan-
dardization of Research with J.L. Gillin, University of Wisconsin, Chair. In 1920, the Committee made the following report:

"What we need is the organiza-
tion of the use of research in soci-
ology to map the field, dis-

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

that research in sociology might not be hopeful but, at least, it makes it easy to set the agenda for the next 75 years—RDR

Some are comforted by Santayana's view that the value of history is to keep from repeating the same mistakes. I, too, am a greater believer in hindsight but maybe the value of history is that we become aware of the continuity of problems. DeGaulle once remarked that there were no problems which he had heard about that had ever been solved. That's a nice idea but I'm still puzzled by the direction. Is it left or right we want to go? Are our followers still ahead of us?
Problems: Fragmentation, Annual Meeting, Publications

(continued from page 4)

Formation of Sections

The organization of Sections began in 1921 when Dwight Sanderson, Cornell University, Chair of the Rural Sociology Group, informed the Executive Committee that his group wanted to become a Section of the Society. The Secretary of the Social Research Group also requested that his group be authorized to become a Section of the Society.

The Executive Committee decided to extend an invitation to the rural sociologists "to become a Section in the Society, and its program, after consultation with the President, to be incorporated in the general program." The same invitation was issued to the Social Research Group. Both accepted. In 1925, the Executive Committee empowered the President and the Secretary "to grant recognition to groups wanting to be Sections." The Committee also allocated three pages in the Proceedings for each of the Sections.

In 1924, the Business Meeting approved the creation of a Committee on Sections to coordinate the operations of the program both the general and special interests of members of the Society. The Committee became a Standing Committee in 1925.

The program for the 1930 Annual Meeting listed the following Sections: Rural Sociology, Social Statistics, Educational Sociology, Teaching of Sociology, Community, Sociology of Religion, Family, Sociology and Social Work, and Sociology and Psychiatry.

Annual Meeting

Until 1921, the Annual Meeting program was the "undivided responsibility" of the President. In that year, Hayes introduced three major "notations" in the organization of the program:

1. The afternoon and evening sections were divided into three sections. Previously, the meeting was arranged around a single topic.
2. A system of committees was placed in charge of the various subdivisions of the program. Committee members were "to act as scouts to discover the important work done anywhere in the country" in their division and to have that work reported at the Annual Meeting.
3. The morning sessions were devoted to a series of roundtables revolving around a discussion of the practical application of sociology.

Albion Small responded to changes made by Hayes in the following manner: "In a word, let us afford all the latitude required for groups of specialists within our field to cultivate their particular interests; but for the same anchoring of each of the specialties let us at the same time magnify the importance of the plenary sessions, the committee of the whole, the congress of congresses in which we preserve the habit of surveying all the special problems of society, the largest outlook which our combined vision commands."

A move toward integration and unification came in 1930 when program policy was changed to reduce the number of sections and meetings on any one day. An attempt was also made to increase participation by limiting each individual to the presentations of only one major paper and an emphasis was placed on the need to hold the Annual Meeting in conjunction with the meetings of other social science societies.

Publications

The publication problem was handled in the early years by adopting the American Journal of Sociology as the official journal of the Society and by the publication of the Proceedings of the Annual Meetings.

In 1919, however, the Business Meeting instructed the President to appoint a committee of three to consider the advisability of issuing the American Journal of Sociology monthly instead of bimonthly or of establishing a new publication.

In 1920, the Committee on Advancement of Issuing a New Publication, chaired by Hayes, reported that the University of Chicago Press was losing $7.22 per subscription from Society members. Hayes reported the Press had covered $20,000 in deficits up to that time. The situation had become "intolerable."

Hayes said, "The same conditions (high cost of publications and deficit per subscription) have thus affected the publication of the Journal have also caused the publication of the Annual Proceedings to become an unprecedented drain on the treasury of the Society."

He continued, "In the opinion of the Committee, the American Sociological Society and all who are interested in the advancement of sociological science might fitly express deep appreciation of the cooperation which has thus far received from the University of Chicago in support of the American Journal of Sociology."

Plans for a new journal were dropped and the remittance to the University of Chicago Press was increased. New publications, however, began appearing because the Society arranged for the publication of Annual Meeting papers in book form. By 1930, three publications appeared: The City, Personality and the Social Group, and The Urban Community.

Each of the books produced badly needed royalties for the accumulated deficit in 1930 stood at $500.

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Editors: Barry Glaser, Ph.D. and Donald Zimmer, Ph.D.

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ISBN 0-87775-080-4

SAE FOOTNOTES

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Editor: Russell D. Dzynes Associate Editors: Lawrence R. Rhodes Midge Miles Dennis P. Wilkinson Paul Williams Secretary: James F. Short, Jr.

