Footnotes

The National Science Foundation’s 1982 budget has been targeted by the Reagan administration for drastic surgery. According to the preliminary draft of the fiscal year 1982 budget submitted to Congress in early February 1981, several NSF programs, including those that provide support for research in the social and economic sciences, would have been severely reduced if current NSF proposals are enacted by Congress. Also affected are scientific instrumentation, science education, and programs for minorities and women. The social and economic sciences budget had originally been recommended for a substantial increase in support by the outgoing Carter administration. The reports also indicate that programs to support basic research in the “natural” sciences have not been slated for reduction.

The Carter administration had requested a total of $1,353.5 million for NSF, which represents an increase of 23.5 percent over the allocation for FY 1981. The allocation received so far for NSF sciences has been $40.1 million, an increase of 19.3 percent over the previous year. The funds were needed to support the development of new data bases, interdisciplinary research, support of core programs and an emphasis on critical natural issues of the 1980’s such as energy development, industrial productivity and technological innovation. Before the recommended increase, there had been an overall decline of about 21 percent in constant dollar support for the social sciences over the previous ten years.

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

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

SECTIONS

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

Executive Office Openings

The Executive Office is accepting applications for three positions that are now vacant. An Assistant Executive Officer and two Professional Associates will be hired. A description of the positions was included in the February FOOTNOTES. Applications should include a curriculum vitae, a list of three persons who have been asked to send letters of reference, and a two-page statement describing special skills and outlining how the applicant would perform the position. All materials should be sent to Russell R. Dynes at the Executive Office no later than March 20, 1981.

Final Research Regulations Approved: Most Social Science Research Exempt

A long and complicated battle has finally been successfully concluded concerning the appropriate mechanisms to protect human research subjects. The complexity and concern for real abuses which have occurred in the past in biomedical research, in the 1970’s Institutional Review Boards emerged in campuses and other research settings across the country as a new institutional form to “protect” human subjects. The newness of the IRBs and the ambiguity of the initial IRB regulations produced much confusion and interference into the research process. Too, the original definitions based on biomedical examples were extended to almost all social and behavioral research, where many claimed the regulations did not apply. The issues involved have been at the center of concern for many researchers across the country and have evoked a variety of activity on the part of national associations. (See “Inter Noc” in this issue for some indication of other attempts.) Sections of those concerns are embodied in the final regulations re- sented to the social and economic science regulations now specify that review is appropriate only for HHS-funded research and most social and behavioral research is excluded from review.

The final regulations, published in the Federal Register, January 26, 1981 (Book 2, Section 836) amended the regulation by HHS on the protection of human subjects. In doing so, HHS has taken into account many of the objections social scientists have voiced over the years. They were signed by Secretary Patricia Harris as one of the last acts of the Carter Administration. The approval of Title 21, Part 50, Subpart B on August 7-21 but there is encouragement to employ certain practices as soon as possible.

Legislative Background

The National Research Act of 1974 created a National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research. The commission was required to recommended to the Secretary of HEW mechanisms for evaluating and monitoring the performance of the newly created IRBs. Those recommendations were published in November 1978 and, so far, viewing the recommendations and comments, an initial set of regulations were published in August 1979. Since that time the Department has solicited opinions and comments from a variety of sources. The ASA and many individual sociologists have provided input.

Major Provisions

The final regulations show considerable improvement and have taken into account most of the issues raised in the previous Final Regulations. Regulations have been revised to address certain problems that have been identified by social scientists over the last several years. First, the regulations are now applicable for organizations and comments, an initial set of regulations were published in August 1979. Since that time the Department has solicited opinions and comments from a variety of sources. The ASA and many individual sociologists have provided input. The final regulations show considerable improvement and have taken into account most of the issues raised in the previous Final Regulations. Regulations have been revised to address certain problems that have been identified by social scientists over the last several years. First, the regulations are now applicable for organizations and
Council Actions (continued from page 1)

tions to the Association, and dis-
cusses section activities and func-
tions. As a part of its annual re-
port, the Council on Sections also re-
commended that the Association’s
By-Laws be revised so that the num-
ber of members required to form
a section would be increased from
200 to 250. Once a section has
been established, the number of
members required to maintain its
active status would remain at 200.

After discussing this proposal in
some detail, Council voted its ap-
proval. As a proposed change in
the Association’s By-Laws, it must
now be voted upon by the mem-
bership.

In its deliberations and actions,
all of which are covered in more
detail in the official minutes,
Council:
• Accepted a COFRAT rec-
ommendation that it convey its
disapproval to Brandeis Uni-
versity for the University’s re-
usal to allow the ASA to confer
confidential material relating to
an appointment issue.
• Accepted the final report of
the Annual Meeting Study Com-
mittee which recommended
that meetings would continue to
be held during the late Au-
 gust and early September
period.
• Asked the Committee on Cer-

tification of Sociologists to
explore alternatives to certifi-
cation with emphasis being
given to “non-therapeutic” ap-
cations of sociology.
• Decided to continue the current
annual meeting preliminary
program format.
• Voted to continue work on a
new code of principles, with
members of Council being ap-
pointed to work with members of
the Ethics Committee on re-
visions.
• Restored limited funds to the
annual budget for mid-year
committee meetings, but re-
stricted those meetings to in-
stances where they are abso-
lutely essential.
• Directed the Committee on the
Executive Office and Budget
to look for ways to reduce annual
meeting costs.
• Approved alpha of nominees
for officers of the Social
Monographs Series, Social
Psychology Quarterly, Sociologi-
cal Methodology, and The
American

Sociological

Sociology.

Reaffirmed its policy of not con-

sidering sitting members of
Council for editorial appoint-
ments.
• Approved part of a resolution
from the Committee of Status of
Racial and Ethnic Minorities in
Sociology. Chairs of
CSREMS and CSWS will con-
tact the Executive Office
and report back to Council
on the status of the resolution.

The program seeks quantita-

tively oriented studies which can
produce generalizable knowledge
about the mental health service
system and advance the state of
research methodology in this area.

November: 1. Applications should be

submitted on form NIH 398.

Application kits, containing the

necessary forms and instructions are

available at most universities, or

may be obtained from the

Grants and Contracts Manage-

ment Branch, NIH, Rockville,

MD 20857. Phone (301) 443-3065.

Further information and copies

of the grant announcement may

be obtained from the Division of

Biometry and Epidemiology,

NIMH. Phone: (301) 443-3648.

Gordon Seidenberg is the contact
person.

THE JOSSEY-BASS SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES

Samuel Leinhardt, Editor

SOCIOPHICAL METODOLOGY 1981

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

increased intermeshing of sociology and economics (various chapters address topics in economics, use econometric methods of analysis, or draw jointly on sociological and economic theory)

extensions of discrete multivariate data analysis (social networks, graph sampling and inference, scalability, association, dependence, and longitudinal issues are all covered)

new methods of handling data distributed across time and space (panel data, comparative cross-sectional data, and areally aggregated data are examined by investigators using different approaches)

improved procedures for survey interviewing (new attention is focused on interactions between interviewer and respondent, with advice for improving response validity and consistency).

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

CONTENTS

Prologue, Samuel Leinhardt

1. Production Markets as Induced Role Structures, Harrison C. White


3. A Survey of Statistical Methods for Graph Analysis, Ove Frank

4. Categorical Data Analysis of Single Sociometric Relations, Stephen E. Fienberg, Stanley S. Wasserman

5. Three Elementary Views of Log Linear Models for the Analysis of Cross-Classifications Having Ordered Categories, Leo A. Goodman

6. A Comparison of Alternative Models for Analyzing the Scalability of Response Patterns, Clifford C. Clogg, Darwin O. Sawyer


8. Estimation of Nonstationary Markov Chains from Panel Data, Burton Singer

9. Spectral Decomposition as a Tool in Comparative Mobility Research, David D. McFarland

10. Estimating Linear Models with Spatially Distributed Data, Patrick Doreian

11. A Search on Interviewing Techniques, Charles F. Cannell, Peter V. Miller, Lois Okenshine

March 1981, $29.95

433 California Street  •  JOSSEY-BASS INC., PUBLISHERS  •  San Francisco 94104

New Administrative Officer Appointed

Jo Ann Rakuck has been appointed Administrative Offi-

cer of the Association. Council made official that ap-

pointment at its January meeting.

Jo Ann will be replacing Midge Miles, who is leaving
the Association after 15 years service and moving to-

orlando. Jo Ann is familiar with all aspects of the Associ-

ation activity from her eleven years at the office. She has re-

cently been most closely in-

volved with the publication

and production aspects of

the Association and has been

working closely with Midge

the last several months in

making the administrative

transition.

