Four prominent sociologists were honored for their scholarly activities by the ASA at the recent Annual Meeting in Detroit. Herbert Blumer, Professor Emeritus at the University of California, Berkeley, received the Association's highest award, the Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship. The Award for a Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship, given for a recent scholarly work, was presented to Orlando Patterson at Harvard University. David Riesman, Henry Ford Professor Emeritus at Harvard, received the Distinguished Contribution to Teaching Award, presented by Alice S. Rossi, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, was presented to the Jessie Bernard Award. In addition to the Association-sponsored awards, a Common Wealth Award for Distinguished Service was presented to William H. Sewell, Professor Emeritus at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and the members of the Committee on the Jessie Bernard Award, in cooperation with the Sociologists for Women in Society, presented a special award to Jessie Bernard.

Distinguished Career

The citation accompanying the award to Blumer noted that he had been "an exemplary scholar, teacher and colleague" for more than half a century. It went on: "His career expresses the finest ideals of our discipline. He was one of the first to develop the classification of methodological issues as an important concern of sociologists, deeply affecting the adoption and diffusion of field methods, ethnography, and qualitative sociology. He is identified by the leading figure in the development of a major theoretical perspective—symbolic interactionism—and he has made many important substantive contributions to a wide variety of substantive areas including collective behavior, social movements, race relations, social problems, and public opinion."

The citation also noted that Blumer's students, both at the University of Chicago and at Berkeley, a department which Blumer founded, have assumed leading positions in the discipline. Blumer, a native of St. Louis, received his undergraduate degree from the University of Missouri in 1921. He later attended the University of Chicago, receiving his PhD in 1927. While at Chicago he was a student of George Herbert Mead, and he assumed responsibility for the social psychology course upon Mead's death in 1931. He proceeded to systematize much of Mead's thought along with that of John Dewey and Charles H. Cooley, and in the process, established the "Chicago School" of symbolic interactionism. After twenty-seven years at Chicago, during which he rose from Instructor to Professor, and during which he also served as editor of the American Journal of Sociology for eleven years (1941-1952), Blumer moved to Berkeley in 1952 where he was Professor and Chair until 1975.

Among his frequently cited works are "Critiques of Research in the Social Sciences" and "An Appraisal of Thomas and Znaniecki's The Polish Peasant in Europe and America. Social Science Research Council Research (1999), and Symbolic Interactionism: Perspective and Method (1969). The earlier work was prepared for a major conference arranged by the Social Science Research Council in the late 30s.

In addition to his influence on See Awards Page !

Council Discusses Certification Report; Adopts Guidelines for Hiring Women

The 1983 Council held its final meeting on September 3 and the 1984 Council held its opening session on September 3. The Council met in Detroit on September 3 and 4. A large number of items were considered during the approximately two days of meetings that took place.

Among the items given extensive debate were a report from the ad hoc Committee on Certification and recommendations from the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology regarding hiring guidelines for women in sociology departments. Action was also taken regarding the establishment of a permanent endowment fund, the establishment of a standing committee on the status of homosexuals in sociology, and the recognition of two new sections in-tionormation.

CERTIFICATION

The Committee on Certification, chaired by Katherine Marcroft, has been reviewing issues related to certification since about 1980. It presented a detailed report with several specific recommendations to the 1983 Council. It recommended first that, instead of the "current work situations of sociologists are being encroached upon through certification and licensure actions", Council should "declare that a principle exists". Other recommendations included the scheduling of regional conferences on credentialing issues, the establishment of a standing committee on certification, the publication of case studies dealing with practitioners, and further exploration of the requirements for certification into encroachments on the work of practicing sociologists.

After considerable discussion, during which some members emphasized that issues related to certification have been taken on increased importance in recent years, Council voted to establish a subcommittee to review the recommendations from the Certification Committee and to make further recommendations to Council. It was suggested that this subcommittee arrange to hear reports from representatives of the Clinical Sociology Association and the Society for Applied Sociology.