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Derry, Pamela, Ph.D.

GUIDELINE CHANGE OF THE AMERICAN HEALTH SYSTEM

Where the Levers Are

This book provides a deep analysis of the sources and mechanisms of health care reform efforts. It examines various factors that influence health care policy, including the role of stakeholders in the political process, the influence of special interest groups, and the impact of federal and state legislation. The book is written in a clear, accessible style and provides a comprehensive overview of the American health care system.


George, Linda K., Ph.D. and

Linda R. Sorenson

QUALITY OF LIFE IN OLDER PERSONS

Measuring and Measurement

This book presents a comprehensive analysis of the quality of life in older persons. It offers a rich collection of empirical evidence, including cross-sectional and longitudinal studies, to support the development of a comprehensive model of quality of life. The book is written in a clear, accessible style and provides a comprehensive overview of the American health care system.


NOW IN PAPERBACK

Levy, Charles, K., Ph.D.

SOCIAL WORK ETHICS

This is a much revised and enlarged second edition of the popular book Social Work Ethics, first published in 1984. The book provides an up-to-date and comprehensive examination of the ethical issues facing social workers. It covers the ethical implications of social policy, social work practice, and the role of social work in society. The book is written in a clear, accessible style and provides a comprehensive overview of the American health care system.

ISBN 0-87775-204-9

Spiegel, Allen D., Ph.D. and David Rabin

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY, HEALTH CARE AND THE CONSUMER

Interdisciplinary Between Medical Ethics and Decision-Making, the Health Care System, and the Consumer

This book offers a unique perspective on the ethical issues surrounding medical technology and health care. It covers the ethical implications of medical technology, including the role of technology in health care. The book is written in a clear, accessible style and provides a comprehensive overview of the American health care system.

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Tribe, Stanislaw, K., Ph.D., Editor

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A Cross-Cultural Perspective

This book examines the personal, societal, and economic implications of secrecy, from the perspectives of anthropology, political science, and sociology. Leading authorities analyze the functions and dysfunctions of the secrecy systems between Western and non-Western cultures and within industrial and non-industrial settings. The book offers a broad and balanced approach to the study of secrecy and its role in society.

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PAGE 7

ASA FOOTNOTES

MARCH 1980

Freeman, Leslie, K., Ph.D.

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

This book examines the economic consequences of the Great Depression, a major event that had a significant impact on the world economy. It covers the economic impact of the Depression on different countries and regions, the role of government policies in shaping the recovery, and the long-term effects of the Depression on the world economy. The book is written in a clear, accessible style and provides a comprehensive overview of the American health care system.

ISBN 0-87775-204-9
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW

The main issue in 1979 has been the sharp decline in the number of published manuscripts in the journal. From the 785 that Morris Zeiditch reported in 1977, we witnessed an 80% drop to 175 in 1980 and a still sharper decline in 1979 to 500. The SIS includes 441 articles, 43 comments, and 110 miscellaneous items. We understand that the ASR is not alone in experiencing a drop in submissions. ASA and Social Forces editors have also noted declines, as have several of the other ASA journals.

Editors and Editorial Review Committee members are puzzled over this drop in submissions and have not come up with a good explanation. In 1978 we thought the $0.10 fee contributed to the decline, mostly in the number of letters submitted. The fee for comments has since been rescinded. With all of the pressures on non-tenured faculty to publish we are surprised and puzzled. Any suggested explanations would be appreciated. One of these is that the number of papers submitted has gone up significantly from 1974 to 1979. While this may be a factor, the decline is a much faster turn around time from acceptance to print. For instance, in 1974, 49% of articles appear in print less than six months before they were accepted. In 1980, 25% of the manuscripts are sent to a reviewer within six months. Although the time to publication is a factor, the number of manuscripts that are not accepted is also a factor. We are seeing a greater number of manuscripts that are not accepted.

The Editors' decision to 10.7 weeks. This includes manuscripts that are sent to a third and fourth revision. About 20% of the manuscripts are sent to a third reviewer most often because the first or second revisions were not enough. Our turn around time acceptance rate is 15% (an increase from 11% last year). In 1979 we received 287 manuscripts, 5 research notes and 11 comments. The articles represent a wide range of interests, including theory, methodology, and specialties. There were articles on the founding of the ASR, on various types of elites, on the sociology of science, on democracy and economic development, on sex roles and authority, on mobility and fertility, and on ethnicity and religion. Most of the pieces were substantive and empirical, a few were purely methodological and a couple were theoretical.