All Association members

should thank Midge and wel-

come Jo Ann.
1981
Candidate Biographies

ASA CANDIDATES

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

ALEX INCELE

President-Elect

Present Position: Professor of Sociology, Stanford University (1971- ). Former Positions Held: Margaret J. Jacobs Professor of Education, Stanford University (1971-78); Instructor in Sociology, Smith College (1966-69); Director of Studies in Social Relations, Russian Research Center (1956-61); Director of Studies on Non-Economic Development, Center for International Affairs (1961-72), Harvard University; Visiting Professor, Latin American School of the Social Sciences, FLASCO, Santiago, Chile (1963); Fulbright Research Professor, Institute for Social Research, Athens, Greece (1977); International Social Science Council, Group of Twenty on Man's Condition (1975-76); Consultant to UNESCO (1960, 1976); Ford Foundation (1965-67). Degrees: BA 1941, MA 1948, Cornell University; PhD 1949, Columbia University. Publications: Public Opinion in Soviet Russia (1960); How the Soviet System Works (Co-author, 1976); The Soviet Citizen: Daily Life in a Totalitarian Society (Co-author, 1959); What is Sociology? (1964); Socialization and Society (Co-author, 1968); Stability and Social Change (Co-author, 1971); Becoming Modern: Individual Change in Six Developing Countries (Co-author, 1974), many articles on personality and social structure, and comparative studies in ASR, AJSE, Sociometry, and other journals. Honors and Awards: Phi Beta Kappa (1941); Phi Kappa Phi (1941); Kappa Tau Alpha Annual Award (1963) and Great Squires Prize (1959) for Public Opinion in Soviet Russia; Hadley Cantril Award (1979) for Becoming Modern; elected to American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1962), American Philosophical Society (1972), as Fellow of American Psychological Association (1966), American Council for the Advancement of Science (1966), Professor Honoris Causa, Comerio Medios Faculty, Brazil (1979), Fellowships—Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1960), Ford Foundation Fund for Research in Psychiatry (1957-60), Social Science Research Council (1959-60), Russell Sage Foundation (1960), Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton (1974-75), Institute for World Order and Guggenheim Foundation (1976), Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation (1979). Offices Held in Other Organizations: Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace (1977- ); Eastern Sociological Society (Executive Committee, 1955-56; Vice President, 1958-59; President, 1960-61); Sociological Research Association (Council, 1976-78; Secretary-Treasurer, 1976; President, 1980); American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Membership Committee, 1974-76; Western Division Executive Committee, 1973-76); National Research Council, Assembly of the Behavioral Sciences (Executive Committee, 1966-75); Editor, Annual Review of Sociology (1975-81); Consulting Editor, International Review of the Social Sciences (1973-84); Associate Editor, Eran (1977- ); Editor, Foundations of Modern Sociology, Prentice-Hall, Publishers (1962- ). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Vice President (1975-76); ASA Council (1962-64); Chair, Section on Social Psychology (1963); Council Member, Section on Methodology (1972-73); Sociometry Editorial Board, 1959-61; Associate Editor, 1962-66.

ALICIA S. ROSSIE

Vice President-Elect

Present Position: Professor of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst (1976- ). Former Positions Held: Professor and Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Coe College, Davenport, Iowa (1969-74); Research Associate, NIH Career Scientist, Johns Hopkins University (1967-69); Research Associate, University of Chicago (1962-67). Degrees: BA 1947, Brooklyn College, PhD 1957, Columbia University. Publications: "Aging and Parenthood in the Middle Years" in Life Styles Development and Behavior (1980); "Life Span Theories and Women's Lives" in Sex: Journal of Women in Culture and Society (Fall, 1980); "A Biocultural Perspective on Parenting" in Developmental Psychology (1976, Spring); "Body Time and Social Time: Mood Patterns by Menstrual Cycle Phase and Day of Week" in Social Science Research (Co-author, 1977); The Feminist Papers: From Adonis to the Resurrector (1976, 1979); Academic Women on the Move (Co-author, 1973). Honors and Awards: Honorary Degrees—Humboldt Lectures, Towson State College (1978), Science, Rutgers University (1978), Laws, Simmons College (1977); Ford Faculty Fellowship (1978); University Award for Distinguished Scholars, State University of New York-Buffalo (1971); Career Development Award, NIBRS (1965-66; Offices Held in Other Organizations: National Commissioner, International Women's Year Commission (Presidential appointee, 1977-78); Chair, Board of Directors, Social Science Research Council (1976-78); Vice President, American Association of University Professors (1974-76); President, Eastern Sociological Society (1973-74); President, Sociologists for Women in Society (1972-73); Founder and member, Governing Board of Scholars (1974- ); Committee on Ability Testing, National Academy of Sciences (1978-81). Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on Nominations (1977-78); National Board, American Sociological Review (1970-72); Sorokin Award Selection Committee (1971-73); Secretary, Section on Family (1973-73); SSRC Representative (1972-74); Vice President (1977-78); ASA Council (1977-78); 1978 Program Committee.

JAMES F. BLACKWELL

Present Position: Professor of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Boston (1970- ). Former Positions Held: Associate Professor, Case Western Reserve University (1969-70); Assistant to Associate Professor, San Jose State University (1959-68); Director, U.S. Peace Corps, in Tanzania and Malawi, East Africa (1963-66). Degrees: BA 1948, MA 1949, Harvard University; PhD 1955, Washington State University. Publications: Macrosystems Outlookers: The Production of Black Professionals (1981). The Black Community, University, and Unity (1975); Black Sociologists: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives (Co-editor, 1974); Health Needs of Urban Blacks (Co-author, 1978); The Power Basis of Ethnic Coalition in American Society (1976); numerous research monographs and book chapters. Honors and Awards: ASA Sydney Spivack Award (1979); Outstanding Educator in America (1972); Who's Who Among Black Americans (1974); Alpha Kappa Delta, Key Blue of Omicron Xi Delta Kappa. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Secretary for the Study of Social Problems (President, 1980-81; Secretary, 1962-63); Chair of Section on Social Problems Theory, 1963-66; Eastern Sociological Society (President, 1981); Chair, Committee on Minority Issues in Sociology, 1974-76; President, Caucus of Black Sociologists (1970-72); Research Advisory Committee, College Personnel Examination Board (1970-78); Chief, Division on Community Development and Administration, USAID/Khartoum, Sudan (1966-69); Offices and Committee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on Information and Technology (1972-73); 1973 Program Committee; Chair, Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology (1973-75); DuBois-Johnson Fraser Award Selection Committee (1972-73); ASA Council (1970-71).

EVERTT K. WILSON

Petition Candidates

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

Council

Stanley Lieberson, University of Arizona
Hans O. Munkvich, University of Missouri-Columbia

Committee on Publications:

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

Committee on Nominations:

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

Committee on Committees:

Elton E. Jackson, Indiana University

Petitions were also submitted for five other persons. In each case, however, the number of valid signatures was less than the required minimum. Ballots will be mailed to voting members later in the spring.

Committee on Elections

James F. Blackwell
Council (continued)

Joseph W. Scott
Present Position: Professor of Sociol-ogy, Notre Dame University (1970).
Former Positions Held: Assistant Professor, University of Toledo (1967-68), Assistant Professor, University of Kentucky (1965-67). Degree: BS 1957, Central Michigan University, MA 1956, PhD 1963. In-cludes: John Hay Whitney Fellow, NIMH Fellow. Offices Held in Other Organizations: North Central Sociological Association (Vice President, 1979). Committee Member-at-Large, 1974-79. Offices and Commit-tee Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on Professional Ethics (1972-74); Committee on Freedom of Research and Teaching (1979-81).

Morris Zeisloft, Jr.

District 1

Frederick L. Campbell

Rue Burch

Richard M. Emerson

District 1

Frederick L. Campbell

Rue Burch

Richard M. Emerson

District 1

Frederick L. Campbell

Rue Burch
Committee on Committees (continued)

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

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

JAMES E. CONVERS
Present Position: Professor of Sociology, Indiana State University (1968-). Previous Appointments: Le Moyne College, Monmouth (1955-60); Indiana State University (1962-64); Atlanta University (1964-65). Degrees: MA 1956, Atlanta University; PhD 1962, Washington State University. Offices Held in Other Organizations: President, Association of Social and Behavioral Scientists (1970-71); Chair, Executive Committee, Social Science Research Council (1973-74); Advisory Panel for Sociology, National Science Foundation (1975-77). Offices and Committees Memberships Held in ASA: Chair, Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in the Profession (1971-72); DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee (1971-73); Committee on Nominations (1973-74).