CSWS REPORT

A major item on the agenda of the first meeting of the 1984 Council was a report that proposed guidelines for the hiring of women in sociology departments. The report, based on data from the National Research Council, was presented by the Committee on the Status of Women and by Bettina Huber of the Executive Office staff, shows that women in sociology are unequally distributed among the various academic ranks. They are overrepresented among part-time faculty and at the lower academic ranks, and they are underrepresented in the tenure structure.

However, a consideration of data showing the numbers and proportion of women sociologists who attained their PhDs during various periods indicates that in the aggregate, based on their availability, the distribution of women in the different academic ranks is very close to what would be expected. Currently women make up 14 percent of all Full Professors, 24 percent of all Associate Professors and 40 percent of all Assistant Professors. The report also notes, however, that individual departments vary widely in terms of their own situation, and that "small differences on the national level can mask massive local inequities".

There was considerable discussion of the guidelines as proposed in the report, with much of the discussion focusing on the statement of "expectations" regarding the hiring of women actually met, and whether individual departments could be expected to attain the goals specified or whether their accomplishment about what sociologists earn. Given the fact that a number of organizations conduct regular salary surveys, one would expect that information on sociology is easily obtained. During the last two years, however, I have devoted considerable energy to tracking down figures on sociologists' average salaries, and have yet to come up with a set of figures that I have full confidence in. In the general problem is that regularly conducted surveys are set up to generate reliable estimates for broad disciplinary groupings (e.g. social sciences) or types of

Sociologists' Salaries

by Bettina Huber

One of the diverse functions of the Executive Office is to deal with requests made by a wide variety of people, not all of whom are sociologists. In most cases their queries can be handled in short order. Those that cannot often involve such lavish requests, that not being able to answer them is a relief. This leaves a small group of questions that are not easily answered, but ought to be dealt with nonetheless. One of the queries that falls into this last category is the question of salary. With some regularity people call or write to the Executive Office to ask about

New Problems of the Discipline

Grants Deadline

The Committee on the Problems of the Discipline is again accepting applications for small grants. It is encouraging a wider array of proposals than in the past.

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

Funding: While the upper limit of each award will normally be $2,500, the Committee will entertain proposals of exceptional quality at somewhat higher amounts. However, these are small grants with no indirect costs involved; payment goes directly to the principal investigator. An accounting statement is to be submitted to the Executive Office at the end of the project, and unspent funds returned to the ASA. Grant money may not be used for convention travel.

Submission Deadlines: The next deadline for submissions is November 15 with decisions to be announced by March 1, 1984. All submissions which are too late for one deadline will be carried over to the next review period.

Format: Proposals should be no longer than 3 single-spaced pages plus bibliography and vita, but with no appendices. Please mail 7 copies to the Executive Office, ASA, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.
 Members Should Question Publication of Anonymous Reviews

CHOICE's Anonymous Reviews

CHOICE, an official publication of the Association of College and Research Libraries and the American Library Association, provides a convenient service for libraries and academicians. Its reviews are succinct, publishing eight reviews each month on a three-by-five card. These cards are distributed to faculty members of the various disciplines, who recommend the ones they find useful to be ordered by the library. Likewise, librarians also use these succinct reviews in making book selections. However, these reviews are anonymous, and CHOICE maintains secrecy in revealing the authors of its reviews. This policy came as a surprise to me when I requested the identification of the author of a review that was so exceptionally biased and deceptive that it appeared to have been written by a man for a powerful, commercial vested interest group.

In order to make a valid evaluation of the review, I wrote to Richard D. Johnson, Acting Editor of CHOICE, and requested the author of the review, and data on a survey the author presented to uphold this evaluation. Acting Editor Johnson replied as follows: “Since its beginning in 1964, CHOICE has had the policy of anony-

mous reviews, a policy explained quite early to our readers (v. 1, p. 252) in instructions to authors as well as to permit prompt editorial revision. We recruit our reviewer from faculties in American and Canadian universities, and we attempt to make sure that, in terms of subject background and areas of current interest, each reviewer is qualified to review the volume or item submitted to him/her. . . . however, now and then, sharing your ideas with the reviewer in question with the thought that individual may better answer your question. The author of the survey taken was sent a copy, unsigned, of his reply, which stated the following: “I respect CHOICE's policy of reviewers’ anonymity. Without it you would not find the volunteers you need for your work.” He further charact-

erized my request as “ridiculous,” and suggested that “the policy is characteristic of the times—some analysts are un-American and have no right to do so.”