As of January, the following people left their positions to continue with a new Editor in Chief for a third year. John Speth has taken over the position of Deputy Editor Vacated by Robert Steinberg in July. Their continued help and work on behalf of the Review is very much appreciated.

Thanks and appreciation are due Elizabeth Neumeyer, our copy editor and associate, and Kalman Rosenthal, our editorial assistant. Most especially, I want to express my gratitude to Linna McCutcheon, our reference librarian. She has done a superb job of keeping the shop going through long and lean times. Henry Hockett has been helpful and supportive, especially during this past year when we have stretched the deadlines for getting the manuscript reviews out in a timely fashion. A final note—in commenting publicly on the drop in submissions, we appreciate that we may have inspired a deluge of manuscripts for the next editor. I hope he/she holds the view that the present problems are easier than those of scarcity.

Rita J. Simon, Editor

THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGIST

We opened the editorial office of TAS at the University of Missouri-Kansas City in August, 1979. Since that time we have received 88 manuscripts.

(Disposition: 9 accepted, 43 rejected, 8 in press, 31 in revision, 5 withdrawn.) Thirty-four of the manuscripts were submitted for the special issue on concepts and opportunities for sociology curricula, which will be our first (February, 1980) issue.

Feedback on the usefulness and quality of the special issue has been very positive, but we have also had several declines, as have several of the other ASA journals.

CONTemporary SOCIOLOGY

Contemporary Sociology has completed its eighth year—its second year under the editorship of C. V. Leavitt. We have 762 manuscripts in Volume 7 and 576 in Volume 8. In Volume 8—decline of about 14%. However, the number of accepted manuscripts and reviews should produce an increase in the number of books reviewed from Volume 7 to Volume 8. A small amount of space in Volume 8 was devoted to reviewing materials of these books, including an informal, policy, and technical book reviews. The recommendation for a book review was reduced by about 10% beginning in January of 1979, that change came too late to prevent a decrease in the number of reviews of books published in Volume 7. Volume 8—decline of about 14%. However, the number of accepted manuscripts and reviews should produce an increase in the number of books reviewed from Volume 7 to Volume 8.

We received 1,494 publications from August 1978 to August 1979—an increase over the previous year. Our ratio of publication reviewed to those received was just under 1:2. We are attempting to increase the number of books on sociology to our standards and are attempting to increase the number of books reviewed in the sociological literature. Due to this change and an increased backlog of unsolicited reviews, I put into effect early in the year a new set of policies concerning the selection of books for review. Now, in addition to reviews of books outside of sociology to books of unusual importance or likely to be of interest to a substantial number of sociologists. Later in the year, we reduced a moratorium on commissioning and reviewing all books published in 1978, except in exceptional circumstances.

The decision was made in the past year we were able to reduce the mean time between arrival of a book in the SIS office and its assignment to a reviewer, Volume 7 had no improvement in the mean time between publication of a book and publication of a review. Only 44% of the books reviewed were published in 1979 and 1978 were published in 1980. The journal's size is over 1:8 ratio. The total number of submitted manuscripts was 5,762 and only 90 were published in 1979 and 1980, which shows a downsizing in number of publications (an experience which appears to be shared by most journals). For the years 1979-1979, the numbers of submissions were (approximately) 294, 280, 211. Manuscripts were less likely to be accepted (approximately ten per month), in December, April, and June—possibly reflecting end of the semesters or mid-term pressures, and were most likely to be submitted (approximately ten per month) during March, May, and October—possibly reflecting such factors as having exams, teaching assistant or national meetings.

The report on editorial disposition was made on 101 manuscripts submitted for review. Of these, only ten were accepted unconditionally, and five fewer were accepted conditional upon specified revisions. However, twenty-five percent of the initial submissions, while rejected, were allowed encouragement to revise and resubmit in accordance with the detailed suggestions of the reviewers (at the same time being informed that such encouragement reflected no guarantee of ultimate publication). Nevertheless, sixty-seven percent of initial submissions were rejected without being encouraged to revise and resubmit. Editorial decisions were made on thirty-three manuscripts earlier revisions. The acceptance rate for initial submissions, fifty-four percent of the manuscripts were accepted for publication (twelve-thousand conditional upper specified revisions. An additional twenty-four percent were rejected but encouraged to resubmit. Eighteen percent were rejected without encouragement. The solicitation of revision and resubmit response was made possible by the lengthy, detailed, perspicacious and constructive comments of editors and ad hoc reviewers. The associate editors in general adhered to the golden rule of reviewing—they review as they would be reviewed.