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

JACQUIELYN JOHNSON JACKSON
Present Position: Professor of Human Development, School of Human Ecology, Howard University (1980-81); Associate Professor of Medical Sociology, Department of Psychiatry, Duke University Medical Center (1968-). Previous Appointments: Assistant Professor of Sociology, Howard University (1964-66); Professor of Sociology, Jackson State University (1962-64); Assistant Professor of Sociology, Southern University (1959-62). Degrees: MS 1935, University of Wisconsin; PhD 1946, Ohio State University. Offices Held in Other Organizations: National Council on Social Development (1960-70); Associate Professor of Social Work, Wayne State University (1951-60); Assistant Professor of Social Work, Wayne State University (1947-50); Social Work, Wayne State University (1947-50); Administrators, Area Redevelopment Administration (1961-63); Staff Social Scientist, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research (1963-65); Research Fellow and Director of the Center on Work and Aging, American Sociological Society (1975-80). Degrees: PhD 1948, University of Wisconsin. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Consultant to or member of—Sewanee subcommittee on Manpower, Unemployment, Poverty, White House Conferences on Aging and Civil Rights, Committee on Economic Development, Administration on Aging, German Marshall Fund; National Council on Aging, and others. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Committee Membership in ASA: 1969 Program Committee, Committee on Nominations (1972-73); Committee on Employment (1979).

HAROLD L. SHEPPARD
Present Position: Counsellor to the President on Aging (1980-81). Previous Appointments: Associate Professor of Sociology, Wayne State University (1947-50); Staff Director, Senate Committee on Aging (1959-61); Assistant Administrator, Area Redevelopment Administration (1961-63); Staff Social Scientist, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research (1963-65); Research Fellow and Director of the Center on Work and Aging, American Sociological Society (1975-80). Degrees: PhD 1948, University of Wisconsin. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Consultant to or member of—Sewanee subcommittee on Manpower, Unemployment, Poverty, White House Conferences on Aging and Civil Rights, Committee on Economic Development, Administration on Aging, German Marshall Fund; National Council on Aging, and others. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Committee Membership in ASA: 1969 Program Committee, Committee on Nominations (1972-73); Committee on Employment (1979).

RUTH SIMMS HAMILTON
Present Position: Professor, Department of Sociology and Racial and Ethnic Studies, Michigan State University (1975-). Previous Appointments: Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and African Studies Center, Michigan State University (1964-78); Associate Professor, Departments of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University (1963-66); Research Affiliate, Institute for African Studies, University of Ghana (1963-64). Degrees: MA 1962; PhD 1966, Columbia University. Offices Held in Other Organizations: Trustee, Carnegie Corporation (1965-69); Commissioner, Study Council on United States Policy Toward Southern Africa, Rockefeller Foundation (1969-70); Consultant, Visitor, Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools (1975-79); Midwest Adviser for Social Science Research, Russell Sage Foundation (1972-73). Offices and Committees Memberships Held in ASA: Chair, Section on the Sociology of Work and Ethnicity (1978-79); Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology (1972-74); Committee on Training and Professional Standards (1971-74; Chair, 1973); Committee on Teacher-Sociologists (1969-73).

MICHAELE USEM

HENRY BARBERA

CYNTHIA FUCHS EIPSTEIN
Present Position: Professor of Sociology, Queens College and Graduate Center, City University of New York (1975-). Previous Appointments: Instructor to Associate Professor, Queens College-CUNY (1967-68); Instructor, Barnard College (1960); Associate in Sociology, School of General Studies, Columbia University (1965-68); Associate Professor of Sociology, Queens College-CUNY (1967-74); Associate Professor of Sociology, CUNY (1967-79); Professor of Sociology, CUNY (1967-79). Publications in Other Organizations: Eastern Sociological Society (Vice President, 1977-79; Executive Council, 1973-74; Papers Committee, 1970, 1973); Advisory Committee on the Economic Role of Women, President’s Council of Economic Advisors (1975-76); Offices and Committees Memberships Held in ASA: Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (1967-74; 1974-75); Work on Committees of the ASA (1967-74; Chair, 1973-74); Chair, Section on Sociology of Sex Roles (1973-74).
Federal support of scientific research is now generally accepted. That acceptance, however, often extends tenuously to the social and behavioral sciences. They are seen as valuable and open to scrutiny, but are not nearly so valuable and open to misrepresentation. For example, in early January, the New York Times reported that the administration was contemplating various budget cuts, including support for social and behavioral research. Since such a decision is needed, explanation and argument are necessary. The following statement by Otto L. Larson, Director, Division of Social Sciences at NSF, was initially prepared as an internal document. He has allowed FOOTNOTES to reproduce it because it provides a rationale for continued support. That rationale needs to be widely shared since the arguments for continued support are too often needed to be argued unless in the near future.

The major objective of the social and behavioral sciences is to organize and explain the behavior of people and the forms, processes, and consequences of their actions whether at the individual, group, or organizational level. Every person gains experience and has responsibilities at these levels, but large-scale, diverse acts and cope through communication, trial and error. Nevertheless, living in a family or working in an organization requires the ability to understand how the environment and behavior make one a social or behavioral scientist, any more than swimming in the sea makes one an oceanographer.

The social sciences seek to make one a social or behavioral scientist, any more than swimming in the sea makes one an oceanographer.

They Are
Core Disciplines of Changing Boundaries: Social and behavioral sciences include the disciplines of anthropology, economics, geography, law, linguistics, political science, psychology, sociology and statistics. Some are controversial. Others respond to opportunities for scientific study in areas once considered to be purely "human." Further development of the social science content of law is, for example, analogous to the interaction of biology and medicine. In those cases, better science may lead to better technology/practice. The growth of social science understanding is reflected in the increasing importance of disciplines such as cognitive science, medical anthropology, sociobiology, political economy, social psychology, biostatistics and psycholinguistics.

As Arrayed Words and Methods: Scientific explanations require, above all, the support of empirical evidence. Social and behavioral scientists are inspired by new ways to collect, organize, analyze and test data from the real world. The workshop may be a laboratory, a consulting center, or a number of field settings. Sample surveys, content analysis, participant observation, case studies, computer simulation, laboratory experimentation, panel studies, mathematical models, censuses, modeling, or the like. Historic case studies, multivariate analysis, ethnomet hodology, and linear programming are just a few examples of the tools employed. The broad scope of the problems demands a variety of skills and techniques of information. There are specialists in polls, and generalists, synthesizers and analysis, system builders and historians, and computer scientists. Some probe for breakthroughs, others are engaged in mapping-up operations. All of the processes are directed to causal patterns around a common goal: to understand how human behavior is organized and how it changes over time.

Growing Body of Knowledge: Good scientific theory must explain not only the few categories and principles, and must provide predictive utility. By this criterion, the social and behavioral sciences have made great strides but still lack a central organizing framework analogous to, for example, quantum mechanics in physics. The behavior of human beings is not precisely describable from universal constants that simply await discovery, but more like the in a framework of specific atoms that can be discovered in terms of the social sciences. There is, however, a growing stock of research-derived knowledge that is potentially useful in understanding what brings about individuals and their interaction in organizations and societies. At the same time, the observation of human behavior systematizes the obvious, and thereby renders it more accessible. Further, research sometimes disproves the obvious. The social sciences itself, such as the ability to counteract superficial information by reiterating, and even the belief that they "know it all along." Even this obvious fact was not so obvious to those of the social sciences. For example, research sometimes disproves the obvious. The social sciences itself, such as the ability to counteract superficial information by reiterating, and even the belief that they "know it all along." Even this obvious fact was not so obvious to those of the social sciences. For example, research sometimes disproves the obvious. The social sciences itself, such as the ability to counteract superficial information by reiterating, and even the belief that they "know it all along." Even this obvious fact was not so obvious to those of the social sciences.

What They Do
Produce Information: An observational science that yield information, for example, how human behavior sciences are to the environment of human culture and social interaction what astronomy and geology are to the earth's environment, whether beyond its atmosphere or within it. Increasingly, individuals and organizations, including governments, rely on the social and behavioral sciences for facts and information about such diverse matters as the defense of the nation, changes in growth, migration trends, patterns of land use, buying habits, labor force participation, occupational shifts, voting patterns, mental health, capability measures, psychological stress, family housing, and attitudes, leisure activities and aspirations, victimization rates, information flow and media impact.

Create Technologies: Reliable information and sound basic knowledge do not have tangible consequences. Past investments in the social and behavioral sciences have led to and improved technologies of their own value. Multimillion dollar industries have emerged in the United States from findings and discoveries traceable to the social and behavioral sciences. A profit-oriented private economy adapts these products, just as consumer dollars adapted the technologies of science and industry that were developed specifically for military use.

They are now a formally recognized part of the major science institutions. Since 1973 the Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences has been co-chaired by the National Academy of Sciences.

The education of every citizen should be improved. The potential of every citizen and the process can be nourished but not forced, there will be useful information, marketable knowledge, is informed policy, and, most important, advancement in understanding. Each of the social sciences labors at this. Significant analyses, both those made and others can be expected.