It came as a surprise to our Librarian, James E. Dorsey, who is also an accomplished historian and author of four books, to learn that reviewers were not kept strictly anonymous, and also to our fac-

ulty, some of whom write reviews for CHOICE and have no desire for anonymity. Librarian Dorsey wrote the following to the Georgia Library Association and the Amer-

ican Library Association concerning CHOICE’s policy: “Several weeks ago one of our faculty members requested the name of the au-

thor of the review appearing in CHOICE. Mr. Richard Johnson, Acting Editor, responded by stating that CHOICE had a longstanding editorial policy of not revealing the identity of reviewers so as to insure frankness and objectivity. Our faculty member argued, quite correctly, that the political character of the American Sociological Association community has been signed all reviews so that a reviewer cannot hide behind the cloak of anonymity in criticizing or praising a particular publication. If a reviewer is not willing to sign his work, he has no right to have it published. The reviewer should not be forced to ac-

cept the assurances of CHOICE’s editorial staff that the reviewer is ‘emoliently qualified.’ As a librarian and editor of the book review columns of The Georgia Librarian, I can certainly appreciate the problems involved in securing qualified reviewers. At the same time, I would never consider publishing a review that wasn’t signed. Our library has used CHOICE as a primary acquisitions tool since 1973 and appreciates the service it provides. Librarian’s refusal, however, to honor the request for a reviewer’s identity causes me great concern over the validity of the editorial policy. In my opinion such a policy is outdated and in-

appropriate for a reviewing medium that is aimed at the aca-

demic community.” The matter is being taken under advisement by the Georgia Library Association.

When I brought this matter to the attention of Erving Goffman, then President of the American Sociological Association, he an-

swered, “I think I side with you on the issue of reviews,” and referred my communication to Murray L. Wax, Chairman of the Committee on Professional Ethics of the American Sociological Association. After more than a few days, the chairman informed me that he was adding my inquiry to the agenda of the Committee on Professional Ethics, and stated, “As an offhand remark, I would say the following: Unsigned papers, reviews, or eva-

tuations are repugnant to the metabolism of scholarship, which rests on the notion that questioning, debating, and challenging (politically or im-

politely) are critical. It is hard to conduct a dialogue with a footless, non-reactive critic. Nevertheless, I would add that the essential is the dialogue, rather than the naming. Is CHOICE willing to print re-

demands to its authors? As support for fundamental role of dis-

alogue and challenge, I refer to Michael Polanyi’s Science, Faith and Society, University of Chicago Press (1946).”

CHOICE does not permit dialogue and does not publish re-

demands to its reviews. In dis-

cussing CHOICE’s policy with fac-

ulty members of the academic community, all agree that it is un-

believable that the Association of College and Research Libraries and the American Library Association would adopt such a policy that is anathema to the ideals of the academic community that reviews the flow and evaluation of knowledge. CHOICE’s policy lends credence to the possibility that some of its reviews may serve special vested interest groups, and hence be deceptive. At least there is always that possibility that any reviews are anonymous, and dialogue is not permitted.

As Editor of SACC and the au-

thor of some thirty reviews over the past decade, I would not con-

sider writing or publishing an-

onymous reviews nor prohibiting dialogue. In all journals of the pro-

fessional academic associations, the authors of reviews are always identified. The policy of CHOICE seems unique and anachronistic, especially in view of the pride we take in our country in the freedom of information act and our dedica-

tion to the free flow of information.

As fellow sociologists who are dedi-

cated to freedom of inquiry and scientific research, I urge you to take this problem under serious consideration with your colleagues in the library, the library associations, and CHOICE.

H. Lynn Abrams, Jr.

ICLC, University System of Georgia

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ing of cluster analysis, one of the most powerful and rapidly proliferating techniques in the social and behavioral sciences. Designed to reveal homogenous groups, types, or classes within large datasets, cluster analysis is efficient and reduced to a small data subset, and provides a basis for new classification schemes, test hypotheses about groups, and predict behavior within groups. Lorr gives detailed step-by-step instructions on how to perform the main clustering techniques—including single-level, hierarchical, Q analysis, and agglomerative—and provides concrete illustrations of their application to a broad range of problems.