Another reflection of the conscientious efforts of the reviewers is the acceptance rate is 10% (four per thousand reviews). The additional twenty-four percent were rejected but encouraged to resubmit. Eighteen percent were rejected without encouragement. The solicitation of revision and resubmit response was made possible by the lengthy, detailed, perspicacious and constructive comments of editors and ad hoc reviewers. The associate editors in general adhered to the golden rule of reviewing—they review as they would be reviewed.

In three instances reviewers objected (in writing) to the outcome of the review process. In each instance, the associate editor was augmented. Ultimately, the original referees were chosen.

Unrelated comments regarding the quality of articles generally reflected well on the editors and their staff. What success the Journal has enjoyed during the first year of my editorship is in no small part to Mary Goos, from whom I inherited a set of procedural, a number of author presentation permitting the flexibility necessary for planning thematic issues and good wishes. Nancy Quattrone, who was always available when advice was
SOCIOPOLITICAL QUARTERLY

This is my last report as Editor of Social Psychology Quarterly (see Sociology). I greatly enjoyed the role of Editor, and I also greatly enjoyed being on it to my able successor, George Buehmer. The transition has been smooth and with a nearly clear head in terms of final responsibility for published papers: all articles in the March 1980 issue are published and all but two articles in the June issue will have been approved by Professor Buehmer.

The total number of submissions for this calendar year 1979 was 284, a decrease of about 15% from my previous year, and a much more considerable drop from the peak rate of around 400 reported by my predecessor in 1976. A similar decline has apparently been occurring for the past several years for most other journals within the field, but the exact cause or causes are unknown.

So far as I can judge, the relatively small decline over the three years I have served as Editor has not affected the quality of SQT; meaning that the referees of the publishable or near-publishable papers has not seemed to decrease.

Other vital statistics for SQT are presented in Table 1. In order to avoid confounding different editorial judgments about the content, the figures are confined to the first seven months in 1979, when all submissions and re-submissions were handled by a single Editor.

Even so, it is more difficult to arrive at such statistics as most readers realize, and we do not at present keep the various tables in the several Editors' reports are based on similar calculations. It would probably be helpful for the ASA Publications Committee to provide a standard procedure for Editors to calculate and to report results of interest. In the absence of such guidelines, we have used as our base all decisions clearly published in the two issues on one review and decision within that period, which is the latest date that a decision is recorded in these reports.

It is important to note that the tables on publication seem very remote for the submitter. It should also be noted that the build-up of each journal is more complex than mere acceptance rates and thicker issues are at the end than at the beginning: my first issue in Michigan, I was 94 pages; my last issue in March, 1980, will come to about 135 pages.

SPOG Decisions

Jan. 1-31, 1979

Accepted ms. 47
Rejected ms. 130
Screened 23
With Review 2
Review & Retum Status 42
TOTAL MSS. 219

It is a pleasure at this point to thank SPOG, Editors and authors for their efforts, and especially a few fellow travelers who could not be on the Board for one reason or another but who have provided guidance and support over the long period. I am also grateful to a number of exceptionally knowledgeable and able associates and ad hoc reviewers; scholars; authors; and, Mary Sieber—a extraordinarily talented Copy Editor.

Howard B. Kaplan, Editor

SOCIOLGY OF EDUCATION

The attached tables summarize the operations of SOE during the calendar year 1979. Since the comparable figures for the previous year were presented in this journal at the time, it is unnecessary to consider them in your present discussion. The following comments on the figures reported here are intended in part to get some indication of patterns of change.

If we use the proportion of submissions which are published as an index, the quality of papers received appears to compare well with other sociological journals. The acceptance rate for new submissions overall and a seventeen percent publication rate for new submissions was below that of SOE's usual standards. This low rate of acceptance indicates that the journal is certainly selective, yet not so extreme in this regard that the likelihood of publication seem remote for the submitter. It should also be noted that the build-up of each journal is more complex than mere acceptance rates and thicker issues are at the end than at the beginning: my first issue in Michigan, I was 94 pages; my last issue in March, 1980, will come to about 135 pages.

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1980 Candidates

ASA CANDIDATES

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

President-Elect

ELISE BOLDING

JOAN HUBER
Present Position: Professor of Sociology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (1971-). Former Positions Held: Assistant to Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (1969-71); Member, Department of Sociology, University of Notre Dame (1969-71). Degrees: AB 1962; PhD 1967; Michigan University. Publications: "Changing Women in a Changing Society (editor, 1979); Honors and Awards: Finalist citation, University of Illinois campus award for undergraduate teaching (1976); NSF grant (1978-83). Offices Held in Other Organizations: North Central Sociological Association (treasurer, 1971-74; executive director, 1971-72); President, 1972-74; SECPR (1974-80; board of directors, 1974-77; vice president, 1979-80); Midwest Sociological Society (president, 1979-80). Offices Held in Other Organizations: American Sociology Association (treasurer, 1977-78; president, 1978-79; secretary-treasurer, 1977-78; council 1977-78; task force on organizing (chair, 1977-78); editorial board, Sociology of Education (1979)."