For example, the mathematical modeling of the RAND Corporation making under conditions of uncertainty represents one of the great intellectual and practical knowledge achievements of the 20th century. New developments in cognitive research are expanding our understanding of how human beings attend to, store, retrieve, and use information that guides actions, thoughts, and the like. New languages. Work in geography and regional science goes beyond maps and expands our knowledge about how society organizes itself, its land and resources, and how and why regional economies grow and decline or change in nature; how and why cities grow and decline; what patterns of land use or trade and service facilities are more or less efficient or satisfying to people; and where people go where they do. Social and economic scientists in and out of government participate in research that is likely, in the coming decades, to transform the national accounting system that is used to measure economic performance. The accounts will be made broader and more comprehensive to reflect the economic value of all activity, market and non-market.

Part of the Science World Are They?
They are a large part, numerically. Social and behavioral scientists are 31.8% of the 3,400 persons who earned doctoral degrees in all fields of science and engineering in the United States from 1950 to 1978. (Psychologists are the largest component at 16.6%). Other categories include: biologists and zoologists, 23%; chemists, 15%; chemists, 14.4%; physicists and astronomers, 8.5%; mathematicians and computer scientists, 5.9%.

The are a young part, collectively, in terms of career opportunities for women. One out of five (20.1%) of the doctorate holders in social and behavioral sciences earned their Ph.D. since 1970, compared to 45.1% for all fields of science and engineering.

They are a young part, collectively, in terms of career opportunities for women. One out of five (20.1%) of the doctorate holders in social and behavioral sciences earned their Ph.D. since 1970, compared to 45.1% for all fields of science and engineering.

What They Do
Produce Information: An observational science that yield information, for example, how human behavior sciences are to the environment of human culture and social interaction what astronomy and geology are to the earth's environment, whether beyond its atmosphere or within it. Increasingly, individuals and organizations, including governments, rely on the social and behavioral sciences for facts and information about such diverse matters as the defense of the nation, changes in growth, migration trends, patterns of land use, buying habits, labor force participation, occupational shifts, voting patterns, mental health, capability measures, psychological stress, family housing, and attitudes, leisure activities and aspirations, victimization rates, information flow and media impact.

Create Technologies: Reliable information and sound basic knowledge do not have tangible consequences. Past investments in the social and behavioral sciences have led to and improved technologies of their own value. Multimillion dollar industries have emerged in the United States from findings and discoveries traceable to the social and behavioral sciences. A profit-oriented private economy adapts these products, just as consumer dollars adapted the technologies of science and industry that were developed specifically for military use.

They are now a formally recognized part of the major science institutions. Since 1973 the Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences has been co-chaired by the National Academy of Sciences.

The education of every citizen should be improved. The potential of every citizen and the process can be nourished but not forced, there will be useful information, marketable knowledge, is informed policy, and, most important, advancement in understanding. Each of the social sciences labors at this. Significant analyses, both those made and others can be expected.
Social Sciences in the National Interest

(continued from page 8)

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

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

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

Because accountability requires the evaluation of policies and programs. The social and behavioral sciences are concerned with the development of rigorous procedures for detecting and measuring both intended impacts and unintended effects. Methods used include cost-benefit analysis, longitudinal research design, national income accounting, sampling theory, ethnological study, input-output modeling, multivariate analysis, controlled laboratory and field experimentation.

Because national priorities of the 1980’s such as productivity and energy have major social and behavioral components. The Japanese concept of science principles, mainly of American origin, to problems of industrial management of how innovation in social organization for manufacturing and marketing can lead to success. The accident at Three Mile Island suggest that social and behavioral factors can be as important as physical and technological elements.

The Commission concluded that the difficulty was primarily people-related problems and not equipment failures. Because efficient management of government requires knowledge from the social and behavioral sciences. Such research bears fundamentally on the identity and leadership, personnel selection and assessment, human work motivation, memory and learning, decision making, information processing, communication systems, forecasting techniques, organizational size and productivity, morale and alienation, authority and managerial strategies.

Because it support American business and leadership and its intellectual benefits may be lost. In little over a generation, the United States became Federal mission agencies. A case in point involves the needs of the Department of Defense for information and knowledge bearing on manpower, training, information transfer, etc. NSF supported research links to the social and behavioral research programs of DOD in both direct and indirect ways—through the development of techniques and measures, through the accumulation of tested principles, and through the training of research personnel (most NSF money goes into universities where research and training go hand in hand). These links strengthen the specialized research supported by DOD that sees answers to questions about personnel recruitment, assessment, and attrition; leadership and management; perception and information processing; political andideo
tional theory and practice; man-machine system interface; etc. The essential transactions between basic and applied research mutually support the advancement of knowledge and the understandings of how things work. These are some of the reasons for maintaining that it is in the national interest for the Federal government to support research in the social and behavioral sciences. Some people feel that there is an even greater general warrant. That belief is expressed in the last words that Franklin Roosevelt wrote, “We are faced with the pre-eminent fact that, if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relations...”

The Department of Sociology, University of Michigan announces a new MA Program in Applied Social Research, survey research, sampling and population studies. The program is designed to prepare students to specialize through formal courses in one of those three fields and requires the student to take a certain number of courses in the field of specialization and two or more in the other two fields. The program will be completed with a report of applied experience. Faculty members involved in the program also work in the Institute for Social Research, the Survey Research Center, and the Population Studies Center. Depending on completion, students completing the program will be well suited for careers as sampling, project monitors, project directors, field administrators, or demographic analysts. The program is designed to be completed in 1 1/2 years and applications are accepted from qualified students of any undergraduate major.

Contact: Professor Martin Whiting, Asso- ciate Chairman, Department of Sociology (313-764-6334), or Professor Richard J. Herrnstein, Director, Survey Research Center (313-764-4414), University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

The Social Science Research Council, through its Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators, has undertaken a program of planning for U.S. research on the measurement of social change in the next decade. This project, supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation, is intended to anticipate and help prepare for new and continuing needs for research on social changes occurring in society; to provide forums for the discussion and evaluation of research plans; and to promote collaborative research for statistical and research funding decisions to reflect needs of research on social indicators. The Center will publish a planning report in 1981, following review by a wide community of scholars, staff in statistical agencies and research institutions, and others who have an intellectual investment in the future course of quantitative research on social change. This project is briefly described in the December, 1979, issue of the Center’s Social Science Research Newsletter, which is available on request from: Social Science Research Council, Central Office, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

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

IRB: Limits of Authority on Research

(continued from page 1)

research involving human sub jects which is funded in whole or in part by Federal agencies requires a priori review. This requires a priori review. This requirement may result in confusion over the scope of authority of IRBs. In the past, at some institutions, all research effort, regardless of funding or intended subject review. In other words, all federally-funded research, not just HHS-funded research, was reviewed.

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

The following types of research no longer have to be reviewed: research involving surveys or interview procedures, observations of public behavior and the use of existing data. IRBs concurred that such research entailed no risk or very low risk. It admitted that there is no evidence of adverse consequences for research of this kind carried out in the past and, indeed, there is very little evidence of any risk, other than a possible psychological discomfort. Consequently, HHS suggested that review is only appropriate when breaches of confidentiality such as illegal behavior, drug use, sexual behavior or use of alcohol. The practice of confidentiality would be necessary for IRB review.

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

The final regulations will not require that an investigator file a separate justification for exemption. The regulations, however, suggest that institutions might develop any administrative procedures for granting these exemptions. This may create the opportunity, however, for some institutions to demand a written justification for every research project. The campuses should be aware of that possibility when local IRBs adapt to the new regulations. It is possible that a local IRB might require a written exemption be filed. Such an action is not required by the regulations.

The major battle on the limits of power by IRBs on social science research has been completed. The issues were complex. Initially, there was widespread misunderstanding of the nature and “risk” of social science research, and the complex places. However, in the long run, HHS was responsive to the criticisms which emerged from the inappropriate review of research which had occurred in the past by some IRBs. The final regulations do not attempt to define research for researchers to search as inherently involving risk. It narrows its attention by exclusion and thus focuses its attention on what is not explicitly excluded from the regulations. It is quite possible that other problems might develop in the implementation of the new rules, but, as of now, that result is a considerable victory for the social sciences.

ASA Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship

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

ASA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching

This award is given annually to honor outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology. The award may recognize either a career contribution to the discipline, schools, or other collective actors are eligible. The recipient will be announced at the ASA Annual Meeting and will receive a certificate of recognition. Members of the Association or other interested institutions are encouraged to nominate candidates to Raymond Mack, Provost, Northwestern University, 633 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60201. Deadline for nominations is June 1, 1981.
Duke Overcomes “Creative Retrenchment”: Keep Your Dukes Up

by Lawrence J. Rhodes

The BEGINNING
The evaluation process began August 3, 1979 when Chancellor Pye and the Planning Committee met. A series of memoranda concerning six units, including the Department of Sociology, was prepared for the Chancellor, who began the search for what he called “creative retraction.”

He wrote: “Seek your advice on the most difficult decisions, those dealing with the continuance of academic programs in their present form.”