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This new 650-page book draws on over 2,000 reports, articles, editorials, and other sources to present new ways to apply knowledge so that improved operations, programs, and services result. It describes, correlates, and analyzes this material to provide a comprehensive, up-to-date information on how knowledge is used to bring about beneficial change in a wide variety of fields. The examine ways to plan, implement, and evaluate new programs and look at the psychological, organizational, and political factors that affect the success of planned change. They also recommend ways to develop decision-making strategies effectively, improve oral and written communication, enhance collaboration between researchers and practitioners, assess the readiness of organizations to change, and overcome resistance to change.

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Jan I. Mitroff

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Jan Mitroff’s innovative approach to analyzing and treating organizational behavior and decision making is presented in this new book. Mitroff bases his ideas on the concept of stakeholders—the wide range of forces that influence a corporation from a corporation to an individual person. Mitroff uses examples and case studies to illustrate the types of stakeholders that affect organizational decision making and explains how to identify both external ones (such as employees, stockholders, and consumers) and internal ones (such as top executives) for a particular individual’s mind.

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Awards Presented at Annual Meeting

Distinguished Contribution to Teaching

The citation accompanying the award to Riesman noted that, "While he certainly was a lawyer, he had lectured for Justice Brandeis and had been a Professor of Law at Buffalo. Despite his position, he understood that his major impact on American intellectual life was through his study of the character of American institutions and social change, and especially through his work, The Lonely Crowd, published in the 1950s, "the center for which he will be most deeply remembered...as a teacher." He retired from the faculty of the College of the University of Chicago in 1947, teaching there and in the Committee on Human Ecology in the Department of Sociology until 1958, when he moved to Harvard University. Though Emeritus, he continues to work.

Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award

The Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award was given to Blumer for his book, "Symbolic Interactionism: A Source Book," which was published in 1969. The citation notes that Blumer was a leader in the field of symbolic interactionism and that his work has had a significant impact on the study of social behavior.

Sewell Receives Common Wealth Award

William H. Sewell, Professor Emeritus at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, has received the Common Wealth Award for Distinguished Service in Sociology. The award, which includes a $10,000 cash prize and a commemorative sculpture, was presented to Sewell at the ASA Annual Meeting in Detroit.

The Common Wealth Awards, administered by Bank of America, have been established to recognize major contributions to the advancement of social research and to encourage outstanding achievement in the fields of dramatic arts, government, literature, mass communications, public service, science and sociology.

Sewell's contributions to the field of sociology include his research on the relationship between social class, parental child-rearing methods and social status, and his recognition of the importance of social experiences for personality development at all ages.

Teaching Resources Center Catalogue

A complete listing of all materials currently offered by the ASA Teaching Resources Center is available upon request from the ASA Executive Officer, 1409 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

MacArthur Prize Given to Robert Merton

Robert K. Merton, Special Service Professor and University Professor Emeritus at Columbia University, was awarded the MacArthur Prize Fellowship in 1989. The Foundation has awarded about $10 million to nearly 347 scientists, scholars and artists for "the opportunity to pursue their most creative and original work over a period of years in a field of their choosing.'

Merton is the first sociologist to receive the award.

Commenting on his selection, Merton noted that he was "honored to receive the MacArthur Prize Fellowship. "I am deeply grateful for the recognition of my work as a sociologist."

Merton's research has focused on the sociology of science, the sociology of technology, and the sociology of social change.

Deaths

Katharine Joch, M.P., Professor Emeritus, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, August 2, in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Joch was the Second Vice President in 1942 and served on the Executive Committee.

Robert O. Richardson, Associate Professor and Chairman of Sociology, Eastern Washington University, July 18, in Spokane, Washington.

Herbert W. Roll, 63, Associate Professor and Chairman of Sociology, Eastern Washington University, July 18, in Spokane, Washington.

Prada Adler, Professor Emeritus of California State University, Los Angeles, died on May 21, 1983, at the age of 65.