MELVIN L. KOHN
Present Position: Chief, Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies, National Institute of Mental Health (1960-). Former Positions Held: Research Sociologist, Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies, National Institute of Mental Health (1952). Publications: "The Role of Social Research in the Study of Social Problems" (1972); Executive Council, National Peace Agency Campaign (1977). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on the Study of World Conflicts (1972-74); Committee on World Society (1972-74); Section on the Sociology of World Society (1972-74); Council (1972-74); American Sociological Review (1972-74).

ERVING GOFMAN

EDNA BONACICH

Vice President-Elect

REICE MCGEE

DANIEL O. PRICE
Present Position: Burlington Industries Professor and Head, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Greensboro (1979-). Former Positions Held: Professor and Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Greensboro (1977-80); Director, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1977-80); Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1977-80); Director, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1977-80); Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1977-80); Director, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1977-80). Offices Held in Other Organizations: Associate Professor, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1977-80); Director, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1977-80). Offices Held in Other Organizations: Associate Professor, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1977-80).

Council

JACKSON BROWN
District 1

PHILIP W. BLUMSTEIN

Present Position: Associate Professor of Sociology and Adjunct Associate Professor of Women's Studies, University of Washington (1975-). Previous Appointments: Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Washington (1969-75); Director, Center for Studies in Social Psychology, University of Washington (1975-78). PhD Granted: 1970, Vanderbilt University. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Advisory Editor, Symbolic Interaction; Editorial Board, Deviant Behavior.

JOSEPH R. GIUSFIELD

Present Position: Professor of Sociology, University of California, San Diego (1969-). Previous Appointments: Assistant Professor to Professor of Sociology, University of Illinois (1955-59); Assistant Professor of Sociology, Hobart and William Smith College (1959-65); Instructor of Social Science, University of Chicago College (1949-54). PhD Granted: 1954, University of Chicago. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Pacific Sociological Association (President, 1977-79); Initial Review Group, National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, Division of Prevention (1975-79). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on Sections (1969-72); Chair, 1971; ASA Council (1973-75); Program Committee (1970-76); Program Board, American Sociological Review (1963-65); Editorial Board, Sociology of Education (1972-74).

CHARLES U. SMITH

Present Position: Professor of Sociology, Florida A&M University (1950-). Director, Division of Social & Behavioral Sciences (1974-); Director, Division of Graduate Studies (1975-). Courtesy Professor of Sociology, Florida State University (1960-). Previous Appointments: Chair, Department of Sociology, Florida A&M University (1953-74). PhD Granted: 1950, Washington State University. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Southern Sociological Society (President, 1977-78); Associate of Social and Behavioral Sciences (President, 1977-78); Chief, Board of Directors, Florida Endowment for the Humanities (1977-79); Chair, Leon County Democratic Executive Committee (1977-78). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: DeKoven-Franzoi Award Committee (1972-73); ASA Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (1972-74); Committee on Nominations (1974); Editorial Board, Journal of Health and Social Behavior (1974-76); Program Committee (1977); Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities (1978-80); Annual Meeting Site Selection Committee (1976); Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities (Chair, 1979).

JEFFREY T. MURPHY

Present Position: Associate Professor, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle (1975). Previous Appointments: Instructor to Assistant Professor to Assistant Professor, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle (1968-73). PhD Granted: 1971, Purdue University. Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Council (Chair, Nomination Committee, 1972; Council, 1974-77); President of the Undergraduate Teaching of Sociology, Task Force C (1975-79); Committee on Sections (1979-82); Editorial Board, Sociometry (1975-77).

KATHLEEN S. CRUTTENDEN

Present Position: Associate Professor, University of Michigan at Dearborn. Previous Appointments: Visiting Assistant Professor to Assistant Professor, University of Illinois (1971-73). PhD Granted: 1972, University of Michigan. Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Methodology Section (1977); ASA National Council (1977-78); ASA Committee on the Undergraduate Teaching of Sociology (Chair, 1977-78). Offices Held in Other Organizations: Consulting Editor, American Journal of Sociology (1978-80).

District 2

JACK W. SATTOL

Present Position: Tenured Faculty Member, Department of Sociology, California College (1977-). Previous Appointments: Assistant Professor, College of St. Teresa (1971-74); NSHFFellow, University of Oregon (1976-77). Degree: PhD candidate, University of Oregon. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Associate Editor, Insurgent Sociologist (1979-).