For each unit, the Chancellor reviewed eight previously defined criteria of assessment. These criteria, as stated in the proposed negative evaluation of the Department of Sociology:

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

2. Costs. Sociology is the most expensive department in the arts and sciences, with a considerable margin in terms of cost per semester credit hour. The enrollment in sociology has been declining, and the department has been forced to cut some research and overhead recovery is creditable.

3. Demand for Graduates. There are significant placement problems for PhDs in sociology, although arguably no more serious than in the natural sciences and less than in the humanities.

The Chancellor concluded, “The issue is whether the University will develop resources more effectively by replacing the present Department with a small group of sociologists who would develop basic courses to under- graduate and educate a small number of graduate students primarily in the University’s interdisciplinary programs.”

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

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

ECONOMICS OF UNIVERSITIES
From the departmental perspective, the only pair of criteria by which it could possibly have been identified as a program which was in need of retraction and student demand. The Department, however, expressed serious reservations concerning the evaluation, particularly its cost-effectiveness criteria. The criteria were considered even more dubious about using “cost per semester credit hour” as the critical measure. The Department was not clearly being asked to justify our existence on a cost-effectiveness basis. We believe that the criteria measure costs very clearly, and that the indications are that costs are easily identified but not nearly as much in assessing contributions to the ‘fundamental goods’ of Duke University as the question of ‘efficacy’. Over the past two decades, at least, the Department has been strongly encouraged by University leaders in its efforts to increase the stature of its scholarly community and to improve undergraduate education. By all the indicators that are available, we believe that we have been successful in these endeavors and that others think that the administration of Duke University believes that these accomplishments are important to the University.

The Department also questioned the use of the cost per semester credit hour, which in a ratio of $300 to $150 per credit hour is largely tied to undergraduate enrollments. It might be that the cost per student “refinements” into the calculations as indirect cost recovery from funds to the University is a better measure of undergraduate expenses. The distribution of deposits and the historical trends in departmental costs.

What are we to make of these different calculations?” The Department asked. “Above all, they show that a variety of approaches and procedures and that they produce different results. Depending on the approach used, the results may be up or down in our relative costs. In all of the approaches used here, Sociology remains relatively expensive compared with other departments, but also several of the approaches. It is also important to remember that all of these methods used some variant of a cost of graduate education. One might question whether credit hours are the only benefits to be considered.”

STUDENT DEMAND
Overall undergraduate enrollment in the Department declined about 25 percent between 1971-80. The enrollment of majors, however, increased by 15 percent over the same period. The Department reported the decline in undergraduate enrollment “has been arrested in the current year” and the downward trend in majors “appears to have stabilized in the past year.”

The Department stated that some of the factors related to the decline “are basically outside the control of the Department. The others, however, are subject to remedial action.”

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

The Department continued, “These admissions are further factored among factors affecting enrollment that contain more specifically to the decision of the Department. They have to do with the number of courses that faculty have taught, particularly lecture courses at the introductory and intermediate level; some delay in response to recommendations of various self-study committees in implementing new courses; a lack of coordinated planning of course offerings and sequences that might be given; and perhaps a hesitancy in responding to the increasing vocations, professional and personal concerns of students.”

In addition, the Department reported, “There is evidence from our recent efforts in the development of an undergraduate program that some steps that have been taken are beginning to achieve results. These include better planning of course offerings each semester, expansion of new courses, strengthening of the Sociology Majors Union, improving communication with majors by means of a Handbook for Majors and more frequent informal social interaction.”

The Laissez Faire arrangement has existed for many years at Duke and underlies the policies of our administration and faculty. Although the symptoms of the administration’s concerns are shown particularly clearly, the seriousness of higher education (i.e., undergraduates are perceived as paying a significant part of a university’s costs, determine the politics of the university, and are likely to change) while the results are more serious. The more significant problem involves the objectives of the university and the ways in which students are achieved with increasingly limited resources.”

STATUS OF SOCIETY
As to the “relevance” of the Sociology program to the University and our society as a whole, the Department reported that “in the 20th Century, Sociology has been, and will continue to be, a de- partmental science of virtually all institutions of higher education, not only in this country, but also in other countries.”

The Department continued, “As a social science discipline, it offers a body of knowledge that integ- rates the social sciences; it offers a social science of a discipline such as psychology and the sociological perspectives that often predomi- nate in research.”

While there has been a tendency by many social science disciplines to specialize in the discipline of sociology, just as in many of the other social sciences, a common set of problems and coherent

perspectives can be identified which form the basis for the educational program. Its subject matter is social structure and social processes. The program of study in psychology, socialization, social control, social integration, social conflict and social mobility. The insight into these phenomena transmitted to undergraduates provides the necessary basic skills for the rational individual in the age of major social problems and, in the long run, prepares students for roles they might play in the formation and execution of public policy. Sociological knowledge is most properly gained and transmitted with a comparativeness perspective, those gaining a critical insight into those group structures and processes they observe.

"Finally, it could be claimed that one of the principal contributions of the teaching of sociology makes the scientific method in that it combines the methods of the natural sciences with the subject matter of the humanities. Thus, it is clear that sociology is an essential core discipline for a university such as Duke."

The Department considered itself a "significant contributor to ..." programs on campus through "some of our contributions to such initiatives as the Academy for Aging and Human Development, Social Psychology, Demographic Studies, and Canadian Studies, etc."...

The Department continued, "Yet, the memorandum from the Chancellor noted that the Department's commitment to sociological knowledge appears to suggest that the very fact that we are so effective in interdisciplinary activities means that there is no separate Department of Sociology. We are puzzled by this seeming contradiction. Certainly, we are convinced that unless the Department of Sociology, the strengths in interdisciplinary work which our members have been building, have evolved, and, should department status be discontinued, those strengths would erode rapidly. We must leave it to the Long Range Planning Committee to decide if our well-recognized interdisciplinary activities are an asset or a liability in the evaluation of the Department of Sociology."

The Department responded to two other criteria in the following manner: "We are pleased to be mentioned in the original Indenture of Trust of Duke University, and would hold undergraduate student differentiation for the past two years. We also report that the "involvement and differentiation" of state university programs was certainly not a basis for the discontinuation of an Arts and Sciences department in the State of North Carolina.

Muncie, Indiana, site of the early community studies by Robert and Helen Lynd, is soon to be revisited, this time by television. An early January issue of TV Guide, Picture Davis, a producer of documentaries who includes television on its long list and "Hearts and Minds" and "The Selling of the Pentagon," is preparing a six-part series for the first television network. The series follows the people and events of a television series during the Fall. TV Guide reports that Davis will "present the daily life in the community and will cover inclusion of a wedding, a high school commencement and graduation, a movie, and other typical events."

Rather than concentrating on television. The PDs have been very well-places in the 1970s, reflecting the recognition of the quality of the training program. Earlier graduates have made significant contributions to the profession of Sociology nation-wide. Addressing the suggestion that the demand for graduates with advanced degrees has been considerable difficulty, the Department replied, "It is demonstrably not the case. We have received a number of letters expressing concern that the present location of every PhD recipient from this Department among those who entered the Department in 1965 to present. We believe that there are few Departments of Sociology in the country, and not too many Duke department members in other disciplines whose placement record would surpass ours. The demand for our graduates remains strong."

But the Department counted, "Of the 1970 Glenn-Villenur evaluation of the publication records of Sociology faculty members..." and "The Department's "...very good," because the public nature of the news of the Department."

Nature of Evaluation

The evaluation of the Department at Duke was extraordinary because of its wide range of activities in the process and the atmosphere of 'indictment and defense' that it generated.

The Department commended the "process of a departmental program, involving the development of a..... ministry of an important vehicle by which a university can move toward greater strength. It is a mechanism for evaluating the performance of the Department...." The Department added that the faculty of the Department's students were second only to UNC-Chapel Hill in the State of North Carolina.

The Department concluded, "We have no basis for believing that our position in the national academic community has changed. The socialization of our faculty has been successful, indeed, we have every reason to believe that it has risen."
While on his way to dinner with his wife Janet and several friends, Alvin Gouldner died of a heart attack on December 15, 1980, in Madrid. Those who knew Alvin, whether friend or foe, will recognize that these lean facts reflect his death in a manner consistent with the manner of his life. Himself a stem realist, critical of ideas, values, and people often to the point of abrasiveness, his death notice can contain no euphemism. An exuding editor, he would have seen to it that he was depicted in accord with Crosswell’s firm injunction to the portraitist Peter Lely: “Use all your skill to paint my pictures truly like me, and do not flatter me at all; but regard all these roughnesses, pimples, warts and everything as you see me, otherwise I never will pay a farthing for it.”