Katherine Joch, M.P., Professor Emeritus, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, August 2, in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Joch was the Second Vice President in 1942 and served on the Executive Committee.
Reliable Salary Data Sparse (continued from page 1)

institutions, and consequently, too few respondents are included in any particular academic field to yield good figures. The annual salary survey published in the Chronicle of Higher Education, for example, is conducted by John Minter Associates for several years, included 44 academic disciplines. Once these are broken down by rank or type of institution, cell sizes are very small indeed. The same applies to many surveys, as becomes apparent below.1

In contrast to sociology, figures for academic salaries are much more abundant in supply. These reveal that academic earning power has been declining since 1970. During the sixties, real faculty salaries grew by more than 2% per year, but since 1970 they have been declining by 2.4% per year (Drehel and Waldenberg, 1981: 14). Between 1971 and 1981, real faculty salaries fell by 20.5%. This represents a larger decline than the private sector experienced; whereas salaries fell only 4.3% in the same period. (CBI, 1981: 57). During the last two academic years, the steady salary erosion has been stemmed. Faculty purchasing power rose 6.5% in the first year of 1981-82, according to the AAUP’s annual salary survey. During 1982-83, salaries rose by 6.4%, bringing the overall increase to 12.9% (CBI, 1981: 57). These figures are typical of some institutions than others.2

The salary gains of 1982-83 are not likely to be repeated. Due to the drop in inflation, and continuing economic difficulties at the state and federal levels, smaller salary increases have already been announced for 1983-84 (Hansen, 1983:3). In contrast, the average faculty salary rose 27.4% in 1971-72, which was the most significant rise in the last century. The higher proportion increase in salaries was the result of a general rise in the economy. The average faculty salary rose 11.9%, which is less than the overall 12.9% rise. The average faculty salary rose 12.9% in 1981-82, according to the AAUP’s annual salary survey. During 1982-83, salaries rose by 6.4%, bringing the overall increase to 12.9% (CBI, 1981: 57).

Deteriorating academic salary levels and earnings have been exacerbated by an increasing disparity in academic salaries. In 1970 the average male salary for a full professor was $26,400, which was less than the average male salary for a full professor, $28,000. By 1981 women’s median salary of $25,700 was 80% of the men’s median of $32,000 (National Science Foundation, 1982:4). To some extent these disparities are due to

Table 1: Median Salaries of PhD Sociologists (Full-time Civilian Employees Only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Mean Salary</th>
<th>Median Salary</th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1981</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>$27,000</td>
<td>$22,000</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$29,000</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$24,000</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>$38,000</td>
<td>$32,000</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>$32,000</td>
<td>$26,000</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>$34,000</td>
<td>$28,000</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>$36,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>$38,000</td>
<td>$32,000</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>$38,000</td>
<td>$32,000</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>$34,000</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The numbers in parentheses are the number of cases for which the data is based.
SOURCES: The 1975 figures for the salaries are taken from National Science Foundation, 1981: Table B-12. The 1981 figures for the salaries are taken from National Science Foundation, 1982: Table B-12.

References


See References Page 5

Table 2: Median Faculty Salary by Academic Rank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year &amp; Group</th>
<th>Professor</th>
<th>Associate Professor</th>
<th>Assistant Professor</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981: All Faculty</td>
<td>$36,000</td>
<td>$24,000</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>$84,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$23,000</td>
<td>$17,000</td>
<td>$11,000</td>
<td>$86,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$56,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>$32,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$13,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>$34,000</td>
<td>$22,000</td>
<td>$14,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$66,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$23,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$77,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>$36,000</td>
<td>$24,000</td>
<td>$16,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$82,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>$37,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$17,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$87,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>$38,000</td>
<td>$26,000</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The figures are for full-time nine-month salaries.
SOURCES: Figures are taken from Table B-20 in National Science Foundation, 1982:
Sample of 204 public 4-year colleges and universities. (Chronicles of Higher Education, 1982).

Table 3: Percent Change (1975-1981)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Faculty</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The figures are for full-time nine-month salaries.
SOURCES: Figures are taken from Table B-26 in National Science Foundation, 1975.