ROBERTA S. COHEN


ALFRED MCCLUNG LEW

Present Position: Professor Emeritus of Sociology, Rochester Institute of Technology. Previous Appointments: Wayne State University (1942-49); New York University (1938-42); University of Kansas (1948-58). PhD Granted: 1933, Yale University. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Society for the Study of Social Problems (co-organizer, 1950-51; President, 1953-54); Michigan Sociological Society (President, 1947-48); Eastern Sociological Society (President, 1954-55); Association for Humanist Sociology (President, 1973-77); International Sociological Association, Delegate, 1966-70. Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Council (1952-53; 1955-56; 1958-59; 1962-64). ASA President (1973-75); Press Relations Committee (Chair, 1958-63). Offices Held in Other Organizations: Member, Board of Governors, and Director, Graduate Program in Sociology, York University; Professional Advisor, Addiction Research Foundation. Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on World Sociology (1979-).

District 3

SHARON MARTIN MCPhERRON

Present Position: Associate Dean, Human Sciences Division, St. Louis Community College at Florissant Valley (1978-). Previous Appointments: Chair and Associate Professor of Sociology, St. Louis Community College at Florissant Valley (1971-78). Degree: MA 1965, Washington University. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Committee on Teaching, Midwest Sociological Society; Director, Urban Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Section on Undergraduate Sociology (Chair; Council): ASA Committee on Teaching (1979); Advisory Board, Teaching Resource Center, ASA Teaching Resource Group; Chair, Curriculum Group, ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology; Administrative Committee, ASA Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology; Associate Editor, Teaching Sociology; and co-author of "Issues and Resources in Undergraduate Curriculum."

District 4

MURIEL G. CANTOR


District 5

THELMA MCCORMACK

Present Position: Professor of Sociology, York University (1965-). Previous Appointments: McGill University, Northwestern University; U.S. Department of Agriculture (Division of Special Surveys); Degree: Graduate work, Columbia University. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Member, Board of Governors, and Director, Graduate Program in Sociology, York University; Professional Advisor, Addiction Research Foundation. Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on World Sociology (1979-).

THEA SKOPOVI

Present Position: Associate Professor of Social Work, Harvard University (1969-). Previous Appointments: Instructor to Assistant Professor to Professor of Sociology, Harvard University (1974-78). PhD Granted: 1975, Harvard University. Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on Professional Ethics (Chair, 1977-79); Section on the Political Economy of the World System (Council, 1979); Committee on the Profession (1979).

RUTH HILL USEEM

Present Position: Professor of Sociology and Education, Michigan State University (1965-). Previous Appointments: Research Consultant, Michigan State University (1965-66); Assistant Instructor, Department of Social Science, Michigan State University (1963-65). Offices Held in Other Organizations: Society for International Education, Training and Research (Council, 1977-80; North Central Sociological Association (President, 1979-80); Vice President, 1977-78). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: ASA Council (1973-75); Committee on Committees (1971-72; 1976-77); Committee on World Sociology (1979-82; 1976-78; Chair, 1978).

District 6

ALBERT K. COHEN

Present Position: Professor, University of Connecticut (1963-). Previous Appointments: Indiana University (1947-49). PhD Granted: 1951, University of Wisconsin. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Society for the Study of Social Problems (President, 1971-72; Chair, Committee on Permanent Organization, 1978-). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on Election Procedures (1977-78); Committee on Training and Professional Standards (1961-63); Committee on Organizational Relationships (1964-66); Council (1967-69); Committee on Rights and Privileges of Membership (1970); Editorial Board, American Sociological Review (1968-78); Editorial Board, Reading Monographs Series (Chair, 1972-73; 1978); Committee on Committees (1978-79).
LLOYD H. ROGLER

Present Position: Albert Schweitzer University Professor (1974-); and Director, Hispanic Research Center, Fordham University (1977-).
Previous Appointments: Case Western Reserve University (1966-74); Yale University (1966-68); University of Puerto Rico (1957-60). PhD Granted: 1957; University of Iowa. Offices Held in Other Organizations: National Advisory Mental Health Council (1972-75); Board of Directors, Adier Home (1978-). Committee on Grants to Minority Scholars for Research in Racism and Other Problems in Mental Health, Social Science Research Council (1972-75). Offices and Committee Membership Held in ASA: Minority Fellowship Program Committee (Chair, 1976-78); Editorial Board, Journal of Health and Social Behavior (1976-78).