Rightly enough, he began his own summary of his career with this sentence: “Alvin Gouldner was born in Hadem, New York City, in 1922 and was educated in the streets and schools of New York.” If those streets account, in part, for the toughness that shaped his thinking and personal relations, those schools—from DeWitt Clinton High School, through the City College of New York, to Columbia University—explain, to some degree, the great range, innovative quality, and style of his scholarly contribution. As is evident to those closest to him, his work was infused with “the Columbia theoretical tradition” from the time of his graduate school days, as signaled in his preferences to those twin classic monuments of organizational and industrial sociology growing out of his dissertation—Patterns of Industrial Bureaucracy and Wildcat Strikes—to the time, just a few days before his death, when in a protocol inscription in a copy of one of his books, he expressed joy in “this wayward soul being claimed as Columbia’s own.” His best-known book, though to some of us not at his base book, The Coming Crisis of Western Sociology, subjects one strand of functional analysis to merciless criticism; in his opinion, that criticism that is occasionally as misdirected as that often levied against his own writings. The book nonetheless deploys another form of structural and functional analysis. But to explain his adherence to that theoretical tradition as well as his departures from it would require an examination in detail not feasible in these few paragraphs. We shall have occasion to note the recurrence of such theoretical am-bivalence throughout his lifelong oeuvre.

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

In 1959 he became Professor and Chairman of the then Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Washington University in St. Louis. Under his leadership, the department grew in size and stature, in the 60s, one of the most important and innovative sociological centers in the country. There he also presided over and was party to several of the most turbulent struggles in recent American sociology. Conflict was for Gouldner a necessary, even beneficial confrontation of intellectual and human independence. During this first period at Washington, also, Gouldner spent year as Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Palmer Phoenix) and that experience was published as Washington Transactionss: the magazine served as President in 1962 of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. In 1967, he occupied the chair of Max Weber Research Professor of Social Theory which he held until 1970.

From 1972 to 1976, Gouldner was Professor of Sociology at the University of Amsterdam. He was thus in the thick of the waves of Marxist, structuralist, and critical theories were still being advanced in Europe. Gouldner, however, did not take up these theories as a base from which to critique them. Characteristically, he both drew upon and criticized these trends. He was here, he said, that his last (work on Marxism was born. It was here also that, in 1974, he founded his second journal, Theory and Society. In recent years, few activities gave him greater satisfaction than his work through Theory and Society. As he explained to the journal’s editorial committee, to the work of social theorists younger than himself. He became chair at Washington University, writing and editing productively until his death.

Over the years, Gouldner published fourteen books and many articles on a wide range of sociological topics, his early empirical monographs, Patterns of Industrial Bureaucracy and Wildcat Strikes, were published in 1954. In these case studies, as well as in the articles of this same period, Gouldner showed a strong commitment to the notion of mediation and to the idea that mediation could contain grasps with the problems of conflict, inequality, and reciprocity which he found in functional and Weberian theories; two traditions he never ceased to dispute with and to adduce evidence to support his own. It is a measure of how widely read his writings—“The Nom de Reciprocity” (1966) and “Anti- functionalism and the Sociology of Socialism” (1961)—testify to his lover’s carriage with these traditions. These themes, which were to dominate his introduction to the English edition of Emilie Durkheim’s Socialism and Saint-Simon, indicate the extent to which he tried to shake the world of social theory by referring seriously and broadly to traditions. The eventual result was a series of studies of the social origins and development of social theory. We refer to vines (1965) examined both Plato’s social theory and the social structure of the Hellenistic world. And, as we have noted, The Coming Crisis of Western Sociology (1970), his controversial book at the Law School, in which the character of Western sociology, was both critique and appreciation. In criticizing sociology, he wrote, Gouldner turned his attention to problems in the tradition of Marx: ideology and its forms of rationality and resistance. He was a class, the state, and the tensions within Marxism itself. He was at once, and simultaneously, both a “Marxist outlaw” and a “rider rider: half surrealism, half revolution, both rebel against them both.” The Dark Side of the Dialectic, his trilogy, was the study of “the transformation of technology” (1970). The Future of Intellectuals and the Rise of the New Class (1979), The Rise of Marxism (1980). One last volume was completed but for final revisions at the time of his death. Gouldner joined the Sociology of Intellectuals will appear in 1981.

Some have said that the grand design was too ambitious to be achieved, that no one could be expected to write competently on so wide a range of subjects. Certainly his failure to tell us of the contributions will be most enduring. But even now, it is clear that several of his books and articles are classics. Beyond those, it is hard to imagine that Coming Crisis and Two Marxisms will not remain standard reference works for those seeking to understand the sociology and Marxism of our time. At the very least, what Alvin Gouldner did was to demark the boundaries, and value of intellectual daring. When he began his series of books on social theory, he said: “The only risk that is worth taking is the risk that anything is worth working on unless I seriously risk compromising my life in doing it.” And Alvin Gouldner did take many risks. If, because of this, he often failed, then, also for this, he often succeeded in seeing and saying what most could not imagine.

Charles Lemert, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

Robert K. Merton, Columbia University

WANTED: Counselors, psychologists, teachers, to conduct human development seminars. Lucrative opportunity no experience necessary. Seminar materials provided. Human Development Institute, 33 Jeffrey Court, St. Cloud, MN 56301.

Stress and Mental Health: A Bibliography. Citations on psychological outcomes of stress. Topics include models, mediating mechanisms, environmental, social, physical, and psychological factors. Includes health variables such as heart disease, ulcers, asthma, stroke, and metabolic diseases. Volume 1, 1977-80, 1,600 pages. Volume 2, 1981-90, 1,500 pages. Also available: Stress and Health, a high quality research reference on stress, a guide to stress and human development. A complete history and bibliography. Published by the American Psychological Association, 1233 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The Third Annual Women in Crisis Conference, sponsored by the National Women's Studies Association, will be held from May 31-June 4, 1981 at the University of Connecticut in Storrs. For further information contact: Norma Cebes or Pat Miller, Women's Studies, Box C-181A, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06062; (203) 486-4410.


Women and Mathematics: Recent Research. The National Institute of Education is sponsoring the above colloquium on March 20, 1981 from 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon in Room 822-Cobb Auditorium, Dr. Susan Chapman, NIE, Shelia Tobiase and others will be the speakers. Further information contact the Social Processes/Women's Research Team at (202) 254-6572.

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

1981 NAYA Conference. The National Association for Vietnamese American Education (NAYA) will hold its Second Annual National Conference on Indochinese Education and Human Services on March 26-28, 1981, in Anchorage, California, to review the issues and progress of Indochinese education and human services in the United States. The theme of the conference is "The Indochinese in America: Their Needs, Expectations, and Contributions." Further information contact: Dr. Nguyen Minh Hung, Indochinese Refugee Studies Center, George Mason University, Fairfax Drive, Fairfax, Va., 22030; (703) 323-2067/227.

SAW Voting Study
ASA Voting Study

ASA elections have been, at times, spirited ones. At least on occasion, the person elected was on the ballot not because he was qualified or wanted the position but because he was on the ballot in the first place. However, candidates who are not seeking the position usually do not take part in the race. The results of the last several elections have shown that the entire race for president was on the ballot but that the president of the ASA did not win. The results have shown that the president of the ASA did not win.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE SET

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW

ASR divided its calendar year 1980 between two editors; Rita J. Simon for the period to July 1, and myself for the remainder of the year. I am in no way able to understand the same phenomenon as I end my one-year tenure as editor June 30 and Elod-
dor Stryker for the period from July 1, and as such I must not be considered for reappointment. Just as Rita Simon eased my transition into the editor’s role, I hope to do the same for Sherry Simon. As acting co-
term editor I felt responsible for main-
taining the quality of ASR established by my predecessor and ensuring that its publication benefits future editors and major innovations. Aside from return-
ing to one color for all issues of ASR and making some form changes, my contribution has been to carry on the traditions of ASR.

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

A positive side effect of the decline in manuscripts is that time between acceptance and publication has been reduced. The average time between acceptance and publication in 1980 was 6.12 months; during 1979 a 10-month period was required. As a result, the number of manuscripts having to find several reviewers before getting sufficient information for a good evaluation. In 26% of reviews, 3 referees were involved; in 16% of revi-
ws 4, or more reviewers were re-
quired. In at least 2 cases, a manuscript was sent to 7 different referees. The acceptance rate for this year has been 15.8% (115 last year and 11.7% the year before). I have been fortunate to be able to add two new Associate Editors, Alan E. Treas to the rank of Associate Editors. Both Clark McPhail and Joe Sopher have contributed to the copy editor and office staff, and their assistance has been invaluable. Sharon Gunason assumed the position of Managing Editor of the Institute in changes in the copy editor and office staff. ASR worked to get done. To Henry Quinella, of course, much credit is once again due. He managed despite broken schedules to get the issue out on time and looking good.

1981 Editor’s Reports

THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGIST

During 1980, we published a special issue on “Constraints and Opportu-

nities: the Role of Policy in the Formation of Social Movements.” The im-
mediate response from several readers was positive and we hope that the paper may serve as a source of other gatherings on the topic. We also pre-
vide a critical mass of materials that provoke discussion and serve as a stimulus for development of other papers on the topic.