Footnotes

1 The death of data on sociology salaries may not portend any increase in the future. The year the College and University Personnel Association conducted an annual survey among members of the American Sociological Association and the National Association of Independent College and University Personnel Associations for the median annual salary by academic discipline. The initial results were published in the Chronicle of Higher Education for the 1981-82 academic year. (Jacobsen, 1985). As yet, the survey of colleges and universities included is relatively small and not necessarily representative of the larger universe of colleges and universities.

2 The federal starting salary for someone with an MA in Sociology is $18,500, while RA recipients can expect to earn between $15,000 and $16,000 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1983).

3 Deteriorating academic salary levels and earnings have been exacerbated by an increasing disparity in academic salaries. In 1970 the average male salary for a full professor was $26,400, which was less than the average male salary for a full professor, $28,000. By 1981 women’s median salary of $25,700 was 80% of the men’s median of $32,000 (National Science Foundation, 1982:4). To some extent these disparities are due to

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Council Adopts Three Resolutions
(cont'd from page 1)
in the aggregate was sufficient. In the course of the discussion, the guidelines underwent several revisions. However, in order to specify the guidelines, as finally adopted, reads as follows:

"Despite women's important gains during the 1970s both as teachers and as college deans, some inequities remain. Since neither the expanding college enrollments nor the government-sponsored affirmative action programs of the 70's are likely to characterize the 1980s, current gains may vanish and further progress prove elusive. To prevent this, sociology departments must increase their aggressive efforts to attract and retain promising women faculty. The following guidelines should structure these efforts:

1. As of 1981, in light of their availability in cohort-specific PhD pools, one would expect women to comprise at least 25 percent of the tenured faculty in any given department of sociology.

2. Given that women comprise an increasingly proportionate share of new PhDs in sociology, one would expect that about half of all Assistant Professors appointed by a department between 1984 and 1990 should be women.

The full report on guiding principles to be adopted is printed herein and will be distributed to departmental committees of sociology throughout the country.

BUSINESS MEETING RESOLUTIONS

Council discussed four resolutions that had been passed earlier in the week at the annual business meeting. Two of the resolutions were referred to committees for further study, while the other two were accepted, subject to their completion.

1. A resolution supporting the efforts of the South Asian-American Society to establish a graduate training program in South Asian studies.

2. A resolution endorsing the encouragement of student organizations that promote the interests of minority students in sociology.

3. A resolution encouraging the development of new courses that focus on the sociological analysis of gender and other social inequalities.

4. A resolution recognizing the importance of international collaboration in sociological research and education.


References (cont'd)

(continued from page 4)

Dodd, Stephen P. and Ador I. Waldenberg


Hansen, W. L.


Jacobson, Robert


National Science Foundation


U.S. Bureau of the Census

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

Association for Acid Lands Studies Annual Meeting, April 25-28, 1984, Washington, D.C. Held in conjunction with the Western Society Social Science. Papers on all topics related to acid soils and acid deposition are welcome. Prospective participants must provide: 1) title of paper; 2) name, address, and phone number of author(s); and 3) a 150 word abstract. Deadline for submission of abstracts is November 15, 1983. Contact: Robert H. Schmidl, Jr., A.A.S. Professor, Chair, Department of Geologic Sciences, University of Texas, 1300 East 17th Street, Austin, Texas 78712, (512) 471-5504.


Conference on the Social Effects of Computers, June 1984, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York. This conference aims to determine the social effects of computers? Papers on this question are solicited for a thorough and balanced discussion to be held in June. Emphasis will be given to those papers which have a basis in some empirical content, but theoretical essays will also be considered. Contact: Dean Harper, Department of Sociology, University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y. 14627.

Devisasi in a Cross-Cultural Context: An Ethnographic/Interdisciplinary Analysis, September 4-6, 1984, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.截止至2023年9月6日，提交题目和摘要（或 outline）以2023年9月6日止，截止日期为2023年9月6日，联系人：Brian Harper, Department of Sociology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1. (519) 888-1211, x127.

International Institute of Sociology XXVIII World Congress, September 4-11, 1984, Washington, D.C. Abstracts are invited for a session on "Complex Organizations and Sociology.