Committee on Committees

District 1

RODOLFO ALVAREZ

Present Position: Associate Professor, University of California, Los Angeles (1972-). Previous Appointments: Assistant Professor, Yale University (1966-72); Visiting Lecturer, Wesleyan University (1970); Teaching Fellow, University of Washington (1964-65). PhD Granted: 1966; University of Washington. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Alpha Kappa Delta (President, 1976-79; First Vice President, 1976-78; Second Vice President, 1972-74); American Association for the Advancement of Science, Section K, Social and Economic Sciences (Member, Nominations Committee, 1973-76; Chair, Nominations Committee, 1975-76); Southwestern Sociological Association (Nominations Committee, 1976-78); Pacific Sociological Association, Committee on the Status of Minorities in the Profession (Member, 1970-75; Chair, 1975-76); Editorial Board, Social Science Quarterly (1971-); National Advisory Committee, Standardized Teaching Association, Southern Association for Women in Science (1971); The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California (1978-79). Offices and Committee Membership Held in ASA: Nominations Committee (1976-77); Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in the Profession (1976-77); Spivack Award Selection Committee (1976-77).

LYN H. LOLFAND

Present Position: Associate Professor of Sociology, University of California, Davis (1977-). Previous Appointments: Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of California, Davis (1971-77); Academic Director, Women’s Resources & Research Center, University of California, Berkeley (1976-77). PhD Granted: 1971; University of California, San Francisco. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Pacific Sociological Association (Council, 1976-79; Chair, 1978-79); Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction (President-Elect, 1977-79); Publications Committee, 1978-79; 1979-82); Davis Faculty Association (Secretary, 1979-80). Offices and Committee Membership Held in ASA: Associate Editor, Contemporary Sociology (1975-77); Editorial Board, Social Psychology Quarterly (1978-80).

District 2

LAUREL WALUM RICHARDSON

Present Position: Professor of Sociology, Ohio State University (1978-). Previous Appointments: Assistant Associate Professor, Ohio State University (1976-78); Assistant Professor, California State University, Los Angeles (1962-64). PhD Granted: 1963; Colorado University. Offices Held in Other Organizations: North Central Sociological Association (Council, 1971-72; Local Arrangements Chair, 1972); Sociologists for Women in Society (Steering Committee, 1974-77); North Central Region for Women in Society (President, 1974; Program Chair, 1975).

DAVID STREET

Present Position: Professor and Department Head of Sociology, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle (1976-). Previous Appointments: Professor of Sociology and Social Work, University of Michigan (1975-76); Associate Professor of Sociology, SUNY-Stony Brook (1973-75); Assistant to Associate Professor of Sociology and Social Service Administration, University of Chicago (1962-70). PhD Granted: 1962; University of Michigan. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Illinois Sociological Association (President, 1969-70); Offices and Committee Membership Held in ASA: Nominations Committee (1971-72).

JOHN SIBLEY BUTLER

JANET SALTZMAN CHAPETZ

Present Position: Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Houston (1971-73; Chair, 1973-76). Previous Appointments: Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Houston (1971-73); Assistant Professor, Trinity University (1969-73); Assistant Professor, Wayne State University (1968-69). PhD Granted: 1969; University of Texas, Austin. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Sociology for Women in Society (2nd Vice President, 1973); Southwestern Sociological Association (Secretary-Treasurer, 1973-77; 2nd Vice President, 1978; President-Elect, 1978; President, 1980); Southwestern Social Science Association (Chair, Women’s Caucus, 1976). Offices and Committee Membership Held in ASA: Six Roles Section (Council, 1972-74); Nominations Committee (1976-78).

L. CLYDE CARTER, JR.

Present Position: Professor of Sociology & Anthropology, Mary Washington College (1968-). Previous Appointments: University of Virginia, School of Continuing Education (Faculty, 1961); U.S. Navy Chaplaincy (WW II; Asiatic Pacific Theater (1943-45); Campus Ministry, East Carolina University (1941-42). PhD Granted: 1935; Yale University. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Southern Sociological Association (Chair, Standing Committee on Teaching, 1964-66; District of Columbia Sociological Society (Board, 1962-63); Advisory Committee of ETV, Virginia Council on Higher Education (1968-69).

BART LANDRY

Present Position: Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Maryland (1978-). Previous Appointments: Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Maryland (1975-79); Assistant Professor of Sociology, Purdue University (1971-72); Instructor of Sociology, New School for Social Research (1967-69). PhD Granted: 1971; Columbia University. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Social Organization Comprehensive Committee, University of Maryland (Chair, 1977-78).

District 3

WILLIAM A. FAUCHE

Present Position: Professor of Sociology, Michigan State University (1974-). Previous Appointments: Chair, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University (1968-73); Instructor to Associate Professor, Michigan State University (1957-65). PhD Granted: 1958; Wayne State University. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Research Consultant, U.S. Department of Labor; North Central Sociological Association (1973-75).