Other highlights of the year include a special issue of the Journal of the Man and His Work, by several of his students, and a paper on the resto-
ration of sociology in China. By Wang, Kang, the Department of Sociology at the Institute for Sociological Research at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

In spite of a sizable increase in man-
uscripts submissions over the previous year, the operative word in our office is “hustle.” As the previous editor, Alan Coleman, and other colleagues may think and speak about is-
ues of great concern to the profession and disinterested scholars, I take time to formulate their ideas in writ-
ing. We have stopped short of com-
misusing and editing in the style of pu-
lished members of National Academy of Science to their work for the review by the advisory editors.

Purely in the works are manuscripts for a special issue on the ASA at 100. Several articles examine aspects of the history of the Association, its emphases and neg-
atives, and the role of presidents and executive officers of the Association to reflect on it, to critically assess it, and to indicate how it might respond to present challenges. The re-
view of the ASA at 100 is present-
ently consensual and carefully con-
estly. The results, which will be spread over two issues in 1981, will be on a more consistent basis. Preliminary insights into the Association, from its early General Secretaries to its present-day professional, are presented.

The next project for the editors will be to consider the question of funding in sociology. Many sociologists lament the decline in funding and the availability of fund-
ing only for very special topics and methods. Thus, the issue will focus on the funding in the same way as in which funding may have shaped sociology as a discipline and profession.

As for the normal business of the journal, for the calendar year of 1980, we provide the following manuscripts:

108 manuscripts received; 36 accepted; 30 in revision; 16 in re-
view; 36 rejected; 15 by editor without review; 70.68 average days in review, and 4.48 average manuscript days.

Conceivably we could reduce our review time by using fewer reviewers for each manuscript. I am aware that the average review time compares favorably with other journals. Our objective in seek-
ing to do so is not to increase the pro-
tected responses and critiques on manuscripts about the discipline, many of which might be revised for greater clarity and effect.

James L. McCarthy

CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY

The more rapidly quantifiable as-
pects of Volume 9 of CS are easily summarized. We reviewed 625 books, an increase of 8.2 percent over Volume 8. We published 22 articles, and one article—one more than last year—and devoted precisely 40 percent of the pages to book reviews. The number of page-
less manuscripts about the same last year. The ratio of publications re-
viewed remained relatively constant, 6-5 percent of the pages.

We reviewed 1,188 publications from Sep-
ember 1980 to December 1980. An increase of 6.6 percent over the previ-
ous year—and the percentage of those publications was a major concern for consideration for CS increased, by my rough estimate, from about 70 percent in 1979 to about 85 percent in 1980. The result of both has been an increasing shor-
tage of space, exacerbated by too many books. I am in no way able to under-
stand the volume of material discussed, and therefore the impact of our work. The increase in the number of issues increases the amount of space devoted to articles and reviews has of course also contrib-
uted to the increase of space. The journals covered in the review of issues and discussions of the reviewers (at the same time being informed that such encourage-
ments were not to be published). The remaining manuscripts, 69% of initial submissions, were not accepted, but their encouragement to revise and resubmit.

Editorial decisions were also made on manuscript-submitted manuscripts requested by the editor. The manuscript-s-
ubmitted manuscripts were reviewed by the same reviewers who read the earlier submission. In this issue, 70% of the manuscripts that had been submitted were rejected by the editor, but the final decision was left to the editor. The remaining manuscripts, 31% of initial submissions, were accepted for publication (35% condi-
tional upon specified revisions). After four such revisions, the manuscript was accepted, and the remaining manuscripts, 31% of initial submissions, were accepted for publication (35% condi-
tional upon specified revisions). After four such revisions, the manuscript was accepted, and the remaining manuscripts, 31% of initial submissions, were accepted for publication (35% condi-
tional upon specified revisions). After four such revisions, the manuscript was accepted, and the remaining manuscripts, 31% of initial submissions, were accepted for publication (35% condi-
tional upon specified revisions). After four such revisions, the manuscript was accepted, and the remaining manuscripts, 31% of initial submissions, were accepted for publication (35% condi-
tional upon specified revisions). After four such revisions, the manuscript was accepted, and the remaining manuscripts, 31% of initial submissions, were accepted for publication (35% condi-

Norton Glenn

JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

The following is a report of the ac-

tivities of the Editorial Board and the Co-ordinating Committee for the period January 1, 1980 through December 31, 1980.

The fourth designation year for the Journal of Health and Social Behavior for the period from January 1, 1980 through December 31, 1980. The volume consisted of 2 articles, 3 research notes, and 9 comments or replies. Manuscripts comprising 55% of the issues included a Research Note on the Influence of Social Identity and Social Environment on Health Status and Life Expectancy in the United States, Dimensions of Health Status and Health Care (Number 2), Stressful Life Events and Health Status Patterns, and Societal Reaction (Number 3), and Health Organizations and Community Response to Illness (Number 4). These manuscripts employed data or concepts dealing with health-related phenomena to ward the goal of increasing understanding of more generally applicable sociological principles, and illustrated the application of sociological principles toward an increased understanding of health-related phenomena.

During 1980, 269 manuscripts (in- cluding 3 comments or replies and 9 assigned for review. Of these, 81% were initial submissions while 19% were revisions. 95% were reviewed and rejected by the journal. The total number of sub-
mits and the number of revisions was received from our associate editors and ad hoc reviewers.

Edward B. Kaplan

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY QUARTERLY

This is my first report as Editor of Social Psychology Quarterly and I have found it somewhat difficult to determine the lack of set standard pro-
cedures for editors in calculating ac-
ceptance rate. All manuscripts were given the set of standard pro-
cedures for editors in calculating ac-
ceptance rate. All manuscripts were accepted. There were no fewer manuscripts accepted than at any other time.

The editorial power continues to be greatly facilitated by the cooperation of the Office of the Associate Director of the American Sociological Association, the effort and talent of Many Leuk and J. John Pinilloski (Copy Editor and Editorial Assistant respectively), and the conscientious evaluation of reviewers received from our associate editors and ad hoc reviewers.

Robert R. Kaplan

Edito
underestimated the percentage of accepted manuscripts, resulting in a larger number of submissions still under review at the time the annual report is due. There is in addition a problem with providing data for the calendar year 1980, I am also presenting data from August 1 through December 31, 1979, in addition to providing data for the calendar year 1980. I am also presenting data from August 1 through December 31, 1979, in addition to providing data for the calendar year 1980.

**SOPHONIC RECORDS**

The attached tables summarize the operations of SOP during the calendar year 1980. These tables contain figures detailed concerning the status of manuscripts that the figures reported will be offered here, along with some assessment of the current status of the journal.

In previous reports, I have expressed serious concern about the viability of SOP because of low submission and acceptance levels. While there is still some basis for concern, 1980 showed real improvement in several areas.

Volume 43 used 488 pages of our allocation of 400. While I believe that the quality of articles we have received has been quite high, the fact that we have not used our total page allocation indicates that the journal has room to publish even more quality manuscripts.

Three important debts need to be acknowledged. First, I would like to thank Howard Becker, Joel Cooper, Paul Crebbe, Walter Grove, James Ginsburg, and Lynn Lollande, Charles Nemeth, Miles Patterson, and Steven Sherman, who completed their terms in this year. I especially want to thank the editorial board members who have served in a very conscientious way.

Our second debt of thanks is to our Managing Editor, Rose McGo. Without her, the journal simply could not exist. Rose’s experience as Editorial Assistant when my colleague, Allen, was Editor, was invaluable in making the transition from Howard Sherman’s editorship to my own.

Thirdly, the journal has benefited immeasurably from the assistance of a postdoctoral fellow who is serving as my Editorial Assistant, Jay Hull. He goes above and beyond the call of duty to ensure that I have a pool of qualified persons from whom I can draw when making editorial decisions. It may be that the only way to review for publications, published in the January 1980 issue and published elsewhere in the past year, that are new to the field under review. This reader is not significantly different from the first. It is not clear whether the improvement in the rate for letters this year is due to a change in the level of manuscripts being received.

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

**SCHOLARLY EDUCATION**

The tables attached summarize the operations of S93 during the calendar year 1980. The following tables contain detailed information concerning the status of manuscripts that the figures reported will be offered here, along with some assessment of the current status of the journal.

In previous reports, I have expressed serious concern about the viability of S93 because of low submission and acceptance levels. While there is still some basis for concern, 1980 showed real improvement in several areas.

Volume 43 used 480 pages of our allocation of 400. While I believe that the quality of articles we have published has been quite high, the fact that we have not used our total page allocation indicates that the journal has room to publish even more quality manuscripts.