Twelfth Annual Telecommunications Policy Conference, April 25-26, 1984, Airlie House, Warrenton, Va. Researchers who have completed research projects or have policy implications for telecommunication policy are invited to submit an abstract of a 1/2 pages describing research and its implications for policy. Submit abstracts by May 1, 1984. The deadline for final submission is June 15, 1984. Contact Robert P. Wolsenberg, Center for Telecommunications Policy, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, Stevens Point, Wi 54481. (715) 346-1950.

AKD Undergoing Change

by Marie Marshall Fuller, President, Alpha Kappa Delta

Many changes have created a revitalized Alpha Kappa Delta. The major changes, an outcome of several years of hard work by a large number of members, include: first, a new publisher of the AKD journal, Sociological Inquiry, and second, use of the computer for records of membership and information for the AKD offices.

The University of Texas in Austin has a very large number of prestigious scholarly journals, recently has started publication of Sociological Inquiry. Subscribers lists on the computer should provide accurate information for delivery of the journal and for notices of subscription renewals. New initiates receive a year's subscription to the journal as part of the $20 initiation fee; other AKD members receive a subscription for $15 a year. James K. Skipper, Jr. provides skilled editing with a wider variety of articles than in earlier times. The June 1983 issue is devoted to Environmental Sociology. Skipper reports he has published 40 articles, 30 of which are to appear in this volume. He also plans to publish a second volume of both issues of the journal and all the articles are published in a forthcoming issue. The June 1983 issue is devoted to Environmental Sociology. Skipper reports he has published 40 articles, 30 of which are to appear in this volume. He also plans to publish a second volume of both issues of the journal and all the articles are published in a forthcoming issue.

AKD's newsletter offers a forum for discussion and debate of significant issues in the human sciences. This annual journal seeks to bring together to publicize the research and social science contributions of students and associates of the Association. Topics on which manuscripts are submitted are invited from all fields of the social sciences and are reviewed by the AKD membership. Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editor, Sociology Department, University of Illinois at Chicago, 800 South Lawndale Blvd., Chicago, IL 60607. The deadline for submission is December 31, 1984.

With AKD information on the computer, Donald Shoemaker, Secretary-Treasurer, and the AKD office are prepared to handle the increasing volume of membership and other inquiries. Each new member receives a certificate of membership and a year's subscription to the journal. With computerization of the office, the office functions smoothly to provide service to the chapters. AKD's newsletter offers a forum for discussion of new changes and members wishing to establish new chapters of AKD or needing information may write Donald Shoemaker, Department of Sociology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061. Elections for officers and regional representatives were completed April, with the winners joining the AKD Council in August 1983. The president is the author, who is a major factor in the organization. Any interested Alpha Kappa Delta members, both faculty and students, may contact Miss Fuller to attend the Council meeting. Time and place of the meeting in Detroit will be printed in the AKD newsletter. Vice President F. James Davis, Illinois State University, completes his term of office this year. Five current candidates for President-Elect (who will become President in 1984) are: J. Kenneth Davidson, Jr.; Jerry M. Haines; Elizabeth S. Miller; Arthur G. Cosby and Michael A. Malec. Candidates for regional representative from odd numbered states include the following: Region I: Burt R. Baldwin and Fred A. Clarke; Region II: Elaine S. Lockhart and Dan S. Steffenmeyer; Region 5: Mel T. Brawner and Neal R. Prachansky; Region 7: Robert R. Mitchell and Richard R. Noble; Region 9: Garry C. Hamilton and Gary F. Jensen.

Present AKD officers, besides those mentioned above, include the Editor of the AKD Newsletter, J. Kenneth Davidson, Jr., Associate Director of College Honor Societies Representative, Rose Helper; and Past President, Sherwood Wilcox, who is now the Associate Director of the American Sociological Association. Representative, Rose Helper; and Past President, Sherwood Wilcox, who is now the Associate Director of the American Sociological Association.

Additional information about manuscript submissions is also available from him at that address. Subscription requests should be sent to the attention of the Journal Managers, University of Texas Press, Austin, TX 78712. To receive the complete file of issues of the journal for previous years, Skipper needs assistance from journal subscribers who are willing to donate copies of these issues missing from the AKD files. A list of the needed missing issues appears elsewhere in FOOTNOTE.