JOAN STELLING

Present Position: National Health Scientist, Health & Welfare, Canada (1976-). Associate Professor, McGill University (1976-). Previous Appointments: Assistant Professor, University of Western Ontario (1971-76); Research Assistant Professor, University of Illinois, College of Medicine (1967-71); Instructor, Purdue University (1963-65). PhD Granted: 1965; University of Chicago. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Review Committee, Health & Welfare, Canada (1978-); SWS (Co-Chair, Nomination Committee, 1974-76). Offices and Committee Membership Held in ASA: Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology (1976-78, Chair, 1977-78); Section on Organizations and Occupations (Secretary, 1975-78).

District 4

WILLIAM V. D’ANTONIO

Present Position: Professor of Sociology, University of Connecticut (1974-). Previous Appointments: Assistant Professor to Professor, University of Notre Dame (1969-73); Instructor to Assistant Professor, Michigan State University (1957-65). PhD Granted: 1958; Michigan State University. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Ohio Valley Sociological Society (President, 1966); Midwest Council on Latin American Studies (President, 1966); Society for the Scientific Study of Religion (Executive Secretary, 1978-78; President, 1977-78). Offices and Committee Membership Held in ASA: Section on Community; Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (1976-78; Chair, 1977). Nominations Committee (1976-77); ASA Project on Undergraduate Education; Committee on the Profession (1978); Program Committee (1971); Committee on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology (1967-78); Committee on Animal Meeting Structure (1971).

JOYCE A. LAINER

Present Position: Professor of Sociology, Hunter College and the Graduate Center, CUNY (1975-). Previous Appointments: Howard University (1971-73); Research Fellow, University of Dur-ussalam, Tanzania (1970-71); Martin Luther King Center, Atlanta (1969-70). PhD Granted: 1968; Washington University. Offices Held in Other Organizations: National Academy of Sciences (Committee to Evaluate Poverty, 1977-80); Society for the Study of Social Problems (Secretary, 1975); Editorial Advisory Board, Signs (Journal of Women in Culture and Society, 1975-77). Offices and Committee Membership Held in ASA: DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Committee (1973-75); Committee on the Status of Women (1979-81); Editorial Board, New Monograph Series (1977-79); Committee on Rights and Privileges of Membership (1970).
Rose Monographs Available From ASA Executive Office

Research Workshop
Applications are invited for the Second Annual Faculty Research Development Workshop which will be held June 22-27 at Howard University for faculty and research staff from predominantly black colleges and universities.

The workshop is designed to upgrade research and proposal development skills and to improve understanding of the applications of computer procedures in the social and behavioral sciences.

For further information contact Lawrence E. Gary, Program Director, or Diane R. Brown, Program Coordinator, Mental Health Research and Development Center, Institute for Urban Affairs and Research, Howard University, 2001 N. Capitol Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20008. Phone: (202) 862-6706/7976578.

ASA Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship

Given annually, this award honors the scholar who, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, has made outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed to the advancement of the discipline. The recipient will be announced at the ASA Annual Meeting and will receive a plaque or certificate of recognition.

Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations to: William Form, Chair, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee, 612 La Salle Drive, Champaign, IL 61820. Nominations should be received by June 1, 1980.

Joseph E. Hickey and Peter L. Scharf
TOWARD A JUST CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM
Experiments in Implementing Democracy in Prisons

"In a democratic society," write Joseph Hickey and Peter Scharf, "the very idea of prison is a paradox." How can a society that values individual rights justify keeping people in political and economic servitude? How can society instill, in persons who have shown fundamental disrespect for the, sense of democratic community that makes society work? How can society extend to those convicted of serious crimes the basic rights guaranteed to others, while protecting citizens against criminal acts?

Hickey and Scharf review past efforts to democratize prisons, and they describe the background, philosophy, and goals of their own research. They analyze the findings of their own research, including nearly ten years of experiments in self-government for prisoners — experiments designed both to improve the moral reasoning of prisoners and to increase the effectiveness of institutions in facilitating their reentry into society. Using transcripts of group discussions, the authors describe how they succeeded in overcoming obstacles to self-government in prisons and halfway houses — such as dealing with the sensitive issues of homosexuality, drug use, and escape and getting inmates and staff to work together to meet these problems. The authors' findings include statistical evidence that moral reasoning can be taught in prisons and that inmate recidivism can be reduced. Their specific recommendations — such as replacing time sentencing with task sentencing to restore prisoners' sense of self-worth and better compensating society for their crimes — will provide sociologists and other social scientists, as well as correctional officials, with new insights on ways adherence to democratic ideals can produce a fairer and more effective criminal justice system.

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