Three important debts need to be acknowledged. First, I would like to thank Howard Becker, Joel Cooper, Paul Crebbe, Walter Grove, James Ginsburg, and Lynn Lollande, Charles Nemeth, Miles Patterson, and Steven Sherman, who completed their terms in this year. I especially want to thank the editorial board members who have served in a very conscientious way.

Our second debt of thanks is to our Managing Editor, Rose McGo. Without her, the journal simply could not exist. Rose’s experience as Editorial Assistant when my colleague, Allen, was Editor, was invaluable in making the transition from Howard Sherman’s editorship to my own.

Thirdly, the journal has benefited immeasurably from the assistance of a postdoctoral fellow who is serving as my Editorial Assistant, Jay Hull. He goes above and beyond the call of duty to ensure that I have a pool of qualified persons from whom I can draw when making editorial decisions. It may be that the only way to review for publications, published in the January 1980 issue and published elsewhere in the past year, that are new to the field under review. This reader is not significantly different from the first. It is not clear whether the improvement in the rate for letters this year is due to a change in the level of manuscripts being received.

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

**SCHOLARLY EDUCATION**

The attached tables summarize the operations of S93 during the calendar year 1980. The following tables contain detailed information concerning the status of manuscripts that the figures reported will be offered here, along with some assessment of the current status of the journal.

In previous reports, I have expressed serious concern about the viability of S93 because of low submission and acceptance levels. While there is still some basis for concern, 1980 showed real improvement in several areas.

Volume 43 used 480 pages of our allocation of 400. While I believe that the quality of articles we have published has been quite high, the fact that we have not used our total page allocation indicates that the journal has room to publish even more quality manuscripts.

Three important debts need to be acknowledged. First, I would like to thank Howard Becker, Joel Cooper, Paul Crebbe, Walter Grove, James Ginsburg, and Lynn Lollande, Charles Nemeth, Miles Patterson, and Steven Sherman, who completed their terms in this year. I especially want to thank the editorial board members who have served in a very conscientious way.

Our second debt of thanks is to our Managing Editor, Rose McGo. Without her, the journal simply could not exist. Rose’s experience as Editorial Assistant when my colleague, Allen, was Editor, was invaluable in making the transition from Howard Sherman’s editorship to my own.

Thirdly, the journal has benefited immeasurably from the assistance of a postdoctoral fellow who is serving as my Editorial Assistant, Jay Hull. He goes above and beyond the call of duty to ensure that I have a pool of qualified persons from whom I can draw when making editorial decisions. It may be that the only way to review for publications, published in the January 1980 issue and published elsewhere in the past year, that are new to the field under review. This reader is not significantly different from the first. It is not clear whether the improvement in the rate for letters this year is due to a change in the level of manuscripts being received.

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

**SCHOLARLY EDUCATION**

The attached tables summarize the operations of S93 during the calendar year 1980. The following tables contain detailed information concerning the status of manuscripts that the figures reported will be offered here, along with some assessment of the current status of the journal.

In previous reports, I have expressed serious concern about the viability of S93 because of low submission and acceptance levels. While there is still some basis for concern, 1980 showed real improvement in several areas.

Volume 43 used 480 pages of our allocation of 400. While I believe that the quality of articles we have published has been quite high, the fact that we have not used our total page allocation indicates that the journal has room to publish even more quality manuscripts.

Three important debts need to be acknowledged. First, I would like to thank Howard Becker, Joel Cooper, Paul Crebbe, Walter Grove, James Ginsburg, and Lynn Lollande, Charles Nemeth, Miles Patterson, and Steven Sherman, who completed their terms in this year. I especially want to thank the editorial board members who have served in a very conscientious way.

Our second debt of thanks is to our Managing Editor, Rose McGo. Without her, the journal simply could not exist. Rose’s experience as Editorial Assistant when my colleague, Allen, was Editor, was invaluable in making the transition from Howard Sherman’s editorship to my own.

Thirdly, the journal has benefited immeasurably from the assistance of a postdoctoral fellow who is serving as my Editorial Assistant, Jay Hull. He goes above and beyond the call of duty to ensure that I have a pool of qualified persons from whom I can draw when making editorial decisions. It may be that the only way to review for publications, published in the January 1980 issue and published elsewhere in the past year, that are new to the field under review. This reader is not significantly different from the first. It is not clear whether the improvement in the rate for letters this year is due to a change in the level of manuscripts being received.

Finally, new Editorial Board members who have been added to those whose terms ended are: Robert M. Arkin, William Austin, Donna B. Bavey, Alan Fine, Judith A. Hall, Richard J. Harris, Linda D. Molin, E. Gary Shapiro, Gregory P. Stone, Howard F. Taylor, James T. Tesedek, Sheldon Ungar, and Giselle Weyand.
National Series of Teaching Workshops Scheduled May 14-17

The staffing of the second National Series of Workshops on Teaching, scheduled for May 14-17, 1981, has been announced by the workshop coordinators. The five simultaneous workshops, which will take place in Boston, Chicago, Reno, Phoenix and New Orleans, will include, as previously reported, three distinct structures: 1) basic, 2) basic/advanced and 3) advanced. The first day, containing the "basic package," will address fundamental principles in faculty development, course and curriculum planning, and teaching resources. The second day will apply content and principles of course improvement and teacher development to the designing and teaching of a specific course; each workshop will devote this second day to one particular undergraduate course. The third day is planned as an "advanced" package and will address other issues of course and curriculum development or faculty development and evaluation. This third day will be offered to those who have attended previous teaching workshops. Participants can either register for the first and second days as the "basic" package or for the second and third days as the "advanced" package. The registration for either of these two packages is $92.00. Registration for all three days is a third option. This three," comprehensive" package includes the entire content of the workshop.

Second National Teaching Workshop Staffing and Program Plans May 14-17, 1981

Program

First Day

Registration Package

Basic

Comprehensive

Second Day

Pfister

Basic/Advanced

Comprehensive

Third Day

Basic

Advanced

Comprehensive

Research

The Family

Course

Methods

Eccentric

Design

Curriculum

Development & Evaluation

The Next

The Theory

The First

Course

Course

Course

Development

Development

Evaluation

Student

Coordinator

Michael Malek

Barton College

Curt Howery

U. of Wisconsin

Parkside

Staff

Dean Dow

California State

University

Rae Paradis

U. of Wisconsin

Parkside

Other Staff

Peter Bishop

U. of Louisville

Cher Lake City

Hans Mauk

U. of Massachusetts

Columbus

Fred Campbell

U. of Washington

Ava Calhoun

Mississippi

Wilhelmina Perry

Claremont, Mass.

College

Charles Goldsmith

Vassar College

Timothy Diamond

Northwestern U.

SUNY/BUEDC

Postdoctoral

The Family Planning Council of
Southeastern Pennsylvania is offering a
one-year postdoctoral research fellowship
in family planning to outstanding doctoral
students. The recipient will be expected
to develop a research project relevant to
family planning and to publish in profes-
sional journals. The fellowship offers
salary, benefits and an annual stipend of
$15,000. Applications are due by May 15,
1981. Further information and applica-
tion forms are available from the Family
Planning Council of Southeastern Pennsyl-
svania, Suite 616-2 Penn Center Plaza,
Philadelphia, PA 19102; (215) 563-7700.

Dissertations

The Social Research Division of the
American Sociological Association announces its fifth year of awards to support doctoral research in the social sciences on issues related to housing and urban and rural social problems. Preference will be given to outstanding proposals whose results may have policy significance. The fellowship pays $15,000 for a single year of support. Applications are due by May 15, 1981. Further information and application forms are available from the American Sociological Association, 1124 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 457-3070.

The Family Planning Council of Southeastern Pennsylvania is sponsoring a one-year pre-doctoral dissertation fellowship in family planning. The recipient will spend the year in research on a dissertation topic related to family planning services in the Philadelphia area and will participate in educational programs, workshops, etc., as required. Candidates must have completed course work and comprehensive examination requirements for a PhD and developed a dissertation proposal relevant to family planning service delivery. Application deadline is April 15, 1981. Further information is available from the Family Planning Council of Southeastern Pennsylvania, Suite 616-2 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, PA 19102; (215) 563-7700.

ASA Teaching Newsletter

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

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

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

The subscription deadline is April 10. Let us hear from you soon; a clip out coupon is provided below for your use.

1981 ASA Teaching Newsletter

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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

Please check one and enclose remittance:

ASA Members — $4 per year

Non-members, departments, and institutions — $6 per year

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

Name:________________________

Address:________________________

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

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

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

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

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

ASA Footnotes

Published monthly except June, July, and August by the American Sociological Association, 1124 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 457-3080. Subscription: $10. Single copy: $1.50. Contributions to "Open Forum" should be limited to 800 words. "Obituaries," 400 words; and "Letters to the Editor," 400 words.

Editor: Russell R. Dykas

Assistants: Matthew Dallman

Great Henderson

Lawrence J. Roberts

Jo Ann Ruckel

Paul Williams

Secretary: Herbert L. Costner