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Meeting Calendar

October 14-16: Women's Studies Symposium, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID. Theme: Visions and Revisions: Gender in Russian and Slavic Literature, Women's Studies, and Revisions and Revisions Symposium, New Dimensions. Continuing Educa-
tion University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843, (208) 885-7997; or the Women’s Center, University of Idaho, (208) 885-6631.

November 4-5: Clinical Sociology Association Training Workshop on Interven-

November 5: Conference on People, Houses, & Values. Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton, NJ. Registration fee: $57. Contact: Linda R. Bennett, Associa-
tion Director, ASA, 621 Alexander Road, Princeton, NJ 08540; (609) 452-1737.

November 9-10: Association of American Medical Colleges 22nd Annual Conference on Research in Medical Education, The Days Hotel, Washington, D.C. Contact: ASSN for AAMC, 94th Annual Business Meeting, McCormick Place, Chicago, IL. Theme: "The Importance of the American Cul-
ture and the Importance of the Culture in American Culture in the United States". Contact: Dr. John H. Reischman, AAMC, 1 Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 737-8400.

November 6-11: Congress: Europe: A political and economic alliance in the making. St Peter’s, Rome, Italy. Contact: Segretaria del Congresso, Istituto Luigi Sturzo, Via della Cappella 35, 00168 Rome, Italy.

November 9-13: American Society of Criminology 35th Annual Meeting, Mar-
riott Hotel, Chicago, IL. Contact: cena@asu.org, American Society of Criminology, 634 North Dearborn Street, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60610, (312) 263-0100.

November 11-17: Conference on the Future of American Political Science, Carbondale, IL. Theme: "The Importance of the American Political Science in the World". Contact: AMSIS, P.O. Box 36, Plainfield, IN 46167-7517.


December 10-11: SSRN Workshop on the Future of Political Science in the 21st Century: An International Conference, University of Maryland, College Park, MD. Contact: SSRN, P.O. Box 530, Baltimore, MD 21218-0530. The registration fee includes meals, lodging, and social events.

Freeman Elected to IOM

Howard E. Freeman, University of California at Los Angeles, was one of 80 individuals elected to membership in the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences.

Membership is for five-year terms, with active membership limited to two terms; at age 66 or at retirement an elected member is transferred to senior from active status. Total mem-
bership is limited, so the Institute cannot exceed 400.

NAS established the Institute of Medicine for "the protection and advancement of the health and welfare of the public." The Institute draws its membership from the health professions, the sciences, and such related fields as law, public ad-
ministration, and engineering.

Salutes Book Award

The Theodore Saloutos Memorial Book Award in American Immigration History will be awarded for the book judged to be the best major work of American Immigration History of the U.S. The first award will be presented at the 1991 Annual Meeting of the Immigration History Society. To be considered, the book must be based on substantial primary research, and must present a major new scholarly interpretation. The book may be nominated by the author, pub-
lisher, member of the prize committee, or any other interested party. All nominations should be sent to: Dr. Robert C. Rydland, Department of History, University of Minnesota, Min-
neapolis, MN 55455.

Sheriff Lecture

The APA Division of Psychology of Women announces the Carolyn Weed Sheldon memorial lecture. The pur-
pose of this award is to honor the memory of Carolyn Weed Sheldon and to encourage further contributions to feminist psychology. The award includes a $3,000 honorarium, a title of special interest, and a volume of feminist psychology issues. Three nominations must be received by December 1, 1993.

Section News

New Sections

Seek Members

At its meeting in September, the ASA Council approved the formation of two new ASA Sections: the Section on Asia and Asian America and the Section on Political Sociology. In a petition to the Council, the Section of Asia and Asian America indicated that "those sociologists who have developed special academic interests in Asian and Asian American societies and who are located within ASA where there can develop panels and sessions on topics such as, social, economic, political, and technological changes in Asia... The Section would envision activities designed to further interactions and cooperation between Asian American sociologists and other sociologists throughout the world... in order to... Section colleagues and Sympa-
tics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, P.O. Box 285, Brookfield, WI 53005.

Publications

Max Weber Today: An Introduction to the Work of Max Weber and New Bibliography is now available. This volume represents a survey of the participation in the Max Weber Col-